

**Serban Nichifor
(2015)**

***Dedicated to the Holocaust Martyrs of the
Bucharest Pogrom (21-23 January 1941)***

HA'SHOAH

for Cello and Piano

Motto:

"Hope, Despair, and Memory"

Elie Wiesel, Nobel Lecture (11-XII-1986)



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HA'SHOAH

for cello and piano

TRAGICO
Sempre Molto Rubato,
Quasi Improvisando

Motto: "Hope, Despair, and Memory"
Elie Wiesel, Nobel Lecture (11-XII-1986)

Serban Nichifor
(27-X-2015)

CELLO SOLO

The musical score is written for Cello Solo, consisting of two staves: Arco (top) and Pizz (bottom). The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four systems of measures.

System 1 (Measures 1-10): The Arco staff begins with a melodic line marked *mf* and *doloroso*. The Pizz staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords marked *f* and *I.V.* (first inversion).

System 2 (Measures 11-18): The Arco staff continues the melodic line with triplets and a crescendo leading to *f*. The Pizz staff continues the harmonic accompaniment with *f* and *I.V.* markings.

System 3 (Measures 19-22): The Arco staff features a section marked *acc.* (accelerando) and *ff* (fortissimo), with the instruction *Dramatico, ben marcato*. The Pizz staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.

System 4 (Measures 23-26): The Arco staff continues the *ff* section with sixteenth-note patterns. The Pizz staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.

25, *Arco* *Pizz*

27, *Arco* *Pizz*

29, *Arco* *Pizz*

poco a poco accelerando

31, *Arco* *Pizz*

33, *Arco* *Pizz*

sempre accelerando

sul ponticello

Sub. Animato

73,

Arco

Lontano *p*

Pizz

75,

Arco

Pizz

77,

Arco

Pizz

79,

Arco

Pizz

81,

Arco

f

p

Pizz

83

Arco *f* *p*

Pizz

85

Arco *f* *p*

Pizz

87

Arco *f* *p*

Pizz

rall.

89

Arco *mp* *p*

Pizz

rall.

Largo, molto rubato

98

Arco *pp*

Pizz *f* l.v.

**Sempre Molto Rubato,
Quasi Improvisando**

$\text{♩} = 80$

Vlc

Pf

mf

(ossia PREPARED PIANO,
like an old and out of tune piano)

mf

115

Vlc

Pf

p

mp

mf

Pizz.

125

Vlc

Pf

135

Vlc

Arco

mf

Pf

mp

simile

142

Vlc

Pf

149

Vlc

Pf

156

Vlc

Pf

163

Vlc

Pf

poco rall.

mp

170

Vlc

Pf

ossia 8 ---

177

Vlc

ossia 8 ---

Pf

184

Vlc

ossia 8 ---

Pf

191

Vlc

ossia 8 ---

Loco

Pf

198

Vlc

$\text{♩} = 60$ *tr tr*

p

Pf

rall.

204

Vlc

tr tr gliss. tr tr tr

Pizz.

mp

Pf

l.v.

214

$\text{♩} = 120$

Vlc

f improvvisando

Sub. Allegro

Pf

f ben marcato, in rilievo

f

217

Vlc

Pf

Measures 217-219: The Violoncello (Vlc) part plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. The Piano (Pf) part features a right hand with accented chords and a left hand with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

220

Vlc

Pf

Measures 220-222: The Violoncello (Vlc) part continues with eighth-note patterns. The Piano (Pf) part features a right hand with accented chords, some with flats, and a left hand with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

223

Vlc

Pf

Measures 223-225: The Violoncello (Vlc) part continues with eighth-note patterns. The Piano (Pf) part features a right hand with accented chords, some with flats, and a left hand with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

226

Vlc

Pf

col unghia

229

Vlc

Pf

233

Vlc

Pf

Arco

$\text{♩} = 60$

241

Vlc

mp

Pf

rall.

p

247

Vlc

mf

Pf

mf

mp

simile

253

Vlc

Pf

259

Vlc

Pf

265

Vlc

Pf

271

Vlc

Pf

rall.

mp

mf

f

f poco in rilievo

278

Vlc

mf

Pf

mf

284

Vlc

Pf

289

Vlc

Pf

295

Vlc

Pf

rall.

rall.

p

ff subito

301

Vlc

Pf

f = 50 Pizz. *mf* Arco *mp* = 56 Pizz. *mf* Arco *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*

Grave

Molto Rubato, Quasi Cadenza

ff ben marcato

ff

l.v.

309

Vlc

Pf

l.v.

315

Vlc

Pf

mf

Dolcissimo

A Tempo

mp

$\text{♩} = 60$

l.v.

322

Vlc

Pf

mf

Dolcissimo

legatissimo

329

Vlc

Pf

336

Vlc

Pf

343

Vlc

Pf

Ben Sostenuto - istesso tempo !

rall.

f marcato

tremolo

347

Vlc

Pf

ff

Sub. Allegro

improvizando pizz. + / col legno battuto 0

f ben marcato, in rilievo

f

$\text{♩} = 120$

simile

349

Vlc

Pf

352

Vlc

Pf

355

Vlc

Pf

$\text{♩} = 80$

ff

Sub. Meno Mosso, Molto Rubato

mp

in rilievo

mf dolce

mf

ff

fz

Violin (Vlc) and Piano (Pf) score. The Violin part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It starts with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a series of eighth notes: B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5. The Piano part begins with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It starts with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a series of eighth notes: B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5. The score is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The Violin part has a measure rest for the first measure. The Piano part has a measure rest for the first measure. The score is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The Violin part has a measure rest for the first measure. The Piano part has a measure rest for the first measure.

Violin (Vlc) and Piano (Pf) score, measures 371-376. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The Violin part begins with a rest in measure 371, then plays a series of eighth notes in measure 372, marked *mf*. The Piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the right hand, and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand.

385

Vlc

Pf

f

3

3

3

391

Vlc

Pf

397

Vlc

Pf

mf

mp

mp

404

Vlc

appassionato *f*

Pf

mf

mf

411

Vlc

Pf

418

Vlc

Pf

425

Vlc

mf

Pf

mp

434

Vlc

p

Pf

444

$\text{♩} = 60$

Vlc

mp

Pf

p

simile

Lontano e Dolce

mp

451

Vlc *mf*

Pf *mp*

457

Vlc

Pf *p*

463

Vlc

Pf

468

Vlc

Pf

mp

474

Vlc

Pf

mf

480

Vlc

Pf

mp

$\text{♩} = 56$

486

Vlc

Pf

$\text{♩} = 50$

3

3

491

Vlc

Pf

$\text{♩} = 40$

$\text{♩} = 80$

Pizz.

p

p

mp

mf

l.v.

501

Vlc

Pf

mf

512

Vlc

Arco

sul G

gliss.harm.

Pf

522

Vlc

sul A

sul D

sul G

Pf

532

Vlc

sul G

Pf

molto rall.

poco a poco perdendosi

Dedicated to the Holocaust Martyrs of the
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HA'SHOAH

- Cello Part -

TRAGICO
Sempre Molto Rubato,
Quasi Improvisando

Motto: "Hope, Despair, and Memory"
Elie Wiesel, Nobel Lecture (11-XII-1986)

Serban Nichifor
(27-X-2015)

CELLO SOLO

The musical score is written for a cello solo in 3/4 time. It consists of four systems of staves, each with an Arco (violin) staff and a Pizz (pizzicato) staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, accents, and dynamic markings.

System 1 (Measures 1-10): The Arco staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes marked *mf* and *doloroso*. The Pizz staff features a series of chords marked *f* and *I.V.* (first inversion).

System 2 (Measures 11-20): The Arco staff continues with a triplet of eighth notes marked *f*, followed by a series of eighth notes marked *mf*. The Pizz staff features a series of chords marked *f* and *I.V.*

System 3 (Measures 21-28): The Arco staff begins with a series of eighth notes marked *acc.* (accent), followed by a series of eighth notes marked *ff* and *Dramatico, ben marcato*. The Pizz staff features a series of chords marked *f* and *I.V.*

System 4 (Measures 29-36): The Arco staff continues with a series of eighth notes marked *f*, followed by a series of eighth notes marked *mf*. The Pizz staff features a series of chords marked *f* and *I.V.*

25, *Arco* *Pizz*

27, *Arco* *Pizz*

29, *Arco* *Pizz*

poco a poco accelerando

31, *Arco* *Pizz*

33, *Arco* *Pizz*

sempre accelerando

sul ponticello

Sub. Animato

73,

Arco

Lontano *p*

Pizz

75,

Arco

Pizz

77,

Arco

Pizz

79,

Arco

Pizz

81,

Arco

f

p

Pizz

83

Arco *f* *p*

Pizz

85

Arco *f* *p*

Pizz

87

Arco *f* *p*

Pizz

rall.

89

Arco *mp* *p*

Pizz

rall.

Largo, molto rubato

98

Arco *pp*

Pizz *f* l.v.

Sempre Molto Rubato,
Quasi Improvisando

$\text{♩} = 80$ Pizz.

12

p

122 *mp*

133 *mf* Arco

142

149

156

163

171 ossia 8 ---

179 ossia 8 ---

187 
 ossia 8 ---

195 
 ossia 8 --- Loco

202 
 = 60 *p* *tr tr* *tr* *tr gliss.* *tr* *tr* *tr* *Pizz.* *mp*

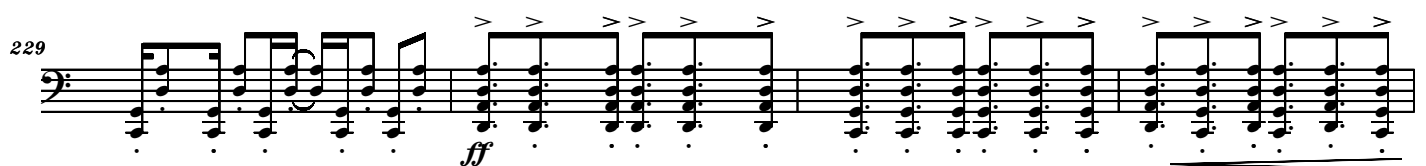
212 
 = 120 *f* improvisando

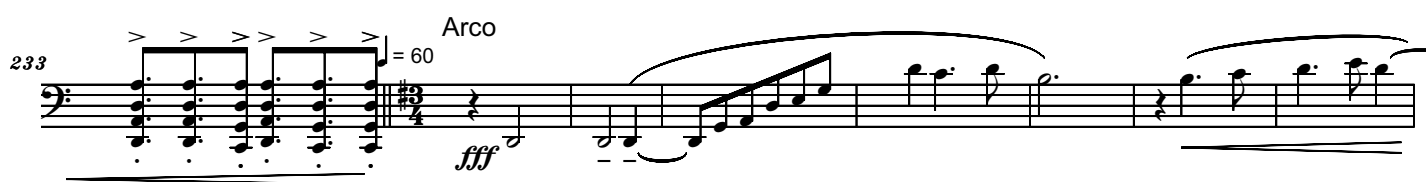
217 

220 

223 

226 

229 
ff

233 
 = 60 *fff* Arco

241 *rall.*

Staff 241-246: Bass clef, key of D major. Measures 241-246 contain a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed in pairs or groups of four, with slurs. Measure 241 has a 'rall.' marking above it.

247 *mf*

Staff 247-252: Bass clef, key of D major. Measures 247-252 continue the pattern of beamed eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. Measure 247 has an 'mf' marking below it.

253

Staff 253-259: Bass clef, key of D major. Measures 253-259 continue the pattern of beamed eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.

260

Staff 260-265: Bass clef, key of D major. Measures 260-265 continue the pattern of beamed eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.

266

Staff 266-271: Bass clef, key of D major. Measures 266-271 continue the pattern of beamed eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.

272 *A Tempo*

Staff 272-279: Bass clef, key of D major. Measures 272-279 include triplets (marked '3') and a change to 4/4 time (marked '4/4'). Dynamics include 'mp' and 'mf'. A double bar line is present in measure 275.

280

Staff 280-285: Bass clef, key of D major. Measures 280-285 continue the pattern of beamed eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.

286

Staff 286-290: Bass clef, key of D major. Measures 286-290 continue the pattern of beamed eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.

291

Staff 291-296: Bass clef, key of D major. Measures 291-296 continue the pattern of beamed eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.

297 *rall.* *p* *f* *Pizz.* *Arco* *p*

Staff 297-302: Bass clef, key of D major. Measures 297-302 include a 'rall.' marking, a 'p' dynamic, a 'f' dynamic, a 'Pizz.' (pizzicato) marking, and an 'Arco' (arco) marking. A tempo marking '♩ = 50' is present. A triplet (marked '3') is in measure 302. A double bar line is present in measure 300.

304 $\text{♩} = 56$ Pizz. + Arco *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
Molto Rubato, Quasi Cadenza

311

317 $\text{♩} = 60$ A Tempo *mf*

327

334

341 Ben Sostenuto (istesso tempo !)
rall. *f*

347 $\text{♩} = 120$ Allegro *ff*
improvitando pizz. + / col legno battuto 0

simile
349

353 $\text{♩} = 80$ *ff*
Sub. Meno Mosso, Molto Rubato

358 *mp* *p*

371 *mf*

378

385 *f*

391

397 *mf*

404 *appassionato f*

411

418

425 *mf*

434 *p*

Lontano e Dolce

444 $\text{♩} = 60$

mp

451 *mf*

457

464

470

476

482 $\text{♩} = 56$

mp

488 $\text{♩} = 50$ 3 3 $\text{♩} = 40$ *p*

rall.

Tempo I

493 $\text{♩} = 80$ Pizz.

p *mp*

504

514

Arco

sul G gliss.harm.

gliss.harm.

522

sul A sul D sul G

530

molto rall.

sul G poco a poco perdendosi

Conf.Univ.Dr. Serban Nichifor

**COMPOZITORII ROMANI LIANA ALEXANDRA SI SERBAN NICHIFOR –
PIONIERI AI GENULUI “VISUAL MUSIC” (“VIDEO MUSIC”)**

O prezentare a lucrarilor “12 Variations” (2003) de Liana Alexandra si “Infinite Song” (2003) de Serban Nichifor, ce ilustreaza contributiile celor doi compozitori romani la prima manifestare a acestui nou gen: “Visual Music Marathon 2007”, Northeastern University, Boston (USA): <http://www.music.neu.edu/vmm/>
Initiatori ai genului “visual music” (“video music”) in Romania, Liana Alexandra si Serban Nichifor au sustinut si primul concert de aceasta factura la Filarmonica “George Enescu”, pe data de 18 mai 2008:
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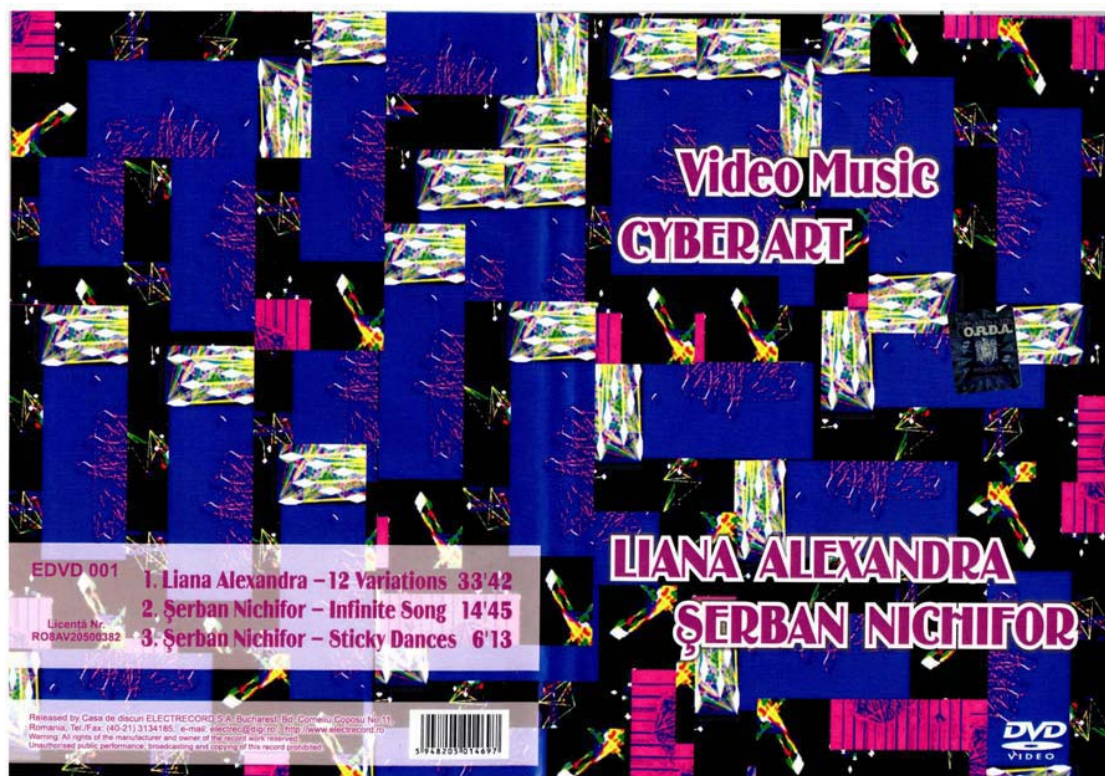


Cele doua lucrari mentionate mai sus au fost gravate in anul 2008 pe primul DVD Visual Music realizat in Romania: “Video Music – Cyber Art – Liana Alexandra & Serban Nichifor”, EDVD 001 Electrecord:

<https://www.scribd.com/doc/259253953/Liana-Alexandra-Serban-Nichifor-Video-Music-Cyber-Art-DVD-2008>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_okc4hQkH4

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qdQVoPKuoHU>



Liana Alexandra 12 Variations

Video simfonia **12 Variations** (care poate fi considerată și simfonia mea a VIII-a) compusă în anul 2006, a fost realizată cu "Mozart The Music Processor" Software (Anglia) și vizualizată cu programul Music Animation Machine al lui Stephen Malinowski (SUA). Lucrarea a fost prezentată în primă audiere absolută la Universitatea din Boston (aprilie 2007). În cadrul proiectului internațional intitulat *Boston Cyberarts Visual Music Marathon*. În același an, în noiembrie 2007, a fost reluată în cadrul Festivalului CYNETart organizat de Academia de Arte Hellerau de la Dresda (Germania). Tot în Septembrie 2007, video simfonia **12 Variations** a fost prezentată la SIGGRAPH Art gallery de la Universitatea din California, San Diego. În cursul anului 2008 este inclusă în *International Animation Festival* de la Melbourne (Australia) și totodată este preluată de compania cinematografică Panasonic, pentru studioul *International Microcinema* (SUA).

www.geocities.com/lianaalexandra/classic_blue.html
www.YouTube.com/user/lianaalexandra
<http://www.myspace.com/lianaalexandramoraru>
www.musanim.com

Liana Alexandra 12 Variations

Video symphony **12 Variations** (that could be considered my eighth symphony) was composed in 2006 and performed in cooperation with "Mozart The Music Processor" Software (England), while the video part was realized with Stephen Malinowski's (USA) program Music Animation Machine.

The premiere of the symphony was given at the Boston University (in April 2007) as part of the international project *Boston*



Liana Alexandra și Șerban Nichifor

Cyberarts Visual Music Marathon. In November of the same year, the symphony was performed at the CYNETart Festival organized by the Hellerau Academy of Arts in Dresden (Germany). **12 Variations** was part of the SIGGRAPH Animation Project and presented at the The Art Institute in San Diego (California), also in 2007.

In 2008, it was included in the *International Animation Festival* in Melbourne (Australia) and then taken over by Panasonic Film Company for the *International Microcinema Studios* (USA).

Șerban Nichifor

Poemul video "**Infinite Song**" a fost compus în anul 2006 utilizând "Mozart The Music Processor" Software (creat de David Webber, Anglia) și MilkDrop Visualization Plug-Ins de Ryan Geiss (USA). Prezentat în primă audiere absolută la *Boston Cyberarts Visual Music Marathon* (aprilie 2007, ca proiect al Universității din Boston, USA), el a fost difuzat ulterior de *Animation World Network / VFXWorld - Hollywood, USA* (mai 2007), precum și la festivalul CYNETart al Academiei de Arte Hellerau din Dresda, Germania (noiembrie 2007). În acest an lucrarea este programată atât la festivalul *Independent Exposure* organizat de *International Microcinema - Panasonic* și de *Astmatic Kitty Records* la San Francisco (USA), cât și la *International Animation Festival* de la Melbourne (Australia). Compania de Televiziune Hobnox (USA) a preluat "**Infinite song**" în 2008 în cadrul programului *Music Intelligence*. Suita experimentală "**Sticky Dances**" - compusă cu *Band-in-a-Box Software* (creat de Peter Gannon, Canada) și vizualizată cu un plug-ins de Lucian Wischik (USA) - a fost prezentată în primă audiere absolută cu ocazia *Săptămânii Muzicii Noi* de la București (mai 2007).

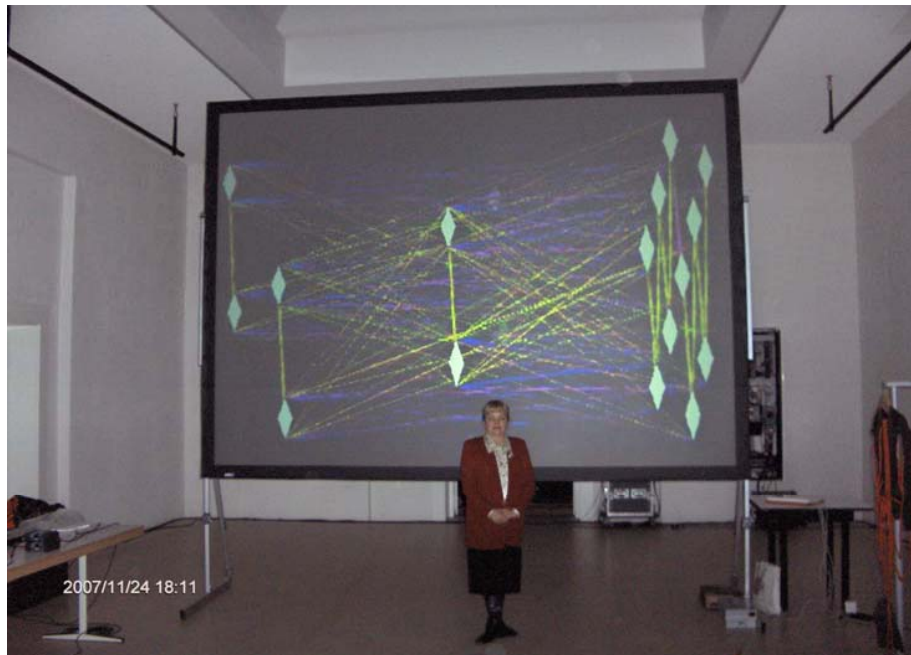
www.geocities.com/serbannichifor/classic_blue.html
www.YouTube.com/user/serbannichifor
<http://www.myspace.com/nichiforserban>

Șerban Nichifor

Video poem "**Infinite Song**" was composed in 2006 with "Mozart The Music Processor" Software (created by David Webber, England) and MilkDrop Visualization Plug-Ins by Ryan Geiss (USA). Its premiere was given at *Boston Cyberarts Visual Music Marathon* (in April 2007, as a project of the Boston University, USA) and was later presented by *Animation World Network / VFXWorld - Hollywood, USA* (in May 2007), as well as at the CYNETart Festival of the Hellerau Academy of Arts in Dresden, Germany (in November 2007). This year, "**Infinite Song**" will be present at both the *Independent Exposure* Festival organized by *International Microcinema - Panasonic* and by *Astmatic Kitty Records* in San Francisco (USA) and at the *International Animation Festival* in Melbourne (Australia). The work was included in the program of the Hobnox Broadcast Company (Boston, USA). The experimental suite "**Sticky Dances**" - composed with *Band-in-a-Box Software* (created by Peter Gannon, Canada), visuals with plug-ins by Lucian Wischik (USA) - had its premiere in the *Săptămâna Muzicii Noi* (The week of New Music) organized in Bucharest (in May 2007).



De asemenea, cele doua lucrari au fost ulterior incluse in Festivalul de la Dresden (Germania) - 2007 <https://www.scribd.com/doc/259255283/Visual-Music-Marathon-Dresden-2007> , la Festivalul International "George Enescu" (13 Septembrie 2007) <https://www.scribd.com/doc/259256601/Liana-Alexandra-Serban-Nichifor-Visual-Music-George-Enescu-Festival-13-September-2007> , precum si in festivalul "Visual Music 2009", New York (USA) <https://www.scribd.com/doc/259250353/VISUAL-MUSIC-MARATHON-Booklet>



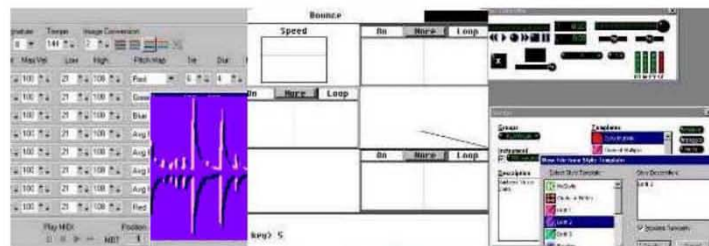


Tratatul “Introduction to Computer Music” de Liana Alexandra si Serban Nichifor (Ed. Stephanus, Bucuresti, 2009, ISBN 973-7857-25-7) include o descriere detaliata a tehnicilor utilizate in elaborarea lucrarilor inscise in genul “visual music” (“video music”).

[http://imslp.org/wiki/Introduction_to_Computer_Music_\(Nichifor,_Serban\)](http://imslp.org/wiki/Introduction_to_Computer_Music_(Nichifor,_Serban))

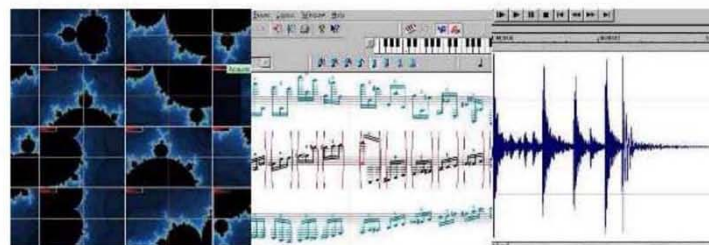
SERBAN NICHIFOR

LIANA ALEXANDRA



INTRODUCERE IN COMPUTER MUSIC

Compendiu



Thank you so much for sending me your updated Introduction to Computer Music. It is a great achievement, and will be of much use to your students and people working in the field. Congratulations.

BARRY SCHRADER

Professor - CALARTS: California Arts School of Music

Dear Serban,

Thank you very much for sending your book. I appreciate it very much.

BEN BIERMAN

Professor - Center for Computer Music at Brooklyn College

Editura Stephanus
2009

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LIANA ALEXANDRA: Melody for Orange Fiddle

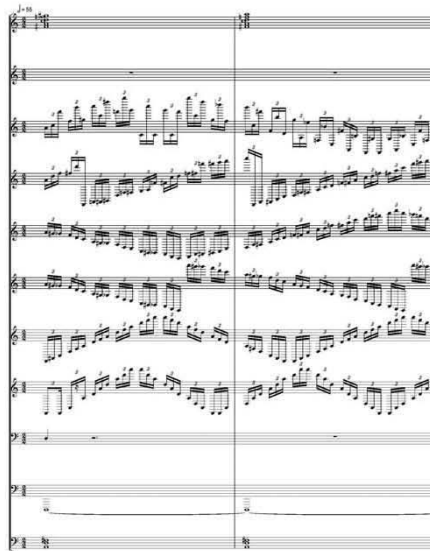


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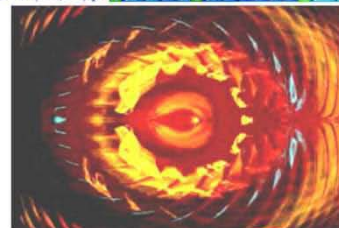
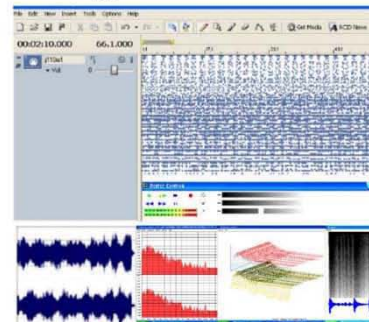


Video Chamber Music

SERBAN NICHIFOR: Infinite Song



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Conf.Univ.Dr. Serban Nichifor

**COMPOZITORII ROMANI LIANA ALEXANDRA SI SERBAN NICHIFOR –
PIONIERI AI GENULUI “VISUAL MUSIC” (“VIDEO MUSIC”)**

- rezumat -

O prezentare a lucrarilor “*12 Variations*” (2003) de Liana Alexandra si “*Infinite Song*” (2003) de Serban Nichifor, ce ilustreaza contributiile celor doi compozitori romani la prima manifestare a acestui nou gen: “*Visual Music Marathon 2007*”, Northeastern University, Boston (USA): <http://www.music.neu.edu/vmm/>

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qdQVoPKuoHU>

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<https://www.scribd.com/doc/259256601/Liana-Alexandra-Serban-Nichifor-Visual-Music-George-Enescu-Festival-13-September-2007> , precum si in festivalul “Visual Music 2009”, New York (USA)

<https://www.scribd.com/doc/259250353/VISUAL-MUSIC-MARATHON-Booklet>

Tratatul “Introduction to Computer Music” de Liana Alexandra si Serban Nichifor (Ed. Stephanus, Bucuresti, 2009, ISBN 973-7857-25-7) include o descriere detaliata a tehnicilor utilizate in elaborarea lucrarilor inscise in genul “visual music” (“video music”).

[http://imslp.org/wiki/Introduction_to_Computer_Music_\(Nichifor,_Serban\)](http://imslp.org/wiki/Introduction_to_Computer_Music_(Nichifor,_Serban))

-----.

HAPPY NEW YEAR 2016 !
for flute and piano
- Dedicated to my Mother
and to Liliana Mihaela Moga -

Tempo di Waltzer

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 115

mf

mp

mp

9

16

22

1, 2

28

3

37

rall. p

31-XII-2015

HAPPY NEW YEAR 2016 !
for flute and piano
- Dedicated to my Mother
and to Liliana Mihaela Moga -
FLUTE PART

Tempo di Waltzer

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 115

mf

9

16

22

28

37

rall. *p*

The musical score is written for a flute in 3/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of 115 beats per minute. The first staff contains a triplet of eighth notes followed by a repeat sign and a melodic phrase. The second staff continues the melody with various note values and slurs. The third staff shows a more complex melodic line with slurs. The fourth staff includes a first ending bracket labeled '1, 2'. The fifth staff features a second ending bracket labeled '3' and a triplet of eighth notes. The sixth staff concludes the piece with a deceleration marking 'rall.' and a piano dynamic 'p'.

To Liana
ANAMORPHOSIS (Refrains)
for Cello and Piano
(concert & video version)

Sempre Molto Rubato,
Quasi Improvisando

Serban NICHIFOR
(July 27, 2007)

$\text{♩} = 80$ Pizz.

p *mp* *mf*

(ossia PREPARED PIANO,
like an old and out of tune piano)

Arco

12

mf *mp*

21

3 3

28)

This system contains measures 28 through 34. The bass staff features a melodic line with various ornaments, including a triplet in measure 30 and a double grace note in measure 34. The treble staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The bass line is a simple eighth-note accompaniment.

35)

This system contains measures 35 through 41. The bass staff continues the melodic line with ornaments. The treble staff features a more complex accompaniment, including a sixteenth-note run in measure 39. The bass line remains a simple eighth-note accompaniment.

42)

This system contains measures 42 through 48. The bass staff continues the melodic line. The treble staff has a more active accompaniment with various intervals and a final sixteenth-note run in measure 48. The bass line continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

49

poco rall.

mp

56

63

70

77

rall.

84

$\text{♩} = 60$ *tr*

p

mp

Pizz.

94) $\text{♩} = 120$

f improvisando

Sub. Allegro

f

f

99)

102)

105)

108)

col unghia

111)

115) *Arco* = 60

fff

ff

123)

129)

mf

mf

mp

135

System 135-140: This system contains six measures. The bass staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The treble staff has a more sparse accompaniment with some eighth notes and rests. The bottom staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes.

141

System 141-146: This system contains six measures. The bass staff continues the melodic development with various note values. The treble staff includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 143. The bottom staff maintains the harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines.

147

System 147-152: This system contains six measures. The bass staff shows a continuation of the melodic theme. The treble staff has a more active line with eighth notes. The bottom staff provides a steady harmonic accompaniment.

153

3 3

mp

mf

f

5/4

160

mf

mf

mf

166

mf

3 3

171

176

p

rall.

ff

183

f *p* *mp* *f* *pp* *f* *p* *f*

Grave

Molto Rubato

ff

f *p* *mp* *f* *pp* *f* *p* *f*

f *p* *mp* *f* *pp* *f* *p* *f*

191

Measures 191-196. The top staff (bass clef) contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The bottom two staves (grand staff) are empty.

197

Measures 197-203. Measure 197 has a melody in the top staff. Measures 198-202 are empty. Measure 203 has a melody in the top staff and chords in the bottom two staves. Dynamics include *mf* and *Dolcissimo*. A tempo marking of quarter note = 60 is present.

204

Measures 204-210. The top staff has a melody. The middle staff has chords. The bottom staff has a continuous eighth-note melody.

211

218

224

f

tremolo

226 $\text{♩} = 120$ ***ff*** **Sub. Allegro** simile

improvisando pizz. + / col legno battuto 0

228

231

234, $\text{♩} = 80$

Sub. Meno Mosso, Molto Rubato

mf *mp* *f*

242,

mp

250,

mf

257

Measures 257-263. The piece is in D major (one sharp). The bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note runs and rests. Measure 263 ends with a double bar line.

264

Measures 264-269. Measure 264 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bass line continues with eighth notes. The right hand features a melodic line with triplets and a long slur spanning measures 265 and 266. Measure 269 ends with a double bar line.

270

Measures 270-275. The bass line continues with eighth notes. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note runs and a long slur spanning measures 271 and 272. Measure 275 ends with a double bar line.

276

mf

mp

mp

283

appassionato

mf

mf

291

298

mf

p

305

mf

mp

p

316

$\text{♩} = 60$

mp

Lontano e Dolce

p

325

mf

mp

mp

332

p

338

p

343

mp

349

mf

356

mp

mp

mp

♩ = 56

362

362

367

$\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 80$ Pizz.

p *p* *mp* *mf*

367

374

mf

374

385

Arco

sul G
gliss.harm.

395

gliss.harm.

sul A

sul D

405

Arco

sul G

sul G

Sempre Molto Rubato,
Quasi Improvisando

To Liana
ANAMORPHOSIS (Refrains)
- Cello Part -

Serban NICHIFOR
(July 27, 2007)

$\text{♩} = 80$ Pizz.

12 Arco

22

30

37

44

51

60

68

76

83

92

98

102

105

108

col unghia

111

115

123

129 *mf*

135

142

148

154 *mp* *mf*

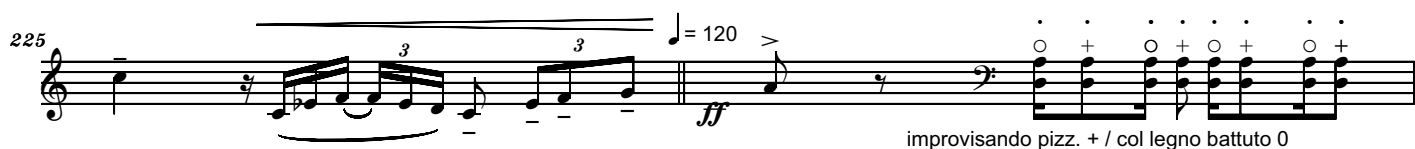
162

168

173

179 *p* *f* *p*

186 *mp* *f* *pp* *f* *p* *f*



simile



249 

256 

263 

269 

275 

282 

289 

296 

303 

312 

321 $\text{♩} = 60$

mp

328

mf

334

341

347

353

359 $\text{♩} = 56$

mp

365 $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$

p

370 $\text{♩} = 80$ Pizz.

p *mp*

381

391

Arco

sul G

gliss.harm.

gliss.harm.

399

sul A

sul D

sul G

407

Arco

sul G

HA'SHOAH
for cello solo
Motto: "Hope, Despair, and Memory"
Elie Wiesel, Nobel Lecture (11-XII-1986)

Serban Nichifor
(27-X-2015)

The musical score is divided into four systems, each with an 'Arco' (bowed) staff in the treble clef and a 'Pizz' (pizzicato) staff in the bass clef. The time signature is 3/4.

- System 1 (Measures 1-10):** The 'Arco' staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes. The 'Pizz' staff plays a steady eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. The instruction 'doloroso' is written above the 'Arco' staff.
- System 2 (Measures 11-20):** The 'Arco' staff features a triplet of eighth notes and a series of eighth notes. The 'Pizz' staff continues with eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.
- System 3 (Measures 19-22):** The 'Arco' staff has a double bar line followed by six groups of sixteenth notes beamed together, each with an accent (>) and a '6' above it. The 'Pizz' staff plays eighth notes. The instruction 'Dramatico, ben marcato' is written below the 'Arco' staff.
- System 4 (Measures 23-26):** The 'Arco' staff continues with six groups of sixteenth notes beamed together, each with an accent (>) and a '6' above it. The 'Pizz' staff is silent.

25)

Arco

Pizz

27)

Arco

Pizz

29)

Arco

Pizz

poco a poco accelerando

31)

Arco

Pizz

33)

Arco

Pizz

sempre accelerando

sul ponticello

Sub. Animato

73

Arco

Lontano *p*

Pizz

75

Arco

Pizz

77

Arco

Pizz

79

Arco

Pizz

81

Arco

f

p

Pizz

83 *f* *p* 6 6 6

Arco

Pizz

85 *f* *p* 6 6 6

Arco

Pizz

87 *f* *p* 6 6 6

Arco

Pizz

rall.

89 *mp* *p* rall. Largo, molto rubato

Arco

Pizz

98 *pp* *f* l.v.

Arco

Pizz

HOMAGE TO ENESCU

for Cello Solo

Molto Espressivo, Sempre Rubato, Quasi Improvisando
Arco ad libitum

Serban Nichifor
(2014)

$\text{♩} = 80$ *lontano* // The main theme of George Enescu's Piano & Cello Sonata Op.26 No. 2

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

23 *p*

26 *f* *mf*

32 *mp*

37 *p* scorrevole

40 *pp* *mp* calando *p* Pizz. vibrato

44 *pp* doloroso - largo e lontano *mp* A Tempo

49 *p*

52 *mf* *mp* scorrevole

57

60 *rall.* *senza rigore* *calando*

63 *Pizz.* *vibrato* *p*

The musical score consists of four staves. The first staff (measures 52-56) is in bass clef and contains several triplet figures. The second staff (measures 57-59) continues the triplet patterns. The third staff (measures 60-62) includes a 'rall.' marking and a 'senza rigore' instruction. The fourth staff (measures 63-64) is in treble clef and features a 'Pizz.' (pizzicato) marking and a 'vibrato' instruction. The piece concludes with a final measure in the fourth staff.

Bucharest,
November 23, 2014

TRIBUTE TO NICK LARocca
for Trumpet in B-flat and Piano
- Dedicated to Maestro IVANO ASCARI -

Ragtime

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 84$

mf

6

mf

11

17

System 17-21: Treble clef contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and slurs. Bass clef contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

22

System 22-26: Treble clef has a melodic line with a repeat sign and first/second endings. Bass clef has a more complex accompaniment with triplets and slurs. The key signature has two flats.

27

System 27-31: Treble clef continues the melodic line with various note values and slurs. Bass clef accompaniment features eighth notes and some triplet patterns. The key signature has two flats.

32

System 32-36: Treble clef features a melodic line with slurs and some accidentals. Bass clef accompaniment consists of eighth notes and chords. The key signature has two flats.

38

Measures 38-43. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

44

Measures 44-48. The right hand continues the melodic development. The left hand has dense chordal textures. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

49

Measures 49-54. The right hand has a more active melodic line. The left hand continues with harmonic support. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and *ff*.

55

Measures 55-58. The right hand features a rapid, ascending scale-like passage marked "quasi gliss." with a "5" fingering. The left hand has dense chords. Dynamics include *ff* and *fff*.

TRIBUTE TO NICK LAROCCA
for Trumpet in B-flat and Piano
- Dedicated to Maestro IVANO ASCARI -

Ragtime

Trumpet in |B-flat Part

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 84$

4

8 *mf*

13

18

22 1 2

27

32

37

42 *f*

46

51 *ff*

56 *fff* quasi gliss. 5 5 5

TRIBUTE TO NICK LARocca
for Trumpet in B-flat and Piano
- Dedicated to Maestro IVANO ASCARI -

Ragtime

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 84$

mf

mf

6

mf

11

17

22

27

32

38

44

49

March 27, 2015

TRIBUTE TO NICK LAROCCA
for Trumpet in B-flat and Piano
- Dedicated to Maestro IVANO ASCARI -

Ragtime

Trumpet in |B-flat Part

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 84$

8 *mf*

13

18

22 1 2

27

32

37

42 *f*

46 *ff* 1

50 *mf* *fff* quasi gliss. 2 5 5 5

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6

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

Pizz.

Pizz.

mf

11

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

Arco

17

Musical score for measures 17-21. The score is in 6/8 time with a key signature of two flats. It features a complex melody in the first staff with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the other staves.

22

Musical score for measures 22-25. The score continues with the same instrumentation. Measures 22-24 are marked with a first ending bracket, and measure 25 is marked with a second ending bracket. The notation includes various articulations like accents and slurs. The word "Pizz." appears in the bottom right staff of measure 25.

27

Arco

32

mf

mf

mf

mf

Pizz.

38

Arco

43

48

Measures 48-52 of a musical score. The score is written for six staves (three treble and three bass clefs). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 48 features a melodic line in the top treble staff with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line in the bottom bass staff. Measures 49-50 show a continuation of the melodic line in the top treble staff, with a slur and a fermata. Measures 51-52 show a continuation of the melodic line in the top treble staff, with a slur and a fermata. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is present in measures 51 and 52.

53

Measures 53-56 of a musical score. The score is written for six staves (three treble and three bass clefs). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 53 features a melodic line in the top treble staff with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line in the bottom bass staff. Measures 54-55 show a continuation of the melodic line in the top treble staff, with a slur and a fermata. The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is present in measures 54 and 55. Measure 56 shows a continuation of the melodic line in the top treble staff, with a slur and a fermata.

57

fff

quasi gliss.

5

5

5

fff

fff

fff

fff

fff

fff

March 27, 2015

The musical score is written for a piano. The right hand (treble clef) begins at measure 57 with a fortissimo (*fff*) dynamic. It features a series of rapid sixteenth-note runs, with the first two measures marked with a '5' above the staff, indicating a fifth finger position. A 'quasi gliss.' (quasi glissando) is indicated over the first two measures. The melodic line continues with more sixteenth-note runs and a final note marked with an accent (^). The left hand (bass clef) is mostly silent, with a few notes appearing in the final measures, also marked with an accent (^). The piece concludes with a final fortissimo (*fff*) dynamic. The score is dated March 27, 2015.

TRIBUTE TO NICK LARocca

for Trumpet in B-flat and Strings

- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -

Ragtime

Trumpet in B-flat Part

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 84$

4

8 *mf*

13

18

22 1 2

27

32

37

42 *f*

46

51 *ff*

56 *fff* quasi gliss. 5 5 5

2.) TRIBUTE TO NICK LARocca

Trumpet in B-flat and Strings

- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -

Violino I Part

Ragtime

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for Violino I Part in a Ragtime style. It begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 84 and a dynamic of *f* (forte). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of seven staves of music. The first staff (measures 1-4) features a complex, syncopated melody with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (measures 5-8) continues this melodic line. The third staff (measures 9-13) shifts to a more rhythmic pattern with dotted eighth notes and sixteenth notes, marked with a dynamic of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The fourth staff (measures 14-18) continues this rhythmic pattern. The fifth staff (measures 19-22) features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The sixth staff (measures 23-27) includes a first ending bracketed section with two endings, marked with a dynamic of *f*. The seventh staff (measures 28-31) concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase.

33 $\wedge$
mf

Musical staff 33-37. The staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains five measures. Measure 33 starts with a quarter rest, followed by an eighth note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 34 has a quarter rest, an eighth note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. Measure 35 has a quarter rest, an eighth note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. Measure 36 has a quarter rest, an eighth note A3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F3. Measure 37 has a quarter rest, an eighth note E3, a quarter note D3, and a quarter note C3. A dynamic marking of *mf* is placed below the staff between measures 34 and 35. An accent mark ($\wedge$) is placed above the first note of measure 33.

38

Musical staff 38-42. The staff continues the melody from the previous staff. It contains five measures. Measure 38 has a quarter rest, an eighth note B3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note G3. Measure 39 has a quarter rest, an eighth note F3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3. Measure 40 has a quarter rest, an eighth note C3, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note A2. Measure 41 has a quarter rest, an eighth note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. Measure 42 has a quarter rest, an eighth note D2, a quarter note C2, and a quarter note B1.

43

Musical staff 43-46. The staff contains four measures of a continuous eighth-note melody. Measure 43: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 44: D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 45: A5, B5, C6, D6. Measure 46: E6, F6, G6, A6.

47

Musical staff 47-50. The staff contains four measures. Measure 47: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 48: D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 49: A5, B5, C6, D6. Measure 50: E6, F6, G6, A6. There are accents (>) over the first notes of measures 48, 49, and 50.

51 *f*

Musical staff 51-54. The staff contains four measures of a continuous eighth-note melody. Measure 51: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 52: D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 53: A5, B5, C6, D6. Measure 54: E6, F6, G6, A6. A dynamic marking of *f* is placed below the staff at the beginning of measure 51.

55 *ff* $\wedge$ *fff*

Musical staff 55-58. The staff contains four measures. Measure 55: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 56: D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 57: A5, B5, C6, D6. Measure 58: E6, F6, G6, A6. There are accents (>) over the first notes of measures 56 and 57. A dynamic marking of *ff* is placed below the staff at the beginning of measure 55, and a dynamic marking of *fff* is placed below the staff at the beginning of measure 58. An accent mark ($\wedge$) is placed above the first note of measure 58.

2.) TRIBUTE TO NICK LARocca

Trumpet in B-flat and Strings

- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -

Ragtime

Violino II Part

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 84

f

5

9

mf

14

19

23

1

2

28



2.) TRIBUTE TO NICK LARocca

Trumpet in B-flat and Strings

- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -

Ragtime

Viola Part

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 84

f

5

9

mf

14

19

23

1

2

28

33 $\wedge$

mf

Musical staff 33-37: Treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats). Measure 33: quarter note G4, quarter rest, eighth note F#4, eighth rest, quarter note E4. Measure 34: quarter note D4, quarter rest, eighth note C4, eighth rest, quarter note B3. Measure 35: quarter note A3, quarter rest, eighth note G3, eighth rest, quarter note F#3. Measure 36: quarter note E3, quarter rest, eighth note D3, eighth rest, quarter note C3. Measure 37: quarter note B2, quarter rest, eighth note A2, eighth rest, quarter note G2. Dynamics: *mf* starting at measure 36. An accent mark ($\wedge$) is above measure 35.

38 >

mf

Musical staff 38-42: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measure 38: quarter note G4, quarter rest, eighth note F#4, eighth rest, quarter note E4. Measure 39: quarter note D4, quarter rest, eighth note C4, eighth rest, quarter note B3. Measure 40: quarter note A3, quarter rest, eighth note G3, eighth rest, quarter note F#3. Measure 41: quarter note E3, quarter rest, eighth note D3, eighth rest, quarter note C3. Measure 42: quarter note B2, quarter rest, eighth note A2, eighth rest, quarter note G2. Dynamics: *mf* continues. Accents (>) are above measures 38 and 42.

43

mf

Musical staff 43-46: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measure 43: quarter note G4, quarter note F#4, quarter note E4, quarter note D4. Measure 44: quarter note C4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3, quarter note G3. Measure 45: quarter note F#3, quarter note E3, quarter note D3, quarter note C3. Measure 46: quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2, quarter note F#2. Dynamics: *mf* continues.

47 > >

mf

Musical staff 47-50: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measure 47: quarter note G4, quarter note F#4, quarter note E4, quarter note D4. Measure 48: quarter note C4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3, quarter note G3. Measure 49: quarter note F#3, quarter note E3, quarter note D3, quarter note C3. Measure 50: quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2, quarter note F#2. Dynamics: *mf* continues. Accents (>) are above measures 48 and 49.

51

f

Musical staff 51-54: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measure 51: quarter note G4, quarter note F#4, quarter note E4, quarter note D4. Measure 52: quarter note C4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3, quarter note G3. Measure 53: quarter note F#3, quarter note E3, quarter note D3, quarter note C3. Measure 54: quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2, quarter note F#2. Dynamics: *f* starting at measure 51.

55 > > $\wedge$

ff *fff*

Musical staff 55-58: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measure 55: quarter note G4, quarter note F#4, quarter note E4, quarter note D4. Measure 56: quarter note C4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3, quarter note G3. Measure 57: quarter note F#3, quarter note E3, quarter note D3, quarter note C3. Measure 58: quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2, quarter note F#2. Dynamics: *ff* starting at measure 55, *fff* starting at measure 58. Accents (>) are above measures 56 and 57. An accent mark ($\wedge$) is above measure 58.

2.) TRIBUTE TO NICK LARocca**Trumpet in B-flat and Strings****- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -****Ragtime****Cello Part****Serban Nichifor**

♩ = 84

f

5

mf

9

14

19

23

1

2

28



2.) TRIBUTE TO NICK LARocca**Trumpet in B-flat and Strings**

Ragtime

- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -

Serban Nichifor

Contrabasso Part

Staff 1: $\text{♩} = 84$, *f*. Measures 1-4. A long note with a slur and a fermata.

Staff 2: Measure 5. *Pizz.*, *mf*. Measures 5-8. A series of eighth notes and rests.

Staff 3: Measure 9. *Pizz.*. Measures 9-13. A series of eighth notes and rests.

Staff 4: Measure 14. *Arco*. Measures 14-18. A series of eighth notes and rests.

Staff 5: Measure 19. *Pizz.*. Measures 19-22. A series of eighth notes and rests.

Staff 6: Measure 23. *Arco*. Measures 23-28. A series of eighth notes and rests.

33 Pizz. $\wedge$

Staff 33-37: Bass clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 33-37 contain a sequence of eighth and quarter notes with accents and a double bar line at measure 36.

38 Arco

Staff 38-42: Bass clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 38-42 contain a sequence of eighth and quarter notes with accents, ending with a double bar line at measure 42.

43

Staff 43-46: Bass clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 43-46 contain whole notes with a double bar line at measure 46.

47

Staff 47-50: Bass clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 47-50 contain eighth and quarter notes with accents, ending with a double bar line at measure 50.

51 *f*

Staff 51-54: Bass clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 51-54 contain whole notes with a double bar line at measure 54.

55 $\wedge$ *fff*

Staff 55-58: Bass clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 55-58 contain eighth and quarter notes with accents, ending with a double bar line at measure 58.

Premiul "Scara Paradisului", Arad, 1996

IMNUL SFÂNTULUI APOSTOL ANDREI

- Începătorul creștinării Românilor -

Versurile: Arhimandrit Ioan-Ioasaf POPA

Muzica: Șerban NICHIFOR

- variantă monodică (populară)
- variantă pentru cor de femei și/sau copii (S./A.)
- variantă pentru cor bărbătesc (T./B.)
- variantă pentru cor mixt a cappella (S.A.T.B.)

DURATA:cca 4-5'

IMNUL SFÂNTULUI APOSTOL ANDREI

- Începătorul încreștinării Românilor -

Versurile: Arhimandrit Ioan Ioasaf POPA
Muzica: Șerban NICHIȚOR

- 1.) Ai băut, Andree, sfinte, din izvorul
Cel trimis de Duhul, prin Botezătorul.
Cu-al tău frate Simon te-a chemat Hristos
Și-ați lăsat măvodul, L-ați urmat voios.
- Refren (cu volta 1)
Cu cei sfinți, cu fingerii, cu Cea-n veci curată,
Roagă, Sfinte-n Duhul, pe Hristos, pe Tată:
Dumnezeu s-aducă înfrățirea-n toți,
De Româna viață, grijă tu să porți.
Grijă tu să porți de România ! (vers adăugat la volta 3)
- 2.) Ai smerirea haină, armă Sfânta Cruce,
Cincizecimea harul din Hristos ți-aduce,
Vii la Geto-Dacii cu credința lor
Și în ceruri fi-va pururi viața lor.
- Refren (cu volta 2)
- 3.) Sadul tău ajuns-a pom cu crengi multime,
Mai străvechi, mai rodnici ca în țări vecine,
Tot smeriți ca tine am crescut și noi,
Cu mult duh de jertfă în vremi de nevoi.
- Refren (cu volta 2 dacă se continuă cu strofa 3.bis); cu volta 3
dacă se încheie imnul)
- 3. bis) (cuplet facultativ, ce poate fi inserat după cupletul 3.),
sau în locul acestuia)
Prin Sfânt Har fi macini în creștina moară,
Să fi faci făină, cu Hristos dospeală,
Creștinezi strămoșii, preoți sfinți le dai,
Scară nevăzută le întinzi spre Rai.
- Refren (cu volta 3, ce încheie imnul)

-----.

NE - Cupletul facultativ 3.bis) (ce poate fi inserat după cupletul 3,
sau în locul acestuia) va fi urmat de Refren cu volta 3, după
schema C.1-R.v.1; C.2-R.v.2; C.3-R.v.2; C.3 bis-R.v.3.
În orice caz, Refrenul cu volta 3 va apărea doar în final, după
ultimul cuplet (ce poate fi C.3, sau C.3 bis).

Imnul Sfinților Apostol Andrei

Muzic: Suban Nicușor

Versurile: Arhimandrit Ioan-Ioasa Popa

Durata: ~4-5'
Varianța pentru cor mixt

IMNUL SFÎNTULUI APOSTOL ANDREI

Variantă pentru cor mixt

Andantino (♩ ~ 72)

- Începătorul creștinării Românilor

Versurile: Arh. Ioan-Ioasa Popa

Muzica: Șerban Nichifor

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Te rog, Doamne, iartă-ne" (Pray, Lord, forgive us). The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It is written for Soprano (S) and Alto (A) voices. The lyrics are in Romanian.

Lyrics:

1) Ai bă-ut, An-dre-e, sfin-te, din iz-hăi-nă, ar-mă Sfin-ta po-mi cu crean-gi mul-ți creș-ti-ni.

2) Ai sme-ri-reă-hăi-nă, ar-mă Sfin-ta po-mi cu crean-gi mul-ți creș-ti-ni.

3) Sa-dul tău a-jun-s-a-mă-cini.

Handwritten musical score for the song "Cineze" (Chinese) in G major, 2/4 time. The score is for Soprano (S.) and Alto (A.) voices. The lyrics are in Romanian. The music features a melody with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The lyrics are: "vo - rul / Cru - ce / ti - me / ma - ra, / Cel tu - mis de - / Cine ze - ci - mea / Mai sta - vechi, mai / Sa ii faci fa - i - ma, / Du - hule, - / ha - rule - / prin Bo - te - za - to - rul, / din Hris - tos ti - a - du - ce, / ca in tari ve - ci - ne, / cu Hris - tos dos - pea - la,".

Handwritten musical score for "Canta la Biserica" in G major, 2/4 time. The score is for Soprano (S.), Alto (A.), and Tenor (T.) voices. It includes lyrics in Romanian and English. The music is written on three staves. The Soprano part starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Alto and Tenor parts start with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are: "Cu-al tau fra-te / Si mon-te-a che-mat Hris-tos / Vii la be-to-Da-cii / cu cre-din-ta-lor / Tot sune-riti ca-ti-ne-din cres-cut si noi / Cre-sti-ne-zi stra-mo-sii, preo-ti sfin-ti, ec-cle-si-ai." The score includes dynamic markings like "mp" and "p", and articulation like "A".

Handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and Bass. The lyrics are in Romanian. The score is written on four staves. The lyrics are:

Soprano (S. A.):
Si-ati la-sat na-vo-dul, L-ati ur-mat-vo-los
Si in ce-ruri fi-va-
Cu mult duh de-jert fa-
Sca-ra ne-va-le in-tinzi spre Rai

Alto (A.):
mf

Tenor (T.):
mf

Bass (B.):
Si-ati la-sat na-vo-dul, L-ati ur-mat-vo-los
Si in ce-ruri fi-va-
Cu mult duh de-jert fa-
Sca-ra ne-va-le in-tinzi in

- 1 -

mf $\frac{Cu - cer}{\text{---}}$

Refren

Poco Animato (♩ 88)

cu Cea-n-vei cu - ra - ta - Ra - ga, sfin - te în

Cu cei sfinți, cu - în - ge - ri - , cu Cea-n-vei cu - ra - ta, cu - ra - ta Ra - ga

sfinți - cu Du - hul, cu Cea-n-vei - , în veii cu - ra - ta - Ra - ga

Dum - ne - zeu să a - du - că

Du - hul, Du - hul, pe Hris - tos, pe Ta - ta - Dum - ne - zeu să a - du - că, să a - du - că

Ta - ta, pe Ta - ta

în - fră - ti - re - a - n tați, De Ro - mă - na vi - tă - 1, 2 (și eventual 3 - cu strofa facultativă)

în - fră - ti - re - a - n tați, în fră - ti - re, De Ro - mă - na vi - tă, vi - tă gri - ja tu sa

gri - ja tu sa

(1, 2) poco a poco rallentando e decrescendo (calando) - - -

portu - sa - ne - portu

portu, gri - ja tu sa ne portu

3 (sau 3 bis)

gri - ja tu - sa - portu de Ro - ma - ni a!

gri - ja tu, tu - portu de Ro - ma - ni a!

NB

Cuplet facultativ 3.bis (urmat de Refren cu volta 3):

3bis) Prin Sfânt Har îi macini în creștina moară,
Să îi faci făină, cu Hristos dospeală,
Creștinezi strămoși, preoți sfinți le dai,
Scara nevăzută le întinzi spre Rai.

- Refren (cu volta a 3-a)

Brunți, 1-2 - XI - 1991

Scriba N. N. N.

Durată: ~4-5'

IMNUL SFÂNTULUI APOSTOL ANDREI

Variantă pe voci egale de
femei și/sau copii

- Începătorul creștinării Românilor -
Andantino (♩ = 72) cantabile mai simple

Versurile: Arh. Ioan-Ioasa Popa
Muzica: Șerban Nichifor

S. 3/4 A. 4/4

pp poco

1) Ai bă-ut An dre-e, sfin-te din iz-
2) Ai sme-ri-tea hai-nă, ar-mă Sfân-ta
3) Să-dul tău a jum-s-a pomi cu crengi mul-

A —

S. vo-rul Cel tri-mis de Du-hul, prin Bo-te-za to-rul,
Cru-ce Cinci-ze-ci-mea hă-rul din Hris-tos ti-a du-ce,
ți-me Mai stră-vechi, mai rod-nici că în țări ve-ci-ne,

A —

poco rit. Sub. A Tempo (♩ = 72)

S. Cu-al tău fra-te Si-mon te-a che-mat Hris-tos
Vii la Ge-to Da-cii cu cre-din-ța lor
Tot sme-riți ca ti-me am cres-cut și noi

A. ai bă-ut. Cu-al tău fra-te Si-mon, Si-mon, te-a che-mat Hris-tos, Hris-tos
din Hris-tos, Vii la Ge-to Da-cii, cu cre-din-ța lor, si noi
(cu Hris-tos, Tot sme-riți ca ti-me, ca ti-me, am cres-cut și noi, (le dai)

S. Și-ți lă-sat na-vo-dul, L'ati ur-mat vo-los.
Si în ce-ruri fi-va, pu-ruri via-ța lor.
Cu mult duh de jert-fa, în vre-mi de ta-ne voi

A. Și-ți lă-sat na-vo-dul, în vo-dul
Si în ce-ruri fi-va, în ce-ruri
Cu mult duh de jert-fa, de jert-fa

R) Cu- cei

Refren - Poco Animato (♩ = 88) (scara)

S. R) Cu cei sfinți, cu în-ge-rii, cu Cea-n veci cu-ra-tă, Roa-gă, Sfin-te în

A. sfinți, cu în-ge-rii, cu Cea-n veci, în veci cu-ra-tă, cu-ra-tă, Roa-gă

S. Du-hul pe Hris-tos, pe Ta-tă, Dum-ne-zeu să a-du-că

A. Roa-gă pe Hris-tos, pe Ta-tă, pe Ta-tă, Dum-ne-zeu să a-du-că, s-a-du-că

1, 2 (și eventual 3 - cu strofa facultativă)

S. în-fră-ți-re-a-n tot-i, De Ro-mâ-na vi-tă gri-jă tu să

A. în-fră-ți-re-a-n tot-i, în-fră-ți-re, De Ro-mâ-na vi-tă, vi-tă gri-jă tu să

(1, 2) *c alando poco a poco*

S. por-ti, gri-jă tu să ne por-ti

A. por-ti, gri-jă tu să por-ti, tu să ne por-ti

3. (sau 3 bis) *poco a poco ritardando*

S. de Ro-mâ-na vi-tă, tu, tu să

A. de Ro-mâ-na vi-tă gri-jă tu, tu să por-ti, să

sempre ritardando

S. por-ti de Ro-mâ-ni a!

A. por-ti de Ro-mâ-ni a!

fff

S. Nichifor

A. 1-2-XI-1991 (rev. 7-8-VI-96)

NB - Cupletul facultativ 3.bis (ce poate fi inserat după cupletul 3, sau în locul acestuia) va fi urmat de Refren cu volta 3, după schema C.1-R.v.1; C.2-R.v.2; C.3-R.v.2; **C.3bis-R.v.3**. În orice caz, Refrenul cu volta 3 va apărea doar în final, după ultimul cuplet (C.3 sau C.3bis).

3.bis) - Prin Sfânt Har îi macini în creștina moară,
Să îi faci făină, cu Hristos dospeală,
Creștinezi strămoșii, preoți sfinți le dai,
Scară nevăzută le întinzi spre Rai.

- Refren (cu volta a 3-a)

Durata: n4-5'

IMNUL SFÂNTULUI APOSTOL ANDREI

Varianta pentru
cor bărbătesc

- Începătorul creștinării Românilor -

Versurile: Arh. Ioan Ioan Popa
Muzica: Șerban Nichifor

Andante (♩ 72) cantabile ma semplice mp

T. 8/8

B. 4/4

1) Ai bă-ut An dre e, sfin-te din iz-
2) Ai sme-ri-rea hai nă, ar-mă Sfân-ta
3) Sa-dul tău a sun s-a pomi cu creș-ti-mul
sub prin Sfânt Har-ti oma cîm în creș-ti-l na

T. 8/8

B. 4/4

Vo-rul Cel tri-mis de Du-hul, prin Bo-te-za to-rul,
Cru-ce Cinci-ze-ci-meă ha-rul din Hris-tos ti-a du-ce,
ti-me Mai stră-vechi, mai răd-mici ca în tări ve-ci ne,
moa-ră, Să-ți faci fă-nă, cu Hris-tos dos pe-a-lă

poco rit. Sub. A Tempo (♩ 72) mp

T. 8/8

B. 4/4

Cu-al tău fră-te Si-mon te-a che-măt Hris-tos
Vă la Ge-to Da-cii cu cre-din-tă lor
Tot sme-ri-ți ca ti-ne am cres-cut și noi
Creș-ti-nești stră-mo-șii pre-ști sfinți și dai

ai bă-ut. Cu-al tău fră-te Si-mon, Si-mon, te-a che-măt Hris-tos,
din Hris-tos, Vă la Ge-to Da-cii, Da-cii, cu cre-din-tă lor,
mai stră-vechi, Tot sme-ri-ți ca ti-ne, ca ti-ne, am cres-cut și noi,
cu Hris-tos, Creș-ti-nești stră-mo-șii, mo-șii pre-ști sfinți și dai, și dai

mf

T. 8/8

B. 4/4

Si-ă-lă-sat nă-vo-dul, L'at' ur-măt vo-los.
Si-ă-lă-sat ce-ruri fi-va pu-voi.
Si-ă-lă-sat ce-ruri fi-va pu-voi.
Cu mult duh de-va jert-ză în vremi de ta-me
Sca-ra ne-va zu-tă, de jert-fa, ta, sca-ra spre Rai.

R) Cu cei

Refren - Poco Animato (♩ 88)

T. 8/8

B. 4/4

R) Cu cei sfinți cu în-ge-ră, cu Cea-n veci cu-ra-tă, Roa-gă, Sfin-te în
sfinți cu în-ge-ră, cu Cea-n veci, în veci cu-ra-tă, cu-ra-tă, Roa-gă

T. 8/8

B. 4/4

Du-hul, pe Hris-tos, pe Ta-tă, Dum-ne-zeu să a-du-că
Roa-gă pe Hris-tos, pe Ta-tă, pe Ta-tă, Dum-ne-zeu să a-du-că, să a-du-că

1, 2 (și eventual 3 - cu strofa facultativă)

T. *mp.*
în-fră-ți-re-a-n toti, — De Ro-mâ-na vi-tă gri-jă tu să

B. *mp.*
în-fră-ți-re-a-n toti, în-fră-ți-re, De Ro-mâ-na vi-tă, vi-tă, gri-jă tu să

(1, 2) poco a poco calando (rallentando e decrescendo) — — — — —

T. *mp.*
porti, gri-jă tu să ne porti.

B. *mp.*
porti, gri-jă tu să — porti, — tu să ne porti.

3. (sau 3 bis) poco a poco ritardando — — — — —

T. *mp.*
de Ro-mâ-na vi-tă, — tu, — tu să

B. *mp.*
de Ro-mâ-na vi-tă gri-jă tu, — tu să porti — să

sempre ritardando — — — — — *fff*

T. *fff*
porti — de Ro-mâ-ni a!

B. *fff*
porti — de Ro-mâ-ni a!

Suban Nichifor
1-2-VI-1991 (rev. 7-8-VI-1996)

NB - Cupletul facultativ 3.bis (ce poate fi inserat după cupletul 3, sau în locul acestuia) va fi urmat de Refren cu volta 3, după schema C.1/R.v.1; C.2/R.v.2; C.3/R.v.2; C.3bis/R.v.3.
În orice caz, Refrenul cu volta 3 va apărea doar în final, după ultimul cuplet (C.3 sau C.3 bis).

Durata: n 4-5'

IMNUL SFÂNTULUI APOSTOL ANDREI

Varianta monodică
(populară)

- Începătorul creștinării Românilor -

Versurile: Arhimandrit Ioan-Ioasa Popa
Muzica: Șerban Nichifor

Andantino (♩=72) cantabile ma semplice

1) Ai ba-ut An-dre-e, sfin-te din iz-vo-rul
2) Ai sme-ri-rea hai-na mă Sfân-ta Cru-ce
3) Sa-dul tău a-jun-s-a cu crean-ța mul-ti
4) Prin Sfânt Har îi-ma-cini în creș-ti-na-moa-ră

Cel tri-mis de Du-hul prim Bo-te-ză-to-rul
Cinci-ze-ci-mea ha-rul din Hris-tos ti-a-du-ce
Mai stră-vechi, mai rod-nici, ca în tări ve-ci-ne
Să-ți faci-fă-că-nă, cu Hris-tos dos-pea-lă

Cu-al tău fra-te Si-mon te-a che-mat Hri-stos
Via-ța Ge-to-ră Da-că cu cre-din-ța
Tot sme-ri-ți ca-ti-ne am cres-cut și
Creș-ti-nezi stră-mo-și pre-oti sfinți le-lor-
noi-dai

Si-ati-lă-sat-nă Vo-dul, Lăti-ur-mat vo-los.
Si-ati-lă-ce-ruri fi-vă pu-ruri via-ța lor-
Cu mult duh de jert-fă în vreme de ne-lor-
Sca-ră ne-vă-zu-tă le în-tinzi spre Rai.

R) Cu-cei

REFREN - Poco Animato (♩=88)

sfinți - cu în-ge-nii, - cu Ce-am-vei cu-ra-tă, - Ro-ză, Sfin-te în

Du-hul - pe Hris-tos, pe Ta-tă, - Dum-ne-zu să a-du-că -

1, 2, 3 *calando poco a poco*
în-fra-țe-rea-m tot-i, - De Ro-mâ-na vi-ță gri-jă tu să

(1, 2, 3) *mf* *molto*
por-ți, gri-jă tu să ne por-ți.

4. *poco a poco ritardando*
De Ro-mâ-na vi-ță gri-jă tu să por-ți

(4.) *molto rit.*
- de Ro-mâ-ni - a! *fff*

Șerban Nichifor
1-2-XI-91 (rev. 7-8-VI-96)

Happy New Year, Michele !
Andante Cantabile **for Clarinet in B-flat and Piano**
- Dedicated to Michele Gingras -

Serban Nichifor
27-XII-2015

The image displays a musical score for the piece "Happy New Year, Michele !". The score is written for Clarinet in B-flat and Piano (Pno). The tempo is marked "Andante Cantabile". The key signature is B-flat major (two sharps: F# and C#). The time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into two systems. The first system consists of four measures. The Clarinet part begins in the fifth measure with a melodic line marked *mf*. The Piano part features a complex accompaniment in the first four measures, with a *mp* dynamic marking. The second system also consists of four measures. The Clarinet part continues its melodic line, and the Piano part provides a steady accompaniment. The score is dedicated to Michele Gingras and was composed by Serban Nichifor on December 27, 2015.

Clarinet

The image shows a musical score for a Clarinet and Piano (Pno) duo. The Clarinet part is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features a melodic line with various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The Piano part is written on two staves, both with bass clefs and a key signature of two sharps. The right hand plays chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a simple bass line with whole and half notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and there are repeat signs at the beginning and end of the piece.

Clarinet

Pno

Clarinet

Pno

Clarinet

Pno

Clarinet

Pno

Clarinet

Pno

Clarinet

Pno

Clarinet

Pno

Clarinet

Pno

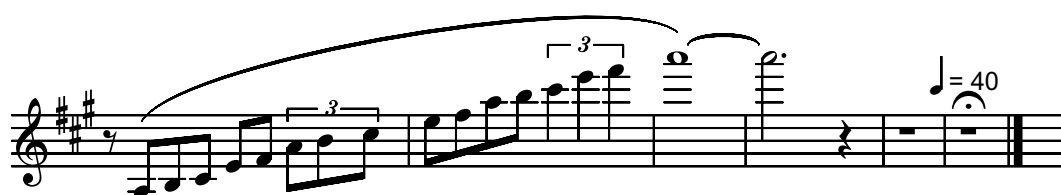
27-XII-2015

Happy New Year, Michele !
for Clarinet in B-flat and Piano
- Dedicated to Michele Gingras -
Clarinet Part

Andante Cantabile

Serban Nichifor
27-XII-2015

The musical score is written for a Clarinet in B-flat and Piano. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Andante Cantabile'. The score starts with a measure containing a quarter note G4, followed by a measure with a quarter rest and a tempo marking of 76. A double bar line with a repeat sign follows. The first staff ends with a measure containing a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The second staff contains three measures of music, each starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note. The third staff contains two measures of music, each starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note. The fourth staff contains two measures of music, each starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note. The fifth staff contains two measures of music, each starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note. The sixth staff contains two measures of music, each starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note. The seventh staff contains two measures of music, each starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note. The eighth staff contains two measures of music, each starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note.





2011 !!!

LA MULTI-ATHL. SI. JOINTLY AGENT !!!

To my very dear LIANA ALEXANDRA

Cello (x Melodic Instrument)
and Tape (x Free Ensemble)

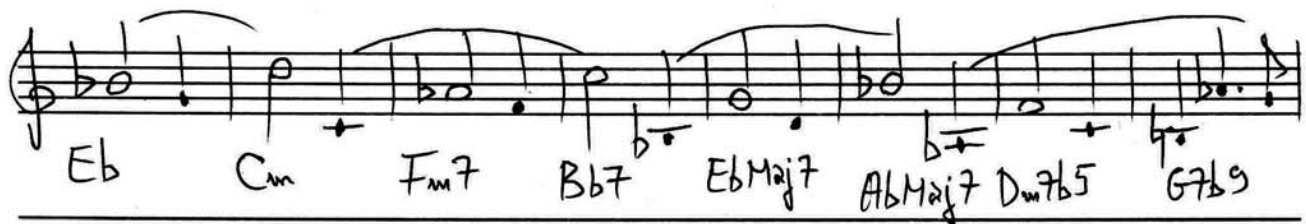
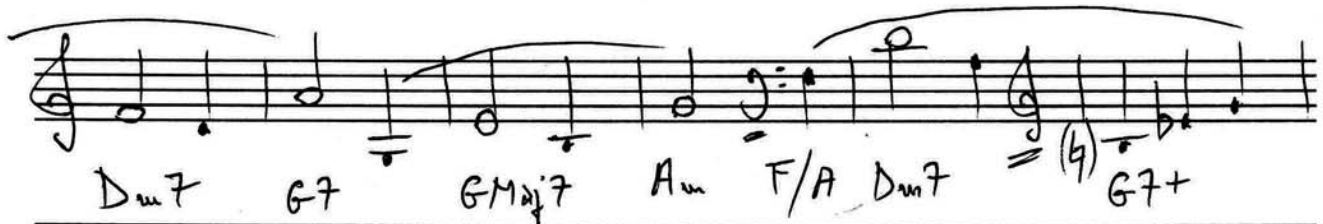
LIKE A DREAM Serban Nichifor

Slow Waltz

lontano e dolce

(♩ = 70 MM)

mp



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SERBAN NICHIFOR

TRANSYLVANIAN BLUEGRASS

for

Violin and String Orchestra

- 1.) Intrada**
- 2.) Hora**
- 3.) Batraneasca**
- 4.) Csardas**
- 5.) Landler**
- 6.) Interludio**
- 7.) Perpetuum Mobile**

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IPI Name No. 46376567

IPI Base No. I-000391194-0

Deciso

1.) Intrada

Serban NICHIFOR

Violino Solo

$\text{♩} = 60$
ff

7

3

12

$\text{♩} = 40$ 5 $\text{♩} = 40$

attacca subito

May 25, 2013

Allegro Vivo

2.) Hora

Serban NICHIFOR

Vn Solo $\text{♩} = 165$

f SOLO

Vni I-II *mf*

Vle *mf*

Vlc-Cb *mf*

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

8

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Detailed description: This system contains measures 8, 9, and 10. The Violoncello Solo (Vn Solo) part features a melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It includes slurs, ties, and accents. The Violini I-II (Vni I-II) and Violone (Vle) parts play sustained chords in treble and bass clefs respectively. The Violoncello Contrabasso (Vlc-Cb) part has a bass line in bass clef with eighth notes.

11

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Detailed description: This system contains measures 11, 12, and 13. The Violoncello Solo (Vn Solo) part continues its melodic line. The Violini I-II (Vni I-II) and Violone (Vle) parts continue with sustained chords. The Violoncello Contrabasso (Vlc-Cb) part continues with its bass line.

14

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

18

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

21

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

24

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

ff

f

f

f

27)

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 27-30: Vn Solo has a complex melodic line with many accidentals and slurs. Vni I-II plays sustained chords. Vle plays sustained chords. Vlc-Cb plays a simple bass line.

31)

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 31-34: Vn Solo continues with a complex melodic line. Vni I-II plays sustained chords. Vle plays sustained chords. Vlc-Cb plays a simple bass line.

35

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

This system contains measures 35 through 38. The Violoncello Solo (Vn Solo) part features a melodic line in treble clef with slurs and accents. The Violini I-II (Vni I-II) and Viola (Vle) parts provide harmonic support with block chords in treble and bass clefs respectively. The Violoncello Contrabasso (Vlc-Cb) part has a steady bass line in bass clef.

39

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

This system contains measures 39 through 42. The Violoncello Solo (Vn Solo) part continues its melodic line. The Violini I-II (Vni I-II) and Viola (Vle) parts continue with block chords. The Violoncello Contrabasso (Vlc-Cb) part continues with a steady bass line.

44

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

48

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

poco rall.

fz

May 25, 2013

fz

attacca subito

Allegro

3.) Batraneasca

Serban NICHIFOR

f SOLO

mf

mf

f

simile

simile

simile

simile

f

mf

mf

f

8

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 8-11 of the musical score. The Vn Solo part features a melodic line with accents. The Vni I-II and Vle parts provide a rhythmic accompaniment. The Vlc-Cb part has a bass line.

12

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 12-14 of the musical score. The Vn Solo part continues the melodic line. The Vni I-II and Vle parts continue the rhythmic accompaniment. The Vlc-Cb part continues the bass line.

15

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

19

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

23

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Detailed description: This system contains measures 23 through 26. The Vn Solo part (Violin Solo) begins in measure 23 with a melodic line in treble clef, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes with accents. The Vni I-II (Violin I and II) part has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The Vle (Viola) part also has a rhythmic accompaniment, with a sharp sign appearing in measure 25. The Vlc-Cb (Violoncello and Contrabasso) part has a bass line in bass clef, primarily consisting of quarter and eighth notes.

27

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Detailed description: This system contains measures 27 through 30. The Vn Solo part continues its melodic line, with a slur and accents in measure 27. The Vni I-II and Vle parts continue their rhythmic accompaniment. The Vlc-Cb part continues its bass line, with some chromatic movement in measure 29.

Piu Mosso

31 $\text{♩} = 150$

Vn Solo

simile

Vni I-II

f

simile

Vle

f

simile

Vlc-Cb

simile

34

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

38

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 38-41: Vn Solo plays a melodic line with slurs and accents. Vni I-II, Vle, and Vlc-Cb provide harmonic support with chords and single notes.

42

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

simile

simile

simile

Measures 42-45: Vn Solo continues the melodic line. Vni I-II, Vle, and Vlc-Cb are marked 'simile' and continue their previous patterns.

45

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

49

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

ff

fff

53

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

57

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

rall.

$\text{♩} = 120$ $\text{♩} = 70$

f *ff* *fff*

61 $\text{♩} = 180$ Presto Possibile

Vn Solo *mf* simile

Vni I-II *p* simile

Vle *p* simile

Vlc-Cb *mf* simile

64

Vn Solo *mf*

Vni I-II *mp*

Vle *mp*

Vlc-Cb *mf*

67

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

f

mp

mf

71

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

74

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

78

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

ff

mf

mf

ff

82

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

poco a poco rall.

86

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

fff

f

f

ff

Vn Solo $\text{♩} = 150$
 Vni I-II $\text{♩} = 140$
 Vle $\text{♩} = 100$
 Vlc-Cb $\text{♩} = 80$

Vn Solo $\text{♩} = 40$
 Vni I-II
 Vle
 Vlc-Cb

May 25, 2013 attacca subito

4.) Csárdás

Deciso

Serban Nichifor

Deciso $\text{♩} = 70$ **Lassu**

The musical score is for a piece titled "4.) Csárdás" by Serban Nichifor. It is marked "Deciso" and "Lassu" with a tempo of 70 beats per minute. The score is in 4/4 time and consists of two systems of five staves each. The instruments are Vn Solo, Vn, VI, and Vlc-Cb. The first system starts with a "ff" dynamic for the strings and a "f" dynamic for the Vn Solo. The second system continues the piece with various dynamics and articulations.

System 1:

- Vn Solo:** Starts with a rest, then plays a series of eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note and a half note. Dynamics: *f*.
- Vn:** Plays a series of eighth notes. Dynamics: *ff* then *mf*.
- VI:** Plays a series of eighth notes. Dynamics: *ff* then *mf*.
- Vlc-Cb:** Plays a series of eighth notes. Dynamics: *ff* then *mf*.

System 2:

- Vn Solo:** Continues with eighth notes and triplets. Dynamics: *f*.
- Vn:** Continues with eighth notes. Dynamics: *mf*.
- VI:** Continues with eighth notes. Dynamics: *mf*.
- Vlc-Cb:** Continues with eighth notes. Dynamics: *mf*.

11

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

16

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

19

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

7

3

22

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

24

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

f

25

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

mf

27

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

5

28

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

ff

7

5

30

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

3

32

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

rall.

$\text{♩} = 64$

$\text{♩} = 54$

$\text{♩} = 110$ Friss - Allegro Moderato

fff

mp

fff

fff

mp

fff

35

Vn Solo *f*

Vn *mf*

VI *mf*

Vlc-Cb *f*

Measures 35-37. Vn Solo (Violin Solo) starts at measure 35 with a forte (*f*) dynamic, playing a melodic line with trills and slurs. Vn (Violin) and VI (Viola) play chords with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Vlc-Cb (Violoncello/Contrabasso) plays a bass line with accents and a forte (*f*) dynamic.

38

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

Measures 38-39. Vn Solo continues its melodic line. Vn and VI continue with chords. Vlc-Cb continues with the bass line.

40

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

43 $\text{♩} = 120$ Piu Mosso

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

46

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

Measures 46-48. Vn Solo: Melodic line with slurs and accents. Vn: Chordal accompaniment. VI: Chordal accompaniment. Vlc-Cb: Bass line with accents.

49

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

Measures 49-51. Vn Solo: Melodic line with slurs and accents. Vn: Chordal accompaniment. VI: Chordal accompaniment. Vlc-Cb: Bass line with accents.

52 $\text{♩} = 130$ Piu Mosso

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

mp *f* *mf* *f* *mf*

55

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

f *mf* *f*

58

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

Piu Mosso -
sempre acc.

Sub. Lento
e Rubato

61

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

$\text{♩} = 140$

$\text{♩} = 150$

$\text{♩} = 80$

ff

65) $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$

Vn Solo *rall.* *fff*

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

Detailed description: The score consists of four staves. The top staff, labeled 'Vn Solo', begins with a tempo of 70 bpm and a 'rall.' (ritardando) marking. It contains a series of sixteenth-note runs that gradually decelerate, with tempo markings of 60, 50, and 40 bpm indicated above the staff. The first two measures are marked with a forte (f) dynamic, and the third measure is marked with fortissimo (fff). The other three staves (Vn, VI, and Vlc-Cb) provide harmonic support. The Vn and VI staves have sustained notes with accents, while the Vlc-Cb staff has a single note with an accent in the first measure and sustained notes with accents in the subsequent measures.

5-IX-2014

5.) Ländler

Tempo di Ländler

Serban Nichifor

Vn Solo
 Vn
 VI
 Vc-Cb

f
mf
f
mf

11

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

This system contains measures 11 through 13. The Vn Solo part features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The Vn part provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The VI part plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The Vc-Cb part provides a bass line with quarter and eighth notes.

14

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

This system contains measures 14 through 17. The Vn Solo part continues with a complex melodic line. The Vn part has a more active role with sixteenth-note passages. The VI part maintains its eighth-note accompaniment. The Vc-Cb part continues with a steady bass line.

18

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

22

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

26

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

Measures 26-29: Vn Solo plays a melodic line with slurs and accents. Vn and VI play chords with eighth-note patterns. Vc-Cb plays a steady eighth-note bass line.

30

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

Measures 30-32: Vn Solo continues with a more complex melodic line. Vn and VI play chords with eighth-note patterns. Vc-Cb continues the eighth-note bass line.

33

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

Measures 33-34. The Vn Solo part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The Vn, VI, and Vc-Cb parts provide harmonic support with sustained notes and chords.

35

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

f

mf

Measures 35-38. The Vn Solo part has a melodic line with eighth notes. The Vn, VI, and Vc-Cb parts have dynamic markings of *f* and *mf*. The score includes a repeat sign and a double bar line.

39

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

44

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

ff

ff

ff

ff

7-IX-2014

Deciso

6.) Interludio

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 60$ Violino Solo

ff

5

10

$\text{♩} = 40$ 5 $\text{♩} = 40$

13 $\text{♩} = 30$ *fz*

attacca subito

May 25, 2013

Presto possibile

7.) Perpetuum Mobile

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 180$

Vn Sol SOLO *ff*

Vni I-II *f*

Vle *f*

Vlc-Cb *ff*

The musical score is written for a chamber ensemble. The first system consists of five staves. The top staff, labeled 'Vn Sol', is a solo part for the Violoncello Soloist, marked 'SOLO' and 'ff'. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with slurs and accents. The second staff, 'Vni I-II', is for Violini I and II, marked 'f'. The third staff, 'Vle', is for Violone, also marked 'f'. The fourth staff, 'Vlc-Cb', is for Violoncello Contrabasso, marked 'ff'. The bottom staff, also labeled 'Vn Sol', is a second Violoncello Soloist part, also marked 'ff'. The score is in 4/4 time with a tempo of 180 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first system spans two measures, and the second system spans three measures.

6

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

fz

mf

mf

f

9

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

fz

f

f

f

12

Vn Sol *mf*

Vni I-II *mp*

Vle *mp*

Vlc-Cb *mf*

15

Vn Sol *f*

Vni I-II *f*

Vle *f*

Vlc-Cb *f*

18

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

ff

mf

ff

mp

ff

mf

21

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

24

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 24-26: Vn Sol (Violoncello Solo) features a melodic line with slurs and accents. Vni I-II (Violini I-II) and Vle (Viola) play chords with eighth notes. Vlc-Cb (Violoncello Contrabbasso) plays a simple bass line.

27

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 27-29: Vn Sol continues its melodic line. Vni I-II and Vle play chords with eighth notes. Vlc-Cb plays a simple bass line.

30

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 30-32 of the musical score. The Violoncello Solo (Vn Sol) part features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Violini I-II (Vni I-II) and Viola (Vle) parts provide harmonic support with sustained notes and accents. The Violoncello (Vlc-Cb) part has a bass line with slurs and accents.

33

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 33-36 of the musical score. The Violoncello Solo (Vn Sol) part continues with a melodic line. The Violini I-II (Vni I-II) and Viola (Vle) parts maintain their harmonic support. The Violoncello (Vlc-Cb) part continues with its bass line.

36

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

39

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

42

Vn Sol *fz* *f* *mp*

Vni I-II *mp*

Vle *mp*

Vlc-Cb *mp*

45

Vn Sol *mf* *f*

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

48

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

f

ff

52

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

54

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

mf

mf

mf

57

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

This musical score page contains two systems of staves for string instruments. The first system covers measures 54 to 56, and the second system covers measures 57 to 59. Each system includes staves for Violin Solo (Vn Sol), Violin I and II (Vni I-II), Viola (Vle), and Violoncello/Contrabass (Vlc-Cb). The Violin Solo part features rapid sixteenth-note passages in measures 54 and 55, followed by a more melodic line in measure 56. The Violin I and II, Viola, and Violoncello/Contrabass parts provide harmonic support with sustained notes and slower-moving lines. Dynamic markings of *mf* (mezzo-forte) are present in measures 56 and 59. The score is written in standard musical notation with treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and accents.

60

Vn Sol *mf*

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

63

Vn Sol *f* *ff*

Vni I-II *f*

Vle *f*

Vlc-Cb *ff* *ff*

67

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

69

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

71

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

73

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

76

Vn Sol

f

mf

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

mf

79

Vn Sol

f

Vni I-II

f

Vle

f

Vlc-Cb

f

Detailed description: This musical score page contains two systems of staves. The first system covers measures 76 to 78, and the second system covers measures 79 to 81. Each system includes four staves: Violoncello Solo (Vn Sol), Violini I-II (Vni I-II), Viola (Vle), and Violoncello Contrabasso (Vlc-Cb). The key signature has one sharp (F#). In the first system, the Vn Sol part features a melodic line with slurs and accents, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and moving to mezzo-forte (*mf*). The Vni I-II, Vle, and Vlc-Cb parts provide harmonic support with sustained notes and some movement. The second system continues the Vn Sol melodic line, which reaches a crescendo to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The other instruments also have more active parts, with the Vni I-II and Vle parts showing some melodic movement and the Vlc-Cb part providing a steady bass line. Dynamics like *f* and *mf* are clearly marked throughout.

81

Vn Sol *fff*

Vni I-II *ff*

Vle *ff*

Vlc-Cb *ff*

6

6

6

$\text{♩} = 60$

$\text{♩} = 30$

fz

fz

fz

fz

May 25, 2013

Deciso

1.) Intrada

Serban NICHIFOR

Violino Solo

$\text{♩} = 60$

ff

7

3

12

$\text{♩} = 40$

5

$\text{♩} = 40$

attacca subito

Allegro Vivo

2.) Hora

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 165$

f SOLO

5

8

11

14

18

21

24

ff

27

31

35

39

44

48

fz

poco rall.

$J = 60$

Allegro

3.) Batraneasca

Serban NICHIFOR

simile

$\text{♩} = 144$

f SOLO

Measures 1-30 of the musical score for Batraneasca. The tempo is 144 beats per minute. The section is marked 'SOLO' and 'f' (forte). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various trills and grace notes.

Piu Mosso

$\text{♩} = 150$

Measures 31-50 of the musical score for Batraneasca. The tempo is 150 beats per minute. The section is marked 'Piu Mosso'. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including trills and grace notes. The key signature remains one sharp (F#).

53

57

61

64

67

71

74

78

82

86

90

rall.

ff

ff

mf

simile

f

ff

fff

poco a poco rall.

J = 120 *J* = 70

Presto Possibile

J = 180

J = 150 *J* = 140 *J* = 100 *J* = 40

J = 80

Deciso

4.) Csárdás

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 70$ Lassu

f

7

13

17

20

24

25

27

29

31

$\text{♩} = 64$ $\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 110$ Friss - Allegro Moderato

rall.

34

f

37

40

43 $\text{♩} = 120$ Piu Mosso

47

50 $\text{♩} = 130$ Piu Mosso

53

56

58 Piu Mosso - sempre acc. Sub. Lento e Rubato

61 $\text{♩} = 140$ $\text{♩} = 150$ $\text{♩} = 80$ *ff*

65 $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ *rall.* *fff* $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$

5.) Ländler

Musical score for "5.) Ländler". The piece is in 2/4 time, key of D major (one sharp). It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score consists of 41 measures across nine staves. The melody is characterized by frequent eighth-note patterns and slurs. A repeat sign appears at measure 7. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 41.

Deciso

$\text{♩} = 60$

Violino Solo

6.) Interludio

Musical score for "6.) Interludio". The piece is in 3/8 time, key of D major. It begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The score consists of 10 measures across three staves. The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 40$. The piece features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. It concludes with a double bar line and the instruction "attaca subito".

Presto possibile

7.) Perpetuum Mobile

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 180$

SOLO *ff*

3

6

9

12

15

18

21

24

27

30

33

36

39

42

fz

f

mf

ff

mf

fz

f

mp

45 *mf* *f*

48

52

54

57

60 *mf*

63 *f* *ff*

67

69

71

73 *fz* *fz*

76 *f* *mf*

79

81 *fff* *6* *6* *6* *J = 60* *J = 30*

Violini Ripieni

1.) TACET

Allegro Vivo

2.) Hora

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 165$
mf

7

11

15

19

23

f

27

32

36



Allegro

3.) Batraneasca

Serban NICHIFOR

simile

♩ = 144

mf

8

15

21

27

simile

♩ = 150

f

33

simile

simile

47

ff

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a violin ripieni part. It begins with a tempo of Allegro and a tempo marking of ♩ = 144. The first staff contains 14 measures of music, starting with a dynamic of mf. Above the first staff, the word 'simile' is written. The second staff begins with a measure rest of 8 measures. The third staff begins with a measure rest of 15 measures. The fourth staff begins with a measure rest of 21 measures. The fifth staff begins with a measure rest of 27 measures, followed by a tempo change to ♩ = 150 and a dynamic of f. Above the fifth staff, the word 'simile' is written. The sixth staff begins with a measure rest of 33 measures, followed by the word 'simile' written twice. The seventh staff begins with a measure rest of 47 measures, followed by a dynamic of ff. The music is written for Vn Ripieni (I & II) 3.

55 $\text{♩} = 120$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 180$

f *ff* *fff* *p*

62 simile *mp*

69 *mp*

76 *mf*

82

88 $\text{♩} = 150$ $\text{♩} = 140$ $\text{♩} = 100$ $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 40$

f

Deciso

4.) Csardas

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 70

ff *mf*

9

19

26

31

♩ = 64 ♩ = 54 ♩ = 110

fff *mp* *fff*

35

mf

40

♩ = 120

mp *f* *mf*

45

50

♩ = 130

mp *f* *mf*

54

59

♩ = 140

63

♩ = 150 ♩ = 80 ♩ = 70 ♩ = 60 ♩ = 50 ♩ = 40

5.) Ländler

Tempo di Ländler

Serban Nichifor

The musical score for Violin (Vn) is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of 44 measures, divided into systems of five measures each. The score includes various dynamics: *f* (forte) at measures 1, 35, and 44; *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measures 4, 36, and 39; and *ff* (fortissimo) at measure 44. The piece features several trill ornaments, indicated by a trill symbol and a slur over the notes. There are also repeat signs at measures 4, 11, 14, 18, 22, 30, 33, 35, and 39. The key signature changes from G major to G minor (two flats) at measure 18 and back to G major at measure 35. The tempo is marked 'Tempo di Ländler'.

6.) TACET

Presto possibile

7.) Perpetuum Mobile

Serban NICHIFOR

The musical score is written for Violin Ripieni (I & II) and consists of nine staves of music. The tempo is marked "Presto possibile" and the time signature is 4/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 180$ and a dynamic of *f*. The music is a continuous, fast-moving piece with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The dynamics vary throughout, including *f*, *mf*, *mp*, *ff*, and *fz*. The score ends with a final chord marked with a lambda symbol (Λ) and a dynamic of *fz*. A tempo change is indicated at the end of the score with $\text{♩} = 60 = 30$.

1 = 180

f

6

mf *mp*

14

f *ff* *mp*

25

32

44

mp *f* *ff*

54

mf

64

f

71

79

f *ff* *fz*

$\text{♩} = 60 = 30$ Λ

Viola

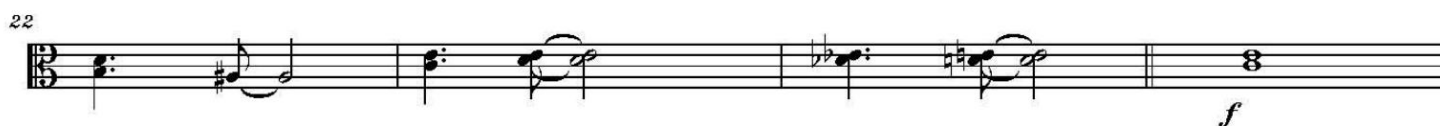
1.) TACET

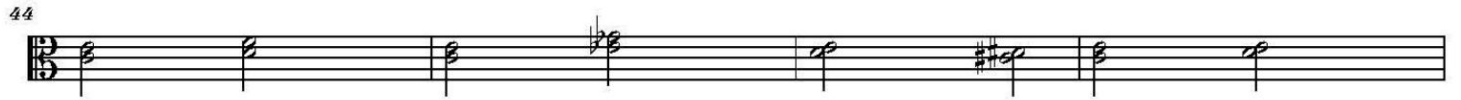
Allegro Vivo

2.) Hora

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 165$





Allegro

3.) Batraneasca

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 144$ *mf* simile

8

15

22

29 $\text{♩} = 150$ *f* simile

40 simile

50 *ff* *f*

59 $\text{♩} = 120$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 180$

ff *fff* *p* simile

65

mp *mp*

72

79

mf

86 $\text{♩} = 150$ $\text{♩} = 140$ $\text{♩} = 100$ $\text{♩} = 80$

f

93 $\text{♩} = 40$

4.) Csardas

Deciso

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 70

ff *mf*

11

22 *f* *mf*

28 ♩ = 64 ♩ = 54

33 ♩ = 110 *fff* *mp* *fff* *mf*

38

43 ♩ = 120 *mp* *f* *mf*

48 ♩ = 130 *mp* *f*

53 *mf*

59 ♩ = 140

63 ♩ = 150 ♩ = 80 ♩ = 70 ♩ = 60 ♩ = 50 ♩ = 40

5.) Ländler

Tempo di Ländler

Serban Nichifor

7

12

16

20

25

30

33

36

41

f *mf* *ff*

6.) TACET

Presto possibile

7.) Perpetuum Mobile

Serban NICHIFOR

♩ = 180

f

6 *mf* *f* *mp*

14 *f* *ff* *mp*

26

37 *mp*

48 *f* *mf*

59 *f*

68

73 *f* *ff*

82 ♩ = 60 = 30

fz

Cello (& Cb.)

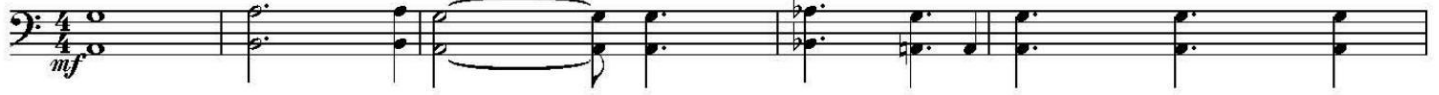
1.) TACET

2.) Hora

Allegro Vivo

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 165$





Allegro

3.) Batraneasca

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 144$ simile

f

13

25 $\text{♩} = 150$ simile

36 simile

48 *fff* *f* *ff*

60 $\text{♩} = 120$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 180$ *fff* *mf* simile *mf* *mf*

70 *ff*

83 $\text{♩} = 150$ $\text{♩} = 140$ $\text{♩} = 100$ $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 40$ *ff*

attacca subito

Deciso

4.) Csardas

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 70

ff *mf*

11

23 *ff*

32 ♩ = 64 ♩ = 54 ♩ = 110 *fff* *mp* *fff* *f*

37 ♩ = 120 *mp* *f* *f*

46 ♩ = 130 *mp* *f* *f*

55 ♩ = 140 ♩ = 150

64 ♩ = 80 ♩ = 70 ♩ = 60 ♩ = 50 ♩ = 40

5-IX-2014

5.) Ländler

Tempo di Ländler

Serban Nichifor

7

12

16

20

25

30

33

36

41

f

mf

ff

7-IX-2014

6.) TACET

Presto possibile

7.) Perpetuum Mobile

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 180$

11

23

33

41

61

72

$\text{♩} = 60-30$

May 25, 2013

SERBAN NICHIFOR

TWO IMAGES

for Trumpet in B-flat and Strings

To Maestro Ivano Ascari

- 1.) Blues (cca 3')**
- 2.) Tribute To Nick LaRocca (cca 2')**

Score and Parts

Duration: cca 5'

Copyright © 2015 by Serban Nichifor (SABAM)

1.) BLUES
Trumpet in B-flat and Strings
- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -

Serban NICHIFOR
(March 29, 2015)

Lontano, Improvisando
(Quasi Senza Tempo)

Trp. $\text{♩} = 40$

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Vlc

Cb

mp

mf

pp *p*

pp *p*

pp *p*

liscio (arco ad lib.)

liscio (arco ad lib.)

liscio (arco ad lib.)

Trp. S

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Vlc

Cb

animando poco a poco

♩ = 42

Trp. S

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Vlc

Cb

poco a poco animando

♩ = 44

♩ = 46

♩ = 50

mp

f

Tempo di Blues

1 3 $\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 56$ $\text{♩} = 62$

Trp. S

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Vlc

Cb

f

mf

mf

mf

Pizz.

Pizz.

16

Trp. S

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Vlc

Cb

19

Trp. S

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Vlc

Cb

22

Trp. S

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Vlc

Cb

25

Trp. S

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Vlc

Cb

26

Trp. S

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Vlc

Cb

28

Trp. S.

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Vlc

Cb

30

Trp.

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Vlc

Cb

33

Trp. S

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Vlc

Cb

Molto Allargando

36

Trp. S

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Vlc

Cb

rubato

(ossia 8b)

fz

fz

fz

fz

fz

6

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

Pizz.

Pizz.

mf

11

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

Arco

17

Musical score for measures 17-21. The score is in 6/8 time with a key signature of two flats. It features a complex melody in the first staff with many beamed sixteenth notes and slurs. The second staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The third staff contains chords. The fourth and fifth staves have eighth-note accompaniment. The sixth staff has a simple bass line with half notes.

22

Musical score for measures 22-25. The score continues with the same instrumentation. Measures 22-24 are marked with a first ending bracket (1). Measure 25 is marked with a second ending bracket (2). The notation includes various musical symbols like slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The word "Pizz." appears in the bottom right of measure 25.

27

Arco

32

mf

mf

mf

mf

Pizz.

38

Arco

43

48

Measures 48-52 of a musical score. The score is written for six staves (three systems of two staves each). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The first staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with a slur over measures 48-50 and a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (f) dynamic in measure 51. The second staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with accents. The third staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with accents. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with accents. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with accents. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with accents. The score ends with a double bar line in measure 52.

53

Measures 53-56 of a musical score. The score is written for six staves (three systems of two staves each). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The first staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with a slur over measures 53-55 and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic in measure 54. The second staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with accents. The third staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with accents. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with accents. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with accents. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with accents. The score ends with a double bar line in measure 56.

57

fff

quasi gliss.

5

5

5

fff

fff

fff

fff

fff

fff

March 27, 2015

1.) BLUES
Trumpet in B-flat and Strings
- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -
Trumpet in B-flat Part

Serban NICHIFOR
(March 29, 2015)

Lontano, Improvisando
(Quasi Senza Tempo)

♩ = 40

mp

5

mf

8

animando

♩ = 42

11

animando

♩ = 46

13

Tempo di Blues

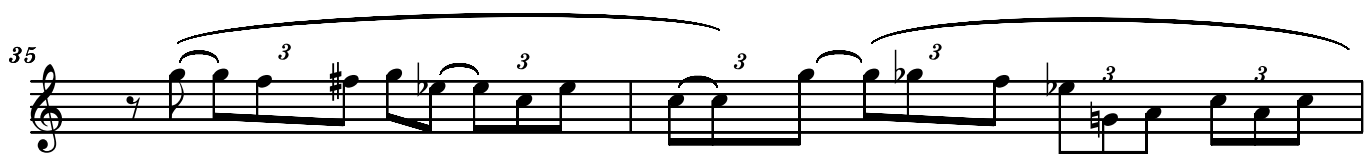
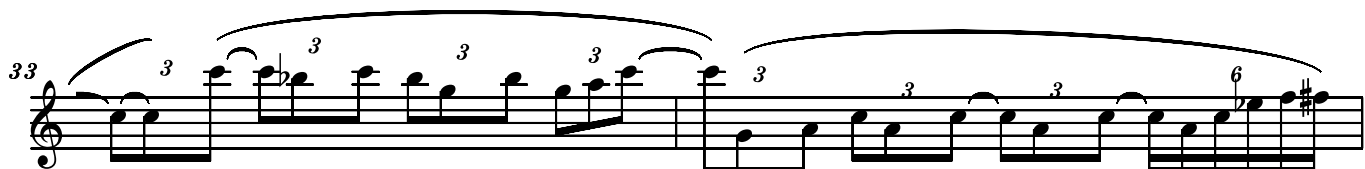
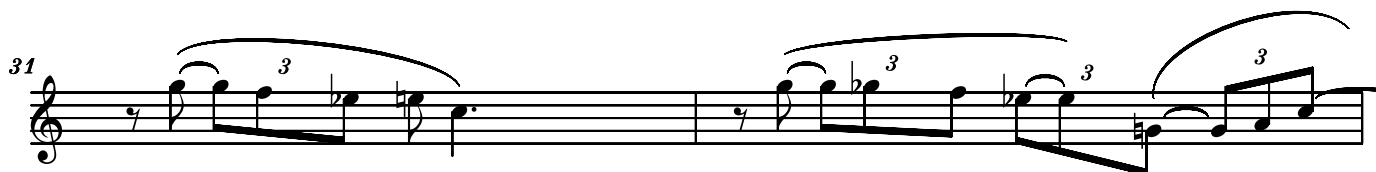
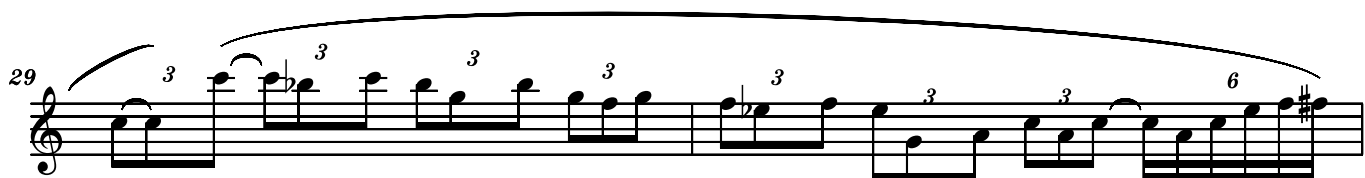
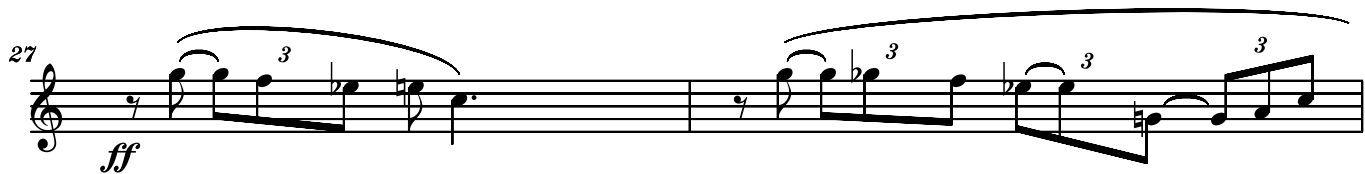
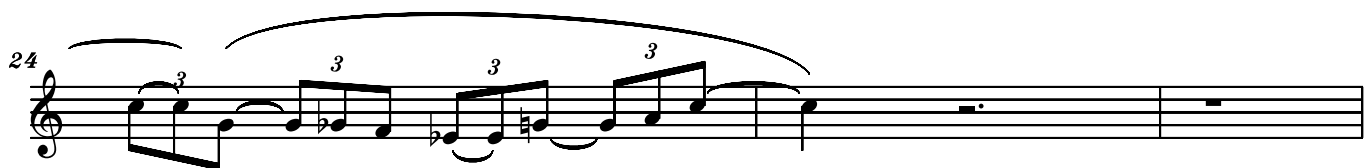
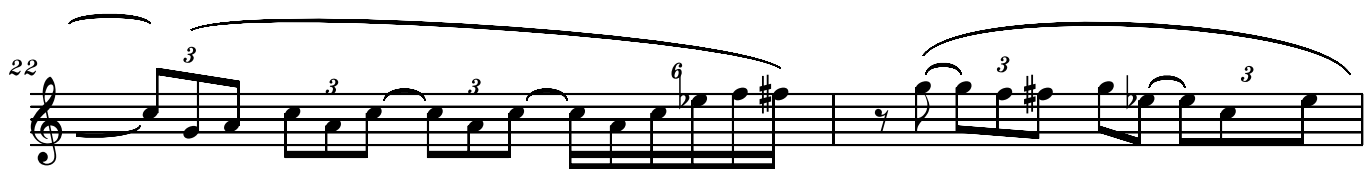
♩ = 54

16

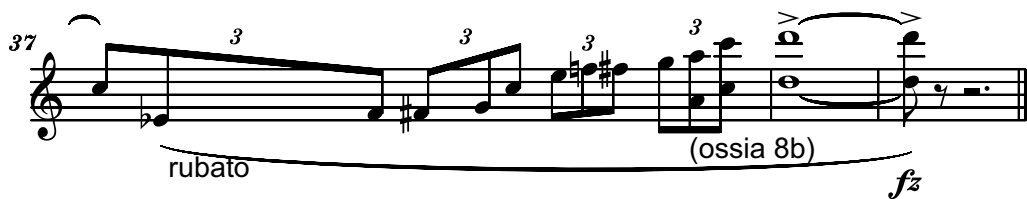
f

18

20



Molto Allargando



2.) TRIBUTE TO NICK LAROCCA

Trumpet in B-flat and Strings

- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -

Ragtime

Trumpet in B-flat Part

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 84

4

8 *mf*

13

18

22 1 2

27

32

37

42 *f*

46

51 *ff*

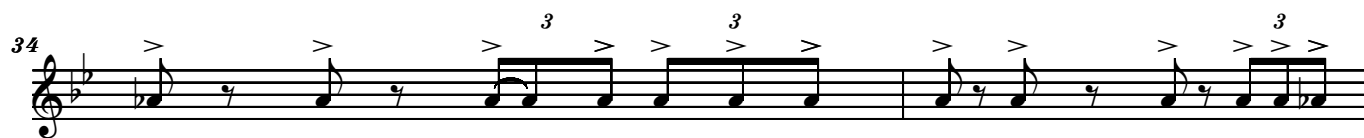
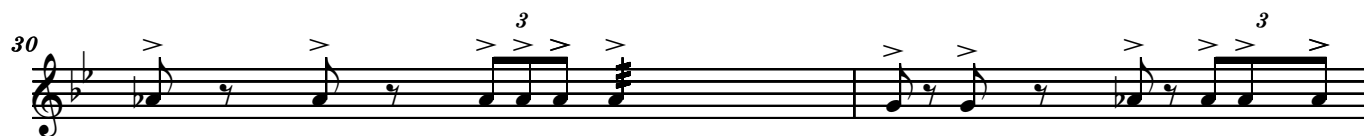
56 *fff* quasi gliss. 5 5 5

1.) BLUES
Trumpet in B-flat and Strings
- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -
Violin I Part

Serban NICHIFOR
(March 29, 2015)

Lontano, Improvisando
(Quasi Senza Tempo)

The musical score for the Violin I Part is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Lontano, Improvisando (Quasi Senza Tempo)'. The score consists of eight staves of music, with measure numbers 13, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic values and articulations. Measures 13-15 show a sequence of notes with a tempo marking of 40. Measures 16-18 show a sequence of notes with a tempo marking of 54. Measures 19-21 show a sequence of notes with a tempo marking of 56. Measures 22-24 show a sequence of notes with a tempo marking of 62. The score includes several triplets and a final triplet in measure 26. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score ends with a double bar line in measure 26.



2.) TRIBUTE TO NICK LARocca**Trumpet in B-flat and Strings****- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -**

Ragtime

Violin I Part

Serban Nichifor

Violin I Part musical score for 'Tribute to Nick Larocca'. The score is written in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats), and tempo of 84 beats per minute. It consists of seven staves of music, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The piece features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets and slurs. The score is numbered 1 through 28, indicating measures.

Staff 1: *f*, $\text{♩} = 84$

Staff 2: Measure 5

Staff 3: Measure 9, *mf*

Staff 4: Measure 14

Staff 5: Measure 19

Staff 6: Measure 23, first ending (1), second ending (2)

Staff 7: Measure 28

33 Λ
mf

Staff 33-37: Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measure 33: quarter note G4, eighth note A4, quarter note Bb4, quarter note A4. Measure 34: quarter note G4, quarter rest, quarter note F4, quarter rest. Measure 35: quarter note E4, quarter rest, quarter note D4, quarter rest. Measure 36: quarter note C4, quarter rest, quarter note B3, quarter rest. Measure 37: quarter note A3, quarter rest, quarter note G3, quarter rest. Dynamics: *mf* starting at measure 35.

38

Staff 38-42: Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measure 38: quarter note G4, quarter rest, quarter note F4, quarter rest. Measure 39: quarter note E4, quarter rest, quarter note D4, quarter rest. Measure 40: quarter note C4, quarter rest, quarter note B3, quarter rest. Measure 41: quarter note A3, quarter rest, quarter note G3, quarter rest. Measure 42: quarter note F3, quarter rest, quarter note E3, quarter rest.

43

Staff 43-46: Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measures 43-46: Continuous eighth-note scale descending from G4 to F3.

47

Staff 47-50: Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measure 47: eighth-note scale descending from G4 to F3. Measure 48: eighth-note scale descending from G4 to F3. Measure 49: eighth-note scale descending from G4 to F3. Measure 50: eighth-note scale descending from G4 to F3.

51 *f*

Staff 51-54: Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measures 51-54: Continuous eighth-note scale descending from G4 to F3. Dynamics: *f* starting at measure 51.

55 *ff* Λ *fff*

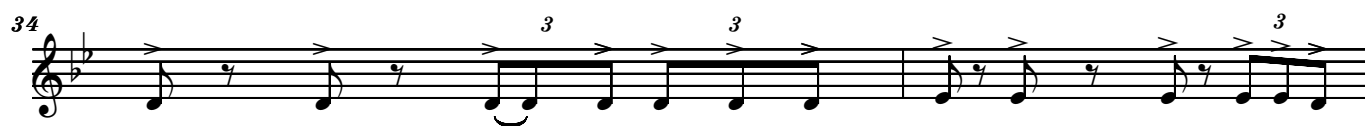
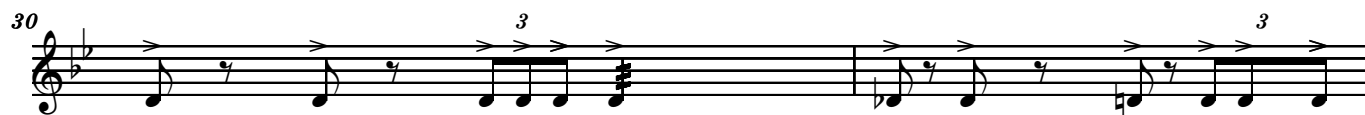
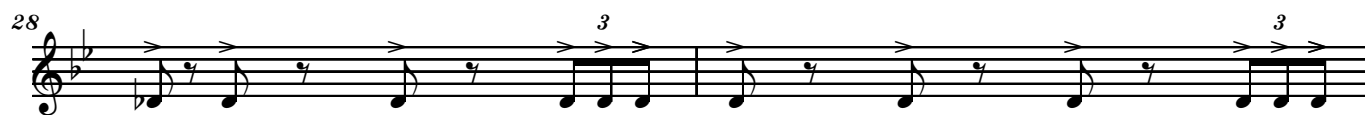
Staff 55-58: Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measure 55: eighth-note scale descending from G4 to F3. Measure 56: eighth-note scale descending from G4 to F3. Measure 57: quarter rest, quarter note G4, quarter note F4, quarter note E4. Measure 58: quarter note D4, quarter note C4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3. Dynamics: *ff* starting at measure 55, *fff* starting at measure 57. A crescendo hairpin (Λ) is placed over measures 57 and 58.

1.) BLUES
Trumpet in B-flat and Strings
- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -
Violin II Part

Serban NICHIFOR
(March 29, 2015)

Lontano, Improvisando
(Quasi Senza Tempo)

The musical score is written for Violin II in B-flat major, 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 40$ and a dynamic of *mp*. The second staff starts at measure 12 with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 50$ and a dynamic of *f*. The third staff starts at measure 14 with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 56$ and a dynamic of *mf*. The fourth staff starts at measure 17. The fifth staff starts at measure 19. The sixth staff starts at measure 22. The seventh staff starts at measure 24. The eighth staff starts at measure 26 and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The score is characterized by a slow, improvisatory feel with various triplet markings and dynamic changes.



2.) TRIBUTE TO NICK LARocca**Trumpet in B-flat and Strings****- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -**

Ragtime

Violin II Part

Serban Nichifor

Violin II Part musical score for 'Tribute to Nick Larocca'. The score is written in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats), and tempo of 84 beats per minute. The piece is in Ragtime style. The score consists of seven staves of music, with measures numbered 1 through 28. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings (*f* and *mf*). The score is written for Violin II.

Measure 1: *f* (forte)

Measure 9: *mf* (mezzo-forte)

Measure 23: First ending (1)

Measure 24: Second ending (2)



1.) BLUES
Trumpet in B-flat and Strings
- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -
Viola Part

Serban NICHIFOR
(March 29, 2015)

Lontano, Improvisando
(Quasi Senza Tempo)

liscio (arco ad lib.)

Measure 1: $\text{♩} = 40$, $\text{♩} = 42$, $\text{♩} = 44$

Measure 11: $\text{♩} = 46$, $\text{♩} = 50$

Measure 13: $\text{♩} = 54$, $\text{♩} = 56$, $\text{♩} = 62$

Measure 16: $\text{♩} = 62$

Measure 18: $\text{♩} = 62$

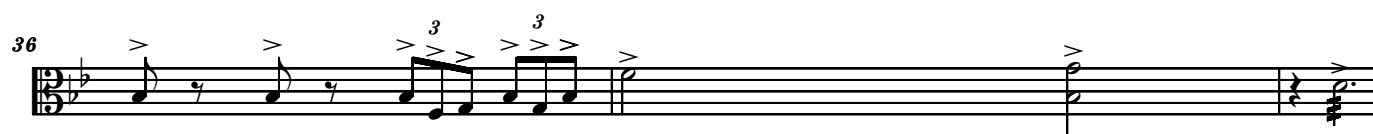
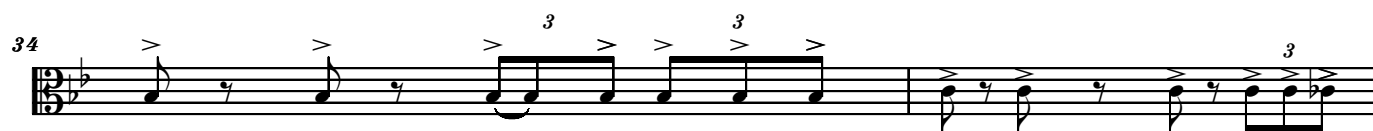
Measure 21: $\text{♩} = 62$

Measure 23: $\text{♩} = 62$

Measure 26: $\text{♩} = 62$

Measure 28: $\text{♩} = 62$

Dynamics: *pp*, *p*, *mp*, *f*, *mf*



2.) TRIBUTE TO NICK LARocca**Trumpet in B-flat and Strings****- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -**

Ragtime

Viola Part

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 84

The musical score for the Viola Part is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked as 84 beats per minute. The score consists of 28 measures, divided into four systems of seven measures each. The first system (measures 1-4) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features sustained chords. The second system (measures 5-7) starts at measure 5 and includes accents. The third system (measures 9-13) begins at measure 9 with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth system (measures 14-18) starts at measure 14. The fifth system (measures 19-22) starts at measure 19. The sixth system (measures 23-25) starts at measure 23 and includes first and second endings. The seventh system (measures 28-31) starts at measure 28.

5

9

mf

14

19

23

1

2

28

33 $\wedge$

mf

Musical staff 33-37: Treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats). Measure 33: quarter note G4, quarter rest, eighth note F#4, quarter rest. Measure 34: quarter note E4, quarter rest, eighth note D4, quarter rest. Measure 35: quarter note C4, quarter rest, eighth note B3, quarter rest. Measure 36: quarter note B3, quarter rest, eighth note A3, quarter rest. Measure 37: quarter note G3, quarter rest, eighth note F#3, quarter rest. Dynamics: *mf* starting at measure 36.

38

Musical staff 38-42: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measure 38: quarter note G4, quarter rest, eighth note F#4, quarter rest. Measure 39: quarter note E4, quarter rest, eighth note D4, quarter rest. Measure 40: quarter note C4, quarter rest, eighth note B3, quarter rest. Measure 41: quarter note B3, quarter rest, eighth note A3, quarter rest. Measure 42: quarter note G3, quarter rest, eighth note F#3, quarter rest. Accents (>) are placed over the eighth notes in measures 38, 39, 41, and 42.

43

Musical staff 43-46: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measure 43: quarter note G4, quarter rest, eighth note F#4, quarter rest. Measure 44: quarter note E4, quarter rest, eighth note D4, quarter rest. Measure 45: quarter note C4, quarter rest, eighth note B3, quarter rest. Measure 46: quarter note B3, quarter rest, eighth note A3, quarter rest. All notes have horizontal lines underneath them.

47

Musical staff 47-50: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measure 47: quarter note G4, quarter rest, eighth note F#4, quarter rest. Measure 48: quarter note E4, quarter rest, eighth note D4, quarter rest. Measure 49: quarter note C4, quarter rest, eighth note B3, quarter rest. Measure 50: quarter note B3, quarter rest, eighth note A3, quarter rest. Accents (>) are placed over the eighth notes in measures 49 and 50.

51 *f*

Musical staff 51-54: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measure 51: quarter note G4, quarter rest, eighth note F#4, quarter rest. Measure 52: quarter note E4, quarter rest, eighth note D4, quarter rest. Measure 53: quarter note C4, quarter rest, eighth note B3, quarter rest. Measure 54: quarter note B3, quarter rest, eighth note A3, quarter rest. All notes have horizontal lines underneath them. Dynamics: *f* starting at measure 51.

55 *ff* $\wedge$ *fff*

Musical staff 55-56: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measure 55: quarter note G4, quarter rest, eighth note F#4, quarter rest. Measure 56: quarter note E4, quarter rest, eighth note D4, quarter rest. Accents (>) are placed over the eighth notes in measure 55. Dynamics: *ff* starting at measure 55, and *fff* starting at measure 56. A crescendo hairpin is shown between the two dynamics. The staff ends with a double bar line.

1.) BLUES
Trumpet in B-flat and Strings
- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -
Cello Part

Serban NICHIFOR
(March 29, 2015)

Lontano, Improvisando
(Quasi Senza Tempo)

liscio (arco ad lib.)

$\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 42$ $\text{♩} = 44$

pp *p*

11 $\text{♩} = 46$ $\text{♩} = 50$ *mp* *3* *3*

13 $\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 56$ $\text{♩} = 62$ *Pizz.* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3*

16

18 *3*

20 *3* *3*

22 *3*

24 *3*

[illegible]

2.) TRIBUTE TO NICK LARocca

Trumpet in B-flat and Strings

- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -

Ragtime

Cello Part

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for a Cello in bass clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked as Ragtime with a quarter note equal to 84 beats per minute. The score consists of seven staves of music, with measure numbers 5, 9, 14, 19, 23, and 28 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The first staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests, along with articulation marks like accents and slurs. A first and second ending bracket is present between measures 23 and 28.



1.) BLUES
Trumpet in B-flat and Strings
- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -
Contrabasso Part

Serban NICHIFOR
(March 29, 2015)

Lontano, Improvisando
(Quasi Senza Tempo)

liscio (arco ad lib.)

11

13

16

18

20

22

24

pp *p* *mp* *f* Pizz.

♩ = 40 ♩ = 44 ♩ = 46 ♩ = 50 ♩ = 54 ♩ = 56 ♩ = 62

[illegible]

28

3

30

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and a triplet of eighth notes. There are accents (>) over several notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

32

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and triplet eighth notes. The first measure is marked with a '32' and a repeat sign. The second measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The third measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The sixth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The eighth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The ninth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The tenth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The eleventh measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The twelfth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The thirteenth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fourteenth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifteenth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The sixteenth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The seventeenth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The eighteenth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The nineteenth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The twentieth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The twenty-first measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The twenty-second measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The twenty-third measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The twenty-fourth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The twenty-fifth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The twenty-sixth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The twenty-seventh measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The twenty-eighth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The twenty-ninth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The thirtieth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The thirty-first measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The thirty-second measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The thirty-third measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The thirty-fourth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The thirty-fifth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The thirty-sixth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The thirty-seventh measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The thirty-eighth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The thirty-ninth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fortieth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The forty-first measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The forty-second measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The forty-third measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The forty-fourth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The forty-fifth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The forty-sixth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The forty-seventh measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The forty-eighth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The forty-ninth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fiftieth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifty-first measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifty-second measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifty-third measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifty-fourth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifty-fifth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifty-sixth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifty-seventh measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifty-eighth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifty-ninth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The sixtieth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The sixty-first measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The sixty-second measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The sixty-third measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The sixty-fourth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The sixty-fifth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The sixty-sixth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The sixty-seventh measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The sixty-eighth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The sixty-ninth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The seventieth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The seventy-first measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The seventy-second measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The seventy-third measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The seventy-fourth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The seventy-fifth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The seventy-sixth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The seventy-seventh measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The seventy-eighth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The seventy-ninth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The eightieth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The eighty-first measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The eighty-second measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The eighty-third measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The eighty-fourth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The eighty-fifth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The eighty-sixth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The eighty-seventh measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The eighty-eighth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The eighty-ninth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The ninetieth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The ninety-first measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The ninety-second measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The ninety-third measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The ninety-fourth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The ninety-fifth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The ninety-sixth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The ninety-seventh measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The ninety-eighth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The ninety-ninth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The hundredth measure has a triplet of eighth notes.

36

Musical notation for measures 36-37. Measure 36 contains a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and a quarter note (G4). Measure 37 contains a quarter note (F#4), a quarter note (E4), and a half note (D4). The key signature is one flat (Bb).

2.) TRIBUTE TO NICK LARocca**Trumpet in B-flat and Strings**

Ragtime

- To Maestro Ivano Ascari -

Serban Nichifor

Contrabasso Part

Staff 1: $\text{♩} = 84$, f . Measures 1-4.

Staff 2: Measure 5. $Pizz.$, mf . Measures 5-8.

Staff 3: Measure 9. $Pizz.$. Measures 9-13.

Staff 4: Measure 14. $Arco$. Measures 14-18.

Staff 5: Measure 19. $Pizz.$. Measures 19-22.

Staff 6: Measure 23. $Arco$. Measures 23-28.

33 Pizz. $\wedge$

38 Arco

43

47

51 *f*

55 $\wedge$ *fff*

Star Wars

Serban Nichifor
(2015, March 23)

Bass (BB)

Drums (BB)

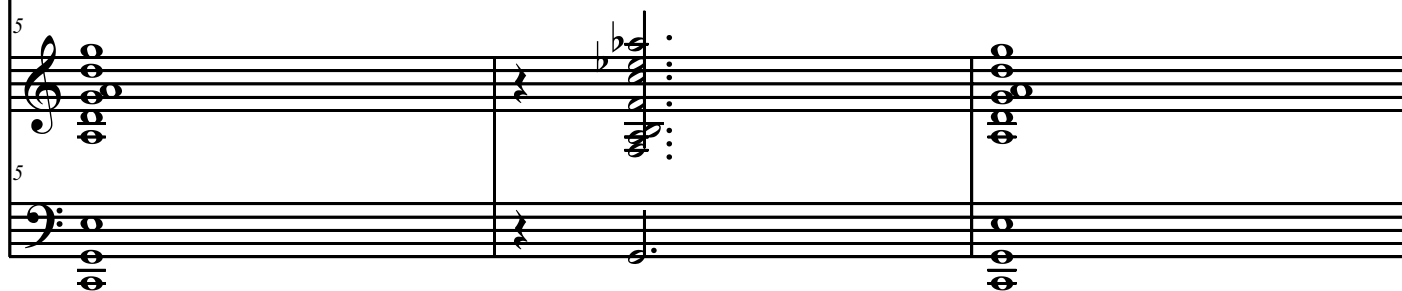
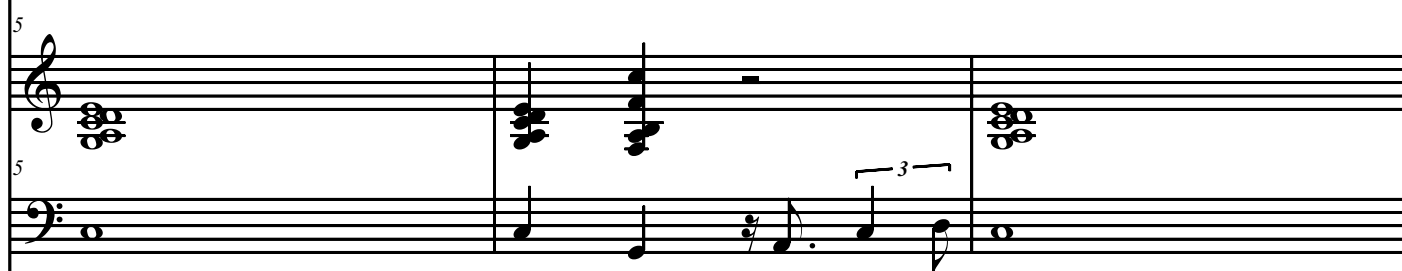
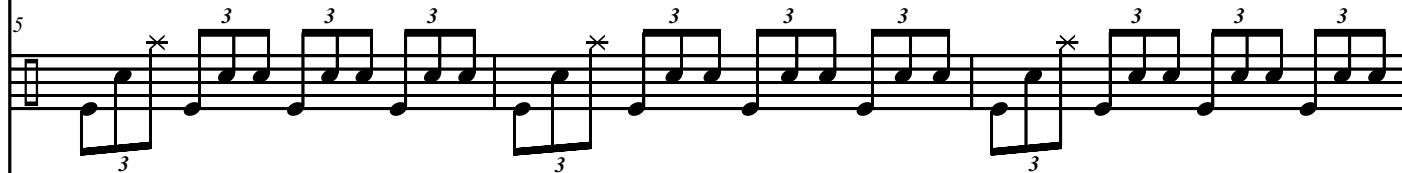
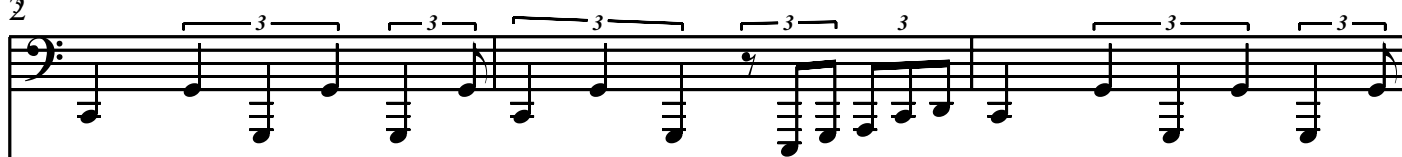
Piano (BB)

Guitar (BB)

Strings (BB)

The musical score is arranged in five systems, each for a different instrument. The Bass part is in a single bass clef staff with a common time signature, featuring a melodic line with several triplet markings. The Drums part is in a single bass clef staff with a common time signature, showing a rhythmic pattern with triplet markings and a final triplet marked with an asterisk. The Piano part consists of two staves, both in common time, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a simple bass line. The Guitar part also consists of two staves in common time, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a simple bass line. The Strings part consists of two staves in common time, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a simple bass line. The score is written in a style that is both musical and visually appealing, with clear notation and a clean layout.

2



This musical score is divided into two systems, each containing a piano (piano) and a string quartet (string quartet) part. The piano part is written in bass clef, and the string quartet part is written in treble and bass clefs.

System 1:

- Piano:** The first staff shows a continuous eighth-note triplet pattern across the entire system. The second staff shows a similar eighth-note triplet pattern, with some notes marked with 'x' and a triplet of eighth notes marked with an asterisk (*) in the middle of the system.
- String Quartet:** The first staff shows a series of chords, mostly triads, with some notes marked with 'x'. The second staff shows a series of chords, mostly triads, with some notes marked with 'x'.

System 2:

- Piano:** The first staff shows a series of chords, mostly triads, with some notes marked with 'x'. The second staff shows a series of chords, mostly triads, with some notes marked with 'x'.
- String Quartet:** The first staff shows a series of chords, mostly triads, with some notes marked with 'x'. The second staff shows a series of chords, mostly triads, with some notes marked with 'x'.

41

11

11

11

11

This musical score is for a piece in B-flat major, indicated by two flats in the key signature. The score is divided into four systems, each with a piano (p) and a bass (b) part. The first system is a single staff with a bass clef, featuring a complex line with multiple triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a bracket). The second system consists of two staves: the top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The piano part in the second system includes chords and a triplet in the final measure. The third and fourth systems also consist of two staves each, with the piano part featuring chords and the bass part providing a steady accompaniment. The score concludes with a final chord in the piano part of the fourth system.

14

14

14

14

14

14

67

Staff 1 (Bass Clef): Measures 17-24. Features a series of eighth notes with triplet markings (3) over groups of three notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

17

Staff 2 (Guitar-style notation): Measures 17-24. Features eighth notes with 'x' marks above them, indicating fretted notes. Triplet markings (3) are present over groups of three notes. A double bar line is present after measure 20.

17

Staff 3 (Treble and Bass Clef): Measures 17-24. Treble clef staff shows chords and a triplet of eighth notes. Bass clef staff shows a single note and a triplet of eighth notes. A double bar line is present after measure 20.

17

Staff 4 (Treble and Bass Clef): Measures 17-24. Treble clef staff shows chords and a triplet of eighth notes. Bass clef staff shows a single note and a triplet of eighth notes. A double bar line is present after measure 20.

17

Staff 5 (Treble and Bass Clef): Measures 17-24. Treble clef staff shows chords and a triplet of eighth notes. Bass clef staff shows a single note and a triplet of eighth notes. A double bar line is present after measure 20.

20

The musical score is divided into four systems, each starting with a measure number '20'.
System 1: A single staff with a bass clef. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' and a bracket) and slurs.
System 2: A system of four staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom three staves have bass clefs and contain various musical notations, including triplets and slurs.
System 3: A system of four staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a complex chordal structure. The bottom three staves have bass clefs and contain various musical notations, including triplets and slurs.
System 4: A system of four staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a complex chordal structure. The bottom three staves have bass clefs and contain various musical notations, including triplets and slurs.

83

A musical staff in bass clef. It contains a sequence of notes with triplet markings (a bracket with the number 3) over groups of three notes. The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed together.

23

A musical staff with guitar-like notation, including 'x' marks above notes. It features a continuous sequence of eighth notes with triplet markings (a bracket with the number 3) over groups of three notes.

23

A system of two staves, treble and bass clef. The treble staff has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note and a half note in the second measure, and a half note in the third measure. The bass staff has a whole note in the first measure, followed by a half note and a half note in the second measure, and a half note in the third measure. There is a triplet marking over the last two notes of the bass staff in the third measure.

23

A system of two staves, treble and bass clef. The treble staff has a whole note in the first measure, followed by a half note and a half note in the second measure, and a half note in the third measure. The bass staff has a whole note in the first measure, followed by a half note and a half note in the second measure, and a half note in the third measure.

23

A system of two staves, treble and bass clef. The treble staff has a whole note in the first measure, followed by a half note and a half note in the second measure, and a half note in the third measure. The bass staff has a whole note in the first measure, followed by a half note and a half note in the second measure, and a half note in the third measure.

[illegible]

First system of musical notation, bass clef, featuring a series of eighth notes with triplet markings (3) above them.

Second system of musical notation, bass clef, featuring a series of eighth notes with triplet markings (3) above them.

Third system of musical notation, treble and bass clefs, featuring a series of eighth notes with triplet markings (3) above them.

Fourth system of musical notation, treble and bass clefs, featuring a series of eighth notes with triplet markings (3) above them.

Fifth system of musical notation, treble and bass clefs, featuring a series of eighth notes with triplet markings (3) above them.

32

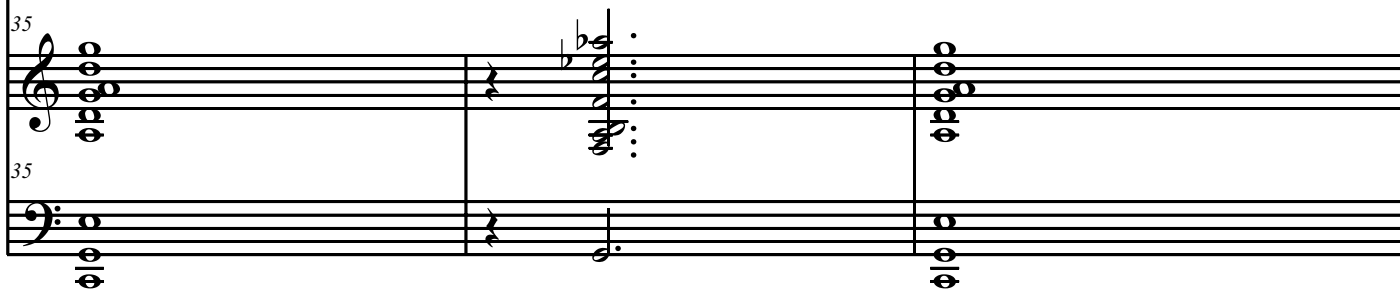
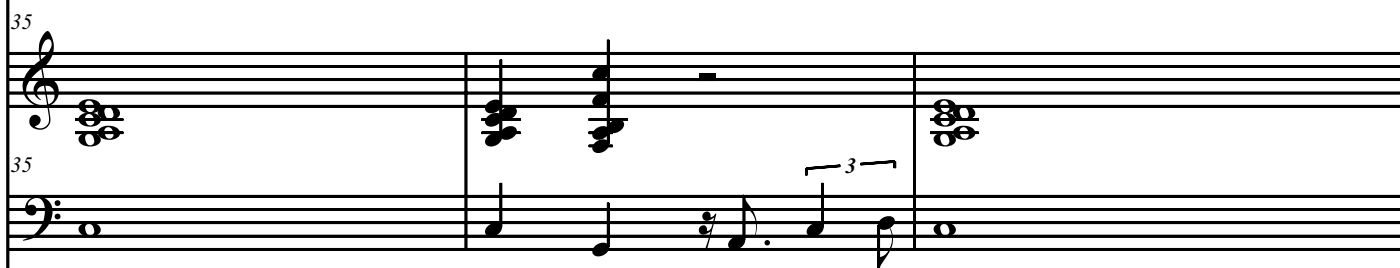
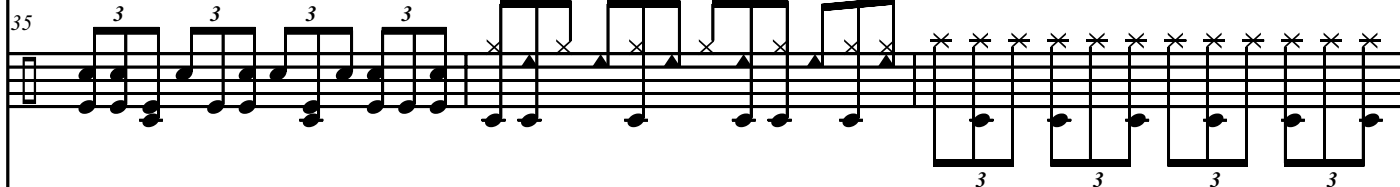
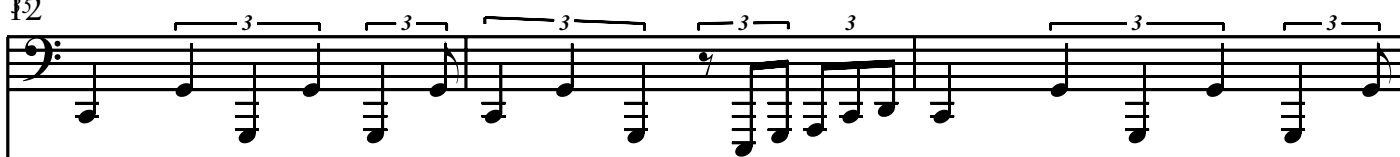
32

32

32

32

12



This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" and is arranged for three instruments: Bassoon, Piano, and Violin. The score is divided into three systems, each containing staves for the respective instruments. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece begins with a 38-measure introduction. The Bassoon part features a melodic line with many triplets and rests. The Piano part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and triplets. The Violin part consists of sustained chords and melodic fragments. The score concludes with a final 38-measure section.

14

A single musical staff with a bass clef. It contains a sequence of notes with triplet markings (three notes grouped under a '3' and a bracket). The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

41

A single musical staff with a treble clef. It contains a sequence of notes with triplet markings (three notes grouped under a '3' and a bracket). The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

41

A system of two musical staves, one with a treble clef and one with a bass clef. Both staves contain notes and rests. The bass staff has a triplet marking. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

41

A system of two musical staves, one with a treble clef and one with a bass clef. Both staves contain notes and rests. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

41

A system of two musical staves, one with a treble clef and one with a bass clef. Both staves contain notes and rests. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

44

The musical score consists of six staves. The first two staves are for a piano, and the last four are for a guitar. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 44 features a piano melody with eighth-note triplets and a guitar accompaniment of eighth-note triplets. Measure 45 continues the piano melody with eighth-note triplets and the guitar accompaniment. Measure 46 shows the piano playing chords and the guitar playing a bass line. Measure 47 features the piano playing chords and the guitar playing a bass line. Measure 48 shows the piano playing chords and the guitar playing a bass line. Measure 49 features the piano playing chords and the guitar playing a bass line. Measure 50 shows the piano playing chords and the guitar playing a bass line.

44

44

44

44

44

44

46

[illegible]

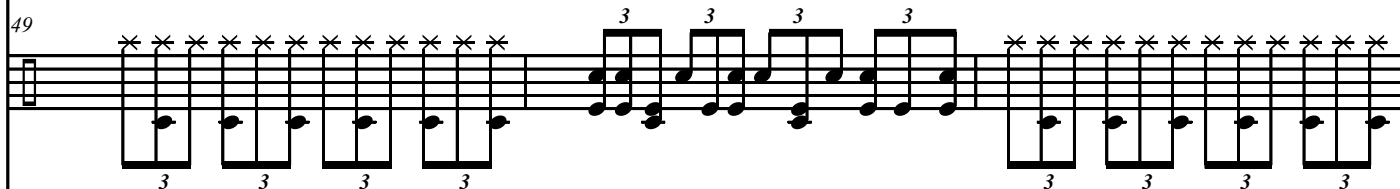
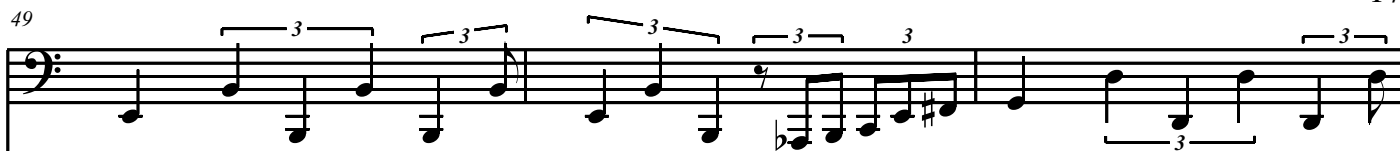
47

47

3

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The first system is marked with a "47" in the top left corner. The second system is marked with a "47" in the bottom left corner. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style with a melody in the treble and a bass line in the bass. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the first system, and "The Rose Tree" is written below the second system.

[illegible]



18

A single musical staff in bass clef. It contains a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, with several groups of three notes beamed together and marked with a '3' above them, indicating triplets.

52

A single musical staff in bass clef. It begins with a series of eighth notes, some beamed in groups of three (marked with '3'). This is followed by a section of notes marked with asterisks (*). The staff concludes with more eighth notes, some beamed in groups of three (marked with '3').

52

A system of two staves, treble and bass clef. The treble staff contains chords and rests. The bass staff contains eighth notes, some beamed in groups of three (marked with '3').

52

A system of two staves, treble and bass clef. The treble staff contains chords and rests. The bass staff contains eighth notes, some beamed in groups of three (marked with '3').

52

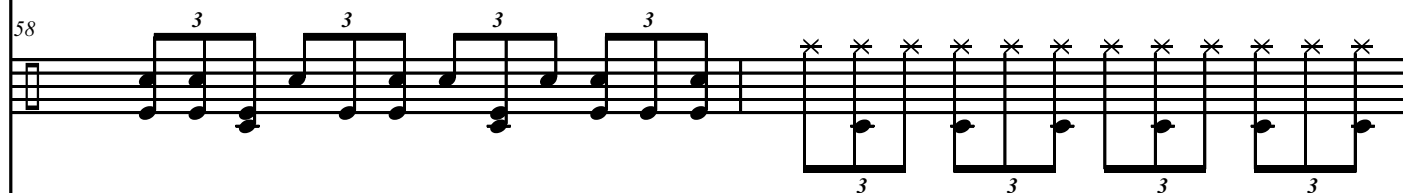
A system of two staves, treble and bass clef. The treble staff contains chords and rests. The bass staff contains eighth notes, some beamed in groups of three (marked with '3').

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system features a bass line with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. The guitar part is in standard tuning, and the piano accompaniment is in a key signature of one flat. The second system continues the bass line and guitar part, while the piano accompaniment changes to a key signature of two flats. The third system continues the bass line and guitar part, while the piano accompaniment changes to a key signature of one flat. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and musical notes.

20



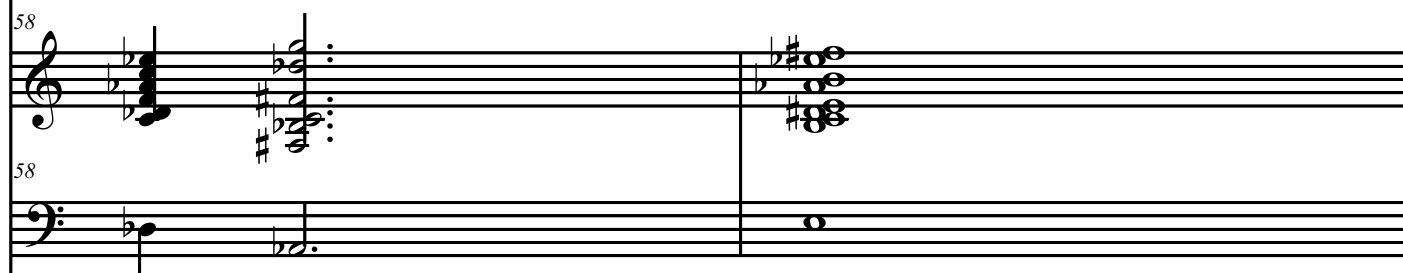
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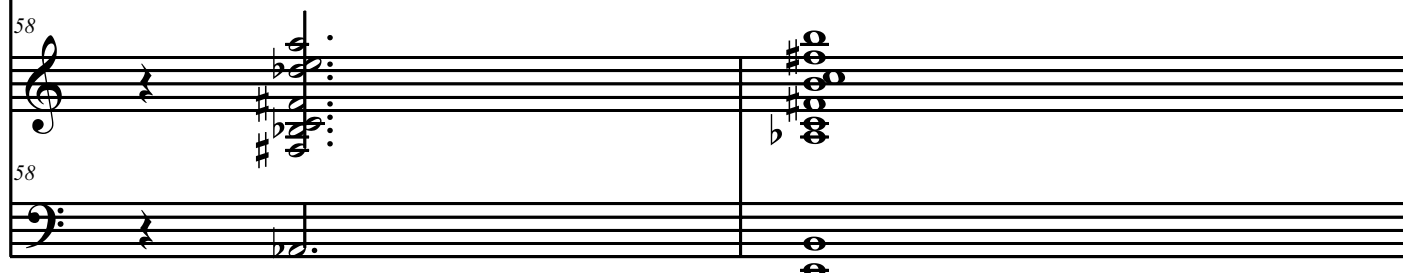
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58

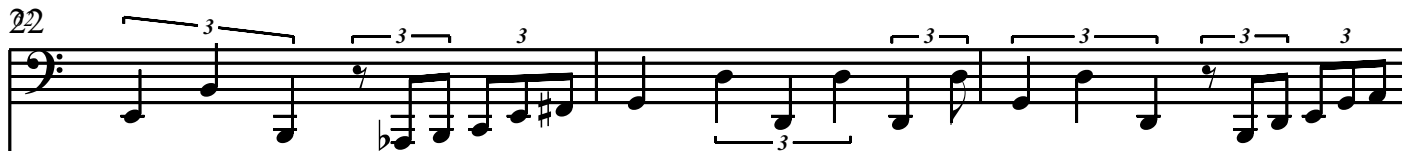


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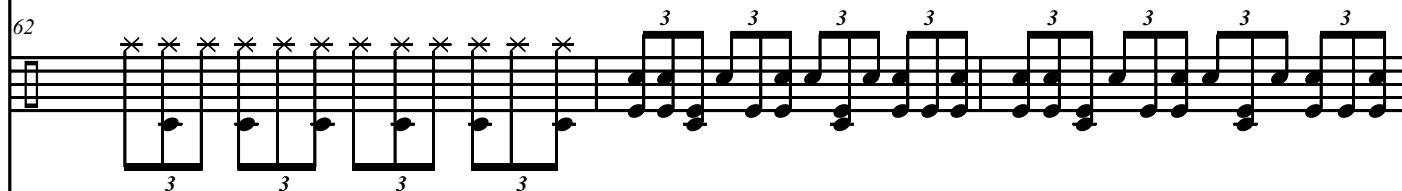


This musical score is for the piece "The Rose Tree" from the "The Rose Tree" album. It is arranged for a Bassoon, Piano, and Violin. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of 60 measures. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The Bassoon part is written in the bass clef and features a melodic line with triplets and a final triplet of eighth notes. The Piano part is written in the treble clef and features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure. The Violin part is written in the treble clef and features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure. The score is divided into three systems, each containing two staves (Bassoon and Piano/Violin). The first system contains measures 1-20, the second system contains measures 21-40, and the third system contains measures 41-60. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one sharp and a time signature of 3/4.

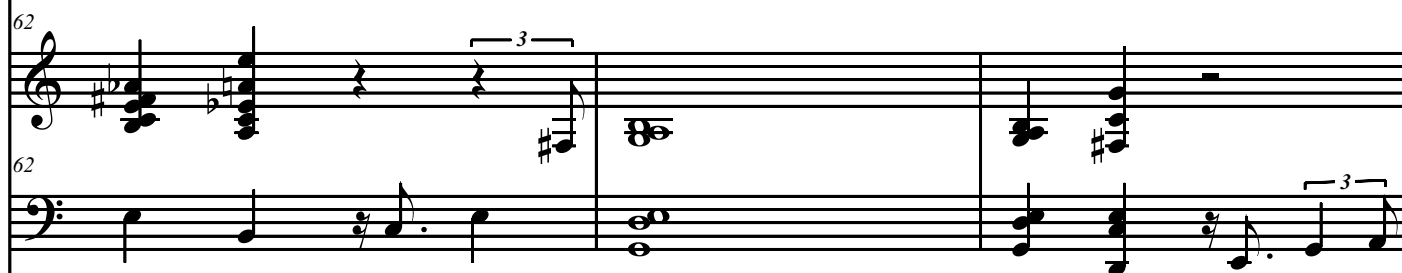
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62



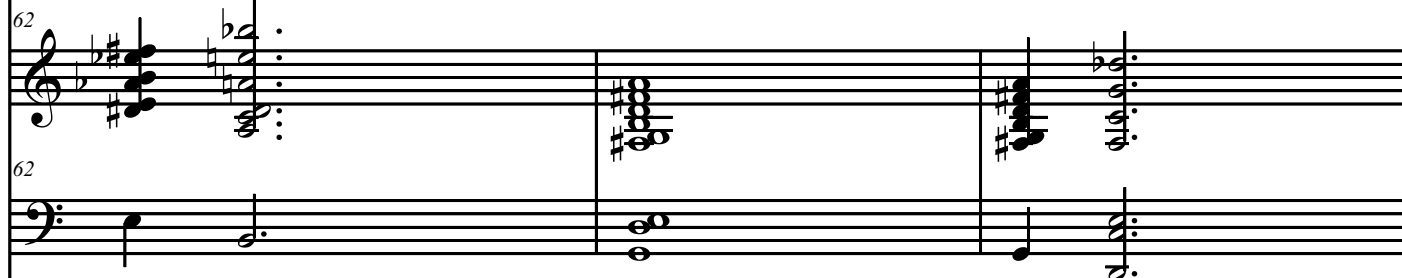
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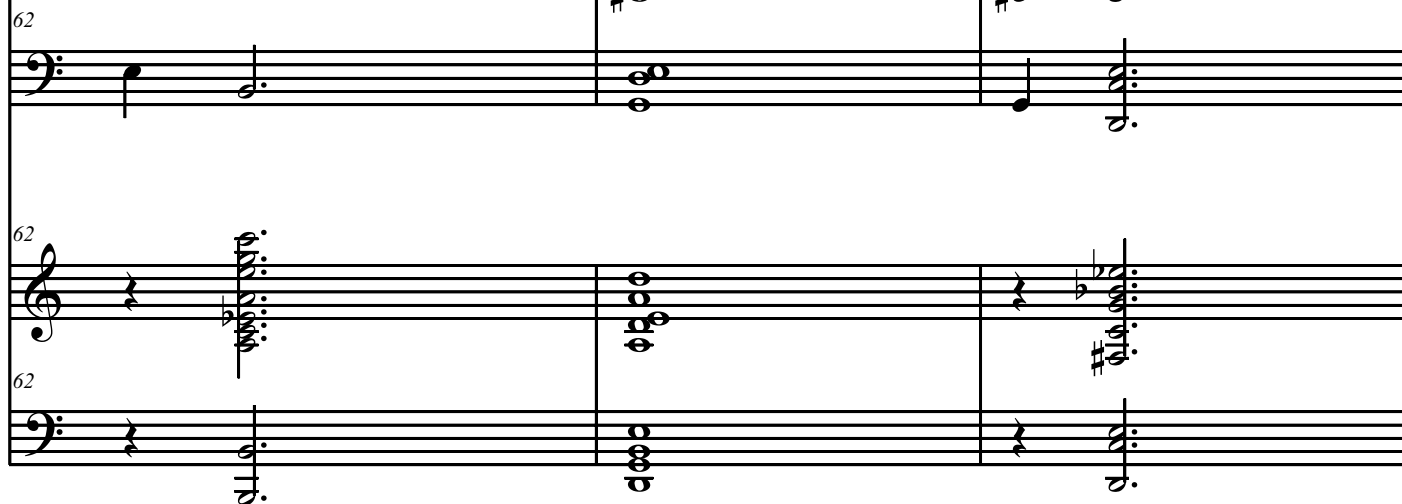
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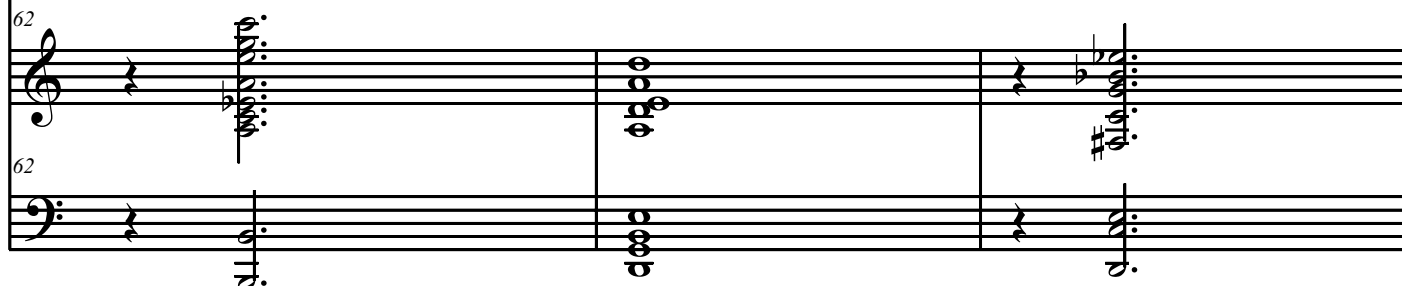
62



62



62



62

65

A single musical staff with a bass clef. It contains a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, many of which are grouped under a bracket with a '3' above them, indicating triplets. The notes are mostly in the lower register of the staff.

65

A single musical staff with a bass clef. It features a series of triplet eighth notes. There are some 'x' marks above certain notes, possibly indicating fingerings or specific articulations. A triplet of eighth notes is also shown at the bottom of the staff.

65

A system of two staves, treble and bass. The treble staff has a treble clef and contains a few notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff has a bass clef and contains a few notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The system is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

65

A system of two staves, treble and bass. The treble staff has a treble clef and contains a few notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff has a bass clef and contains a few notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The system is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

65

A system of two staves, treble and bass. The treble staff has a treble clef and contains a few notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff has a bass clef and contains a few notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The system is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

284

68

68

68

68

68

71

A single musical staff with a bass clef. It contains a sequence of eighth notes grouped into six triplets, indicated by a '3' and a bracket above each group.

71

A single musical staff with a treble clef. It contains a sequence of eighth notes grouped into six triplets, indicated by a '3' and a bracket above each group. There are also asterisks (*) above the first and fifth triplet groups.

71

A system of two musical staves, one with a treble clef and one with a bass clef. The treble staff contains a whole note chord in the first measure, followed by a whole note chord in the second measure, and a whole note chord in the third measure. The bass staff contains a whole note in the first measure, followed by a quarter note in the second measure, and a quarter note in the third measure. A triplet bracket is shown above the quarter note in the third measure.

71

A system of two musical staves, one with a treble clef and one with a bass clef. The treble staff contains a whole note chord in the first measure, followed by a whole note chord in the second measure, and a whole note chord in the third measure. The bass staff contains a whole note in the first measure, followed by a quarter note in the second measure, and a quarter note in the third measure.

71

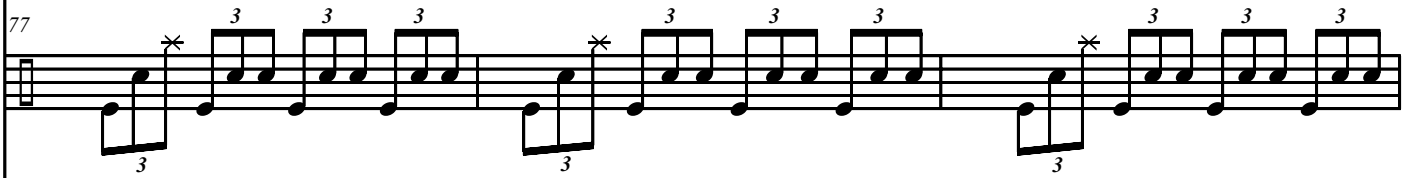
A system of two musical staves, one with a treble clef and one with a bass clef. The treble staff contains a whole note chord in the first measure, followed by a whole note chord in the second measure, and a whole note chord in the third measure. The bass staff contains a whole note in the first measure, followed by a quarter note in the second measure, and a quarter note in the third measure.

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of four systems of staves. The first system includes a bass line (bottom staff) and a guitar part (top staff). The second system includes a piano accompaniment (middle two staves). The third system includes a piano accompaniment (middle two staves). The fourth system includes a piano accompaniment (middle two staves). The score is written in 3/4 time and features various musical notations, including triplets, chords, and melodic lines. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

77



77



77



77



77



28

80

80

80

80

The image displays a musical score for a piece, likely for guitar and piano. The score is organized into six systems. The first system is a single bass staff with a tempo marking of 28 and a series of triplet markings. The second system consists of a guitar staff (with a capo) and a bass staff, both with a tempo marking of 80 and triplet markings. The third and fourth systems are piano staves (treble and bass) with a tempo marking of 80 and complex chordal textures. The fifth system is another piano staff system with a tempo marking of 80 and complex textures. The sixth system is a final piano staff system with a tempo marking of 80 and complex textures.

83

83

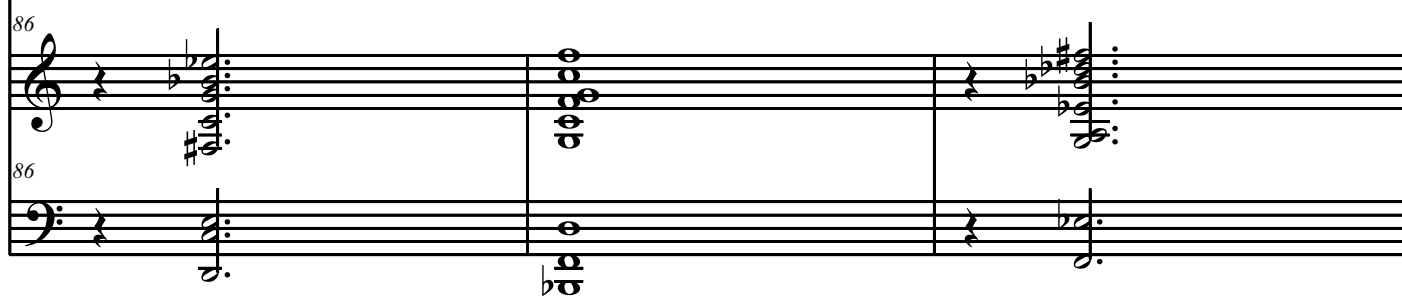
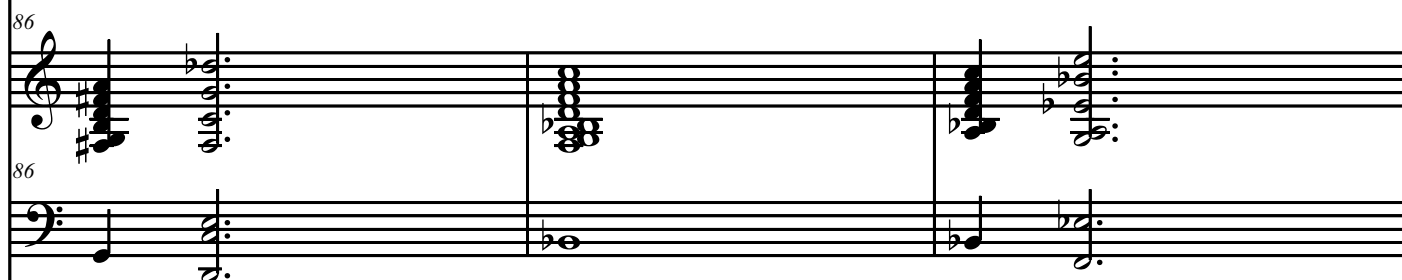
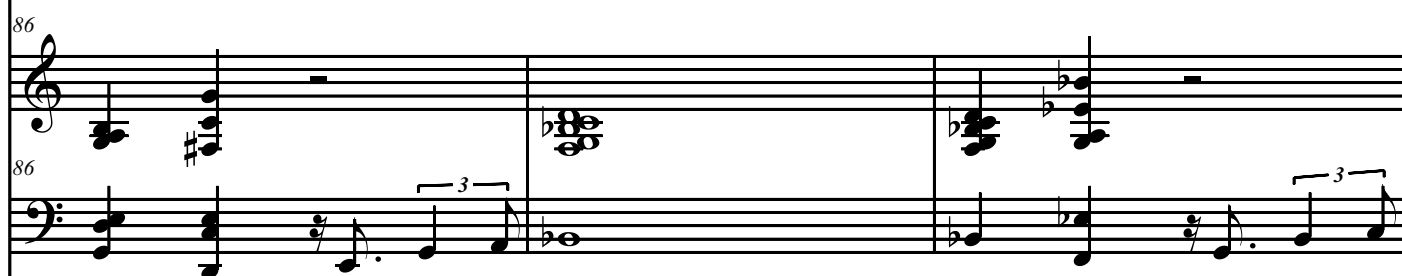
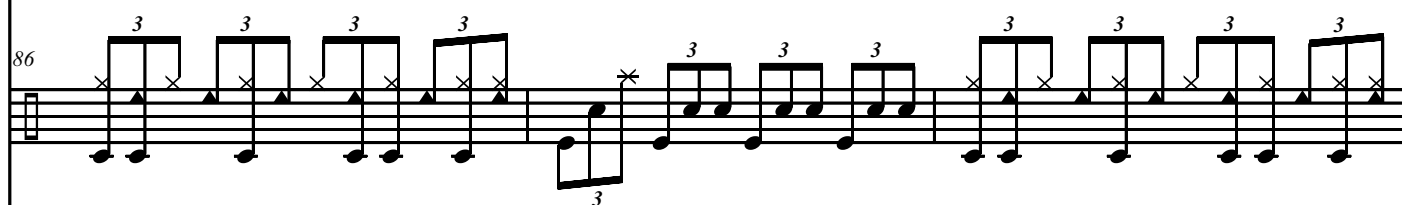
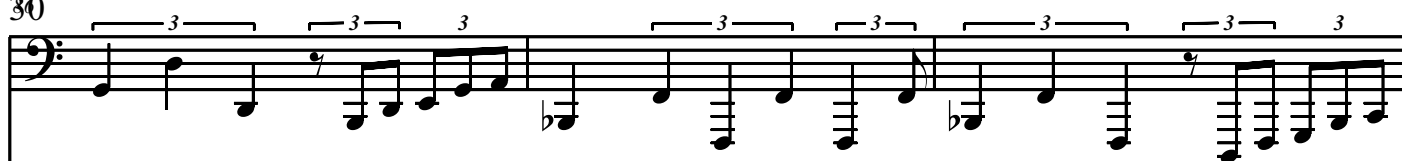
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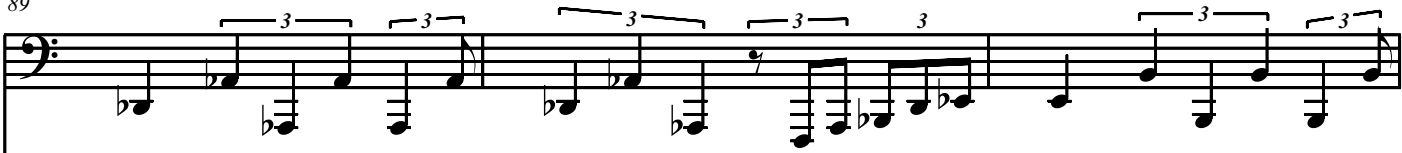
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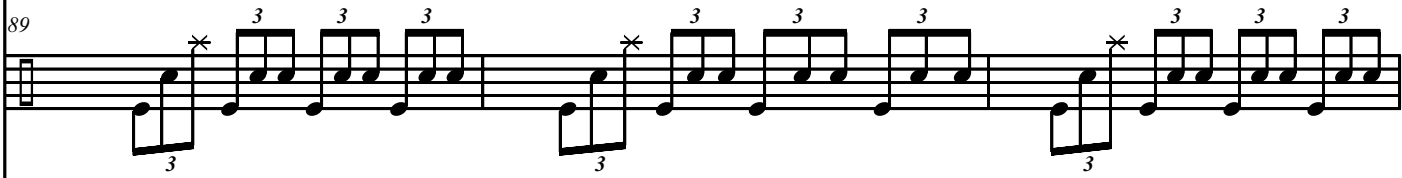
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89



89



89



89



89



89



89

32

92

92

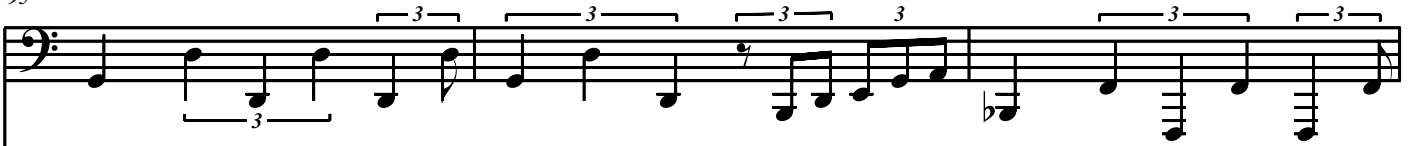
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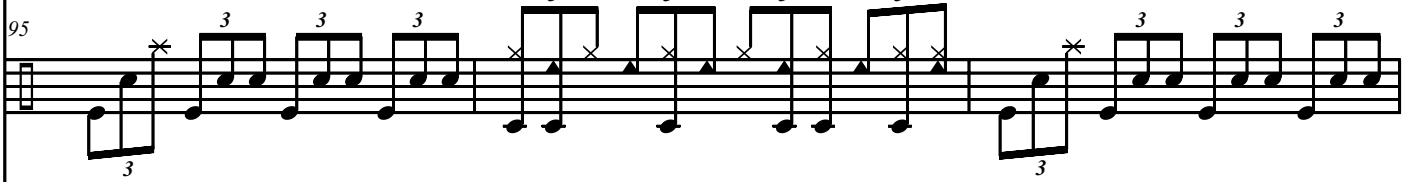
92

This musical score is arranged in two systems, each containing a guitar part and a piano accompaniment. The guitar part (top staff of each system) is written in bass clef and features a series of triplet eighth notes across the first two measures of each system. The piano accompaniment (bottom staff of each system) is written in treble and bass clefs. The first system of piano accompaniment includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a single eighth note in the left hand. The second system of piano accompaniment features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a single eighth note in the left hand. The third system of piano accompaniment features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a single eighth note in the left hand. The fourth system of piano accompaniment features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a single eighth note in the left hand. The fifth system of piano accompaniment features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a single eighth note in the left hand. The sixth system of piano accompaniment features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a single eighth note in the left hand.

95



95



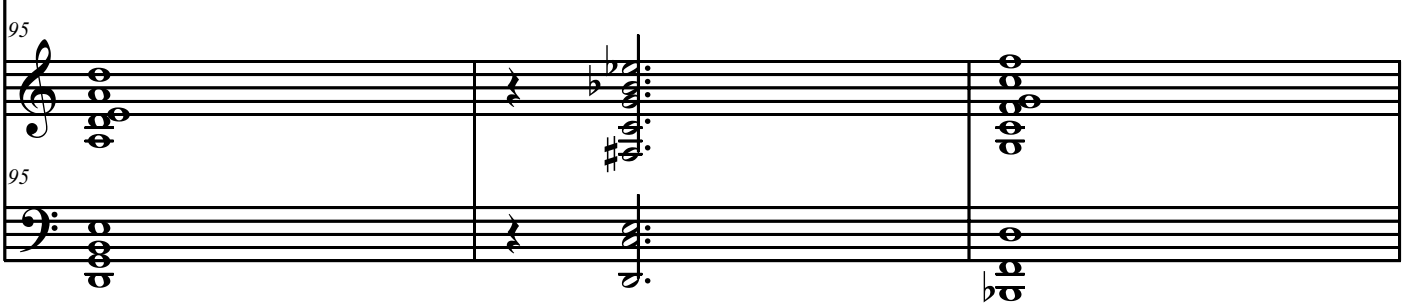
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95



95



Ritua

Handwritten musical score for 'Ritua'. The score is written on five systems of staves. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music is in 4/4 time, indicated by the 'C' time signature. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). There are also some handwritten annotations above the staves, such as '3 7 1 3 7' and '3 7 1 3 7 1 3 7', which likely refer to specific notes or intervals. The score ends with a double bar line.

Handwritten musical score for 'Ritua'. This section continues the piece on two systems of staves. The notation is consistent with the previous section, featuring treble and bass clefs, 4/4 time, and a key signature of one sharp. The music includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The score ends with a double bar line.

Handwritten musical notation, first system. The top staff features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes and a slur. The bottom staff contains a piano accompaniment with a triplet of eighth notes and a slur, with the word "simile" written below it.

Handwritten musical notation, second system. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur and a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff contains a piano accompaniment with a slur and a triplet of eighth notes.

Handwritten musical notation, third system. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur and a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff contains a piano accompaniment with a slur and a triplet of eighth notes.

Handwritten musical notation, fourth system. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur and a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff contains a piano accompaniment with a slur and a triplet of eighth notes, with the word "gettato" written below it.

Handwritten musical notation, fifth system. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur and a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff contains a piano accompaniment with a slur and a triplet of eighth notes.

Handwritten musical notation, sixth system. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur and a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff contains a piano accompaniment with a slur and a triplet of eighth notes.

Proiecte 1978-79.

I "Omajin lui Debussy"
(3 Impresii Anonimice pt - orchestra)

II "3 Noi impresii" pt - Blf. i
Viol & harpa

3 Non Impugnari
A 1 i DEi
Vint, rice

3 "Retha" *Antico Basso. Vlc. in C.*
3 *Imagini* *Amacronio* *pt. orchestra*
Simple

81 Vlc. E
leone i ego.

Harpe
*Car. Solal **
Wlc.
(D. Continuo - m. di)
Harpe
Wlc.
*Car. Solal **
Wlc.
(D. Continuo - m. di)
Harpe
Wlc.
*Car. Solal **
Wlc.
(D. Continuo - m. di)

Harpe
Wlc.
*Car. Solal **
Wlc.
(D. Continuo - m. di)
Harpe
Wlc.
*Car. Solal **
Wlc.
(D. Continuo - m. di)

Harpe
Wlc.
*Car. Solal **
Wlc.
(D. Continuo - m. di)
Harpe
Wlc.
*Car. Solal **
Wlc.
(D. Continuo - m. di)

Harpe
Wlc.
*Car. Solal **
Wlc.
(D. Continuo - m. di)
Harpe
Wlc.
*Car. Solal **
Wlc.
(D. Continuo - m. di)

Harpe
Wlc.
*Car. Solal **
Wlc.
(D. Continuo - m. di)
Harpe
Wlc.
*Car. Solal **
Wlc.
(D. Continuo - m. di)

B2

Handwritten musical score for a woodwind ensemble. The score is written on three systems of staves. The first system includes a flute part (labeled "flaute") and a clarinet/bassoon part (labeled "1 cb. solo"). The second system includes a flute part (labeled "flaute") and a clarinet/bassoon part (labeled "1 cb. solo"). The third system includes a flute part (labeled "flaute") and a clarinet/bassoon part (labeled "1 cb. solo"). The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A tempo marking of "1152" is visible in the upper right corner. The notation is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature.

Handwritten musical notation at the bottom of the page, showing a short melodic phrase on a staff. The notation includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The phrase consists of several notes, including a half note and a quarter note, followed by a double bar line and a large "Z" mark.

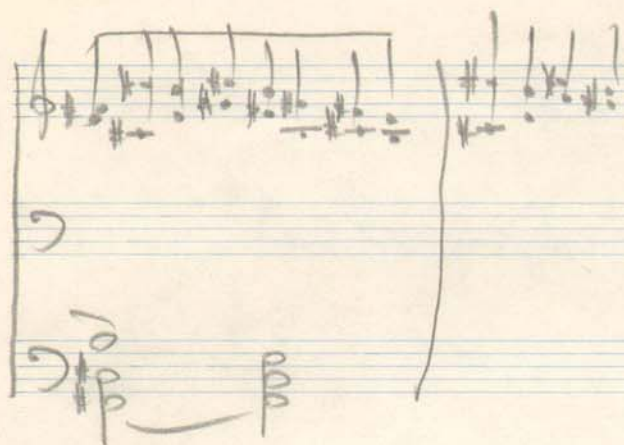
Handwritten musical score for the first system. It consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of notes, many with accidentals (flats and sharps), and some are beamed together. The bass staff contains a series of notes, some with accidentals, and some are beamed together. There is a double bar line in the middle of the system. The notation is dense and appears to be a complex piece of music.

(flute)
vibrato
c. 12

(87)

Handwritten musical score for the second system. It consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of notes, many with accidentals (flats and sharps), and some are beamed together. The bass staff contains a series of notes, some with accidentals, and some are beamed together. There is a double bar line in the middle of the system. The notation is dense and appears to be a complex piece of music.

Handwritten musical score for the third system. It consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of notes, many with accidentals (flats and sharps), and some are beamed together. The bass staff contains a series of notes, some with accidentals, and some are beamed together. There is a double bar line in the middle of the system. The notation is dense and appears to be a complex piece of music.



Donatare - 6' - 3' + 1' + 1' - 1' (age)
(instrumentale) F>ff P>PP H>fff PP>PPP

argi A

A ~~instrumentale~~ B C x2

1)

2)

3)

3' A' con (cristal) de

20"

B x (20"

argi + ar + carin

deloaj

con sad. dar in ff posibile
ben tot.)

Bande intermiere de 4 ori :

I - fff real, ca. 12" la A inciput.

II - mf reverberat, ca. 4"-8" la A inciput spirit
hostic sda (pe masca)

III - P real, pe rit. spica de 4 ori ca. 10" la C inciput

IV - PPPP reverberat, ca. 40" la Repreza la inciput
pe ritura unica de 4 ori

Cu toate diagrame, preferențele mele
Jean Nedelcu

P.A.

ARCADE

CLARINET IN Si b

pentru
Sf. Ioan

SERBAN NICHIFOR
(7-I-1975)

MODERATO (♩ = ca 80)

⊗ - Nota = poate fi, în cazul execuției prea dificile, înlocuit cu $\flat \text{ } \text{|||}$ în toate locurile unde apare.

⊗⊗ - Nota - Poate fi, în cazul execuției prea dificile, înlocuit cu  ca și în cazul în care  este înlocuit cu  (vezi Nota ⊗).

1. Piesa „Arcade” este scrisă amensural, desfășurarea temporală fiind determinată și de subiectivitatea interpretului (nu se are o praxie absolută a valorilor de notă). Fiecare accident este valabil doar pentru nota pe care o precede.

J. Fred Coots / Haven Gillespie
arr. Serban Nichifor

Allegro

SANTA CLAUS COMIN' TO TOWN

$\text{♩} = 100$

The musical score is arranged for a full orchestra and voice. It consists of six staves: Voice, Piano (Pno), Violin 1 (V.1), Violin 2 (V.2), Viola (VI), and Violoncello/Double Bass (VcCb). The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The score is divided into four measures by a double bar line after the second measure. The lyrics 'You bet - ter watch out, you bet - ter watch cry,' are written under the voice staff. The piano part features a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The string parts (V.1, V.2, VI, VcCb) provide harmonic support with various note values and rests.

Voice

You bet - ter watch out, you bet - ter watch cry,

Pno

V.1

V.2

VI

VcCb

5

Voice

bet - ter not pout, I'm tell - ing you why: Santa Claus is com - in' to town.

Pno

V.1

V.2

VI

VcCb

This musical score is for the song 'Santa Claus is com - in' to town.' It features a vocal line and six instrumental parts: Piano (Pno), Violin 1 (V.1), Violin 2 (V.2), Viola (VI), and Violoncello/Double Bass (VcCb). The vocal line begins with a measure rest, followed by the lyrics 'bet - ter not pout, I'm tell - ing you why: Santa Claus is com - in' to town.' The instrumental parts provide harmonic support, with the piano and strings playing a steady accompaniment. The score is written in a common time signature and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

10

Voice

He's mak- ing a list and check- ing it twice, goma find out who's naughty and nice.

Pno

V.1

V.2

VI

VcCb

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 10 through 14. The Voice part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The lyrics are: 'He's mak- ing a list and check- ing it twice, goma find out who's naughty and nice.' The Piano (Pno) part consists of two staves, treble and bass, with a brace on the left. It features a steady accompaniment of eighth and sixteenth notes. Violin 1 (V.1) has a treble clef and plays a melodic line with some slurs. Violin 2 (V.2) has a treble clef and plays a harmonic accompaniment. Viola (VI) has an alto clef and plays a harmonic accompaniment. Violoncello/Double Bass (VcCb) has a bass clef and plays a harmonic accompaniment.

15

Voice

Santa Claus is comin' to town He

Pno

V.1

7

V.2

VI

VcCb

This musical score is for the song 'Santa Claus is comin' to town'. It features six staves: Voice, Piano (Pno), Violin 1 (V.1), Violin 2 (V.2), Viola (VI), and Violoncello/Double Bass (VcCb). The Voice part begins at measure 15 with the lyrics 'Santa Claus is comin' to town' and 'He'. The Piano part provides harmonic support with chords and a bass line. Violin 1 has a melodic line with a trill in measure 16. Violin 2, Viola, and VcCb provide harmonic support with chords and a bass line.

19

Voice

sees you when you're sleep - ing You know when you're a - wake He

Pno

V.1

V.2

VI

VcCb

23

Voice

knows if you've been bad or good So be good for good- ness sake Oh!... You

Pno

V.1

V.2

VI

VcCb

27

Voice

bet - ter watch out, you bet - ter watch cry, bet - ter not pout, I'm tell - ing you why:

Pno

V.1

V.2

VI

VcCb

31

Voice

Santa Claus is comin' to town.

Pno

V.1

V.2

VI

VcCb

24 dec 2014

This musical score is for the song 'Santa Claus is comin' to town.' It is a multi-staff arrangement. The Voice part (top staff) begins at measure 31 with the lyrics 'Santa Claus is comin' to town.' and features a long, sustained note. The Piano (Pno) part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) providing harmonic support with chords and single notes. Violin 1 (V.1) has a melodic line with a trill in measure 33. Violin 2 (V.2) and Viola (VI) provide harmonic support with chords. The Violoncello/Double Bass (VcCb) part is in the bottom staff, also providing harmonic support. The score is dated 24 dec 2014.

J. Fred Coots / Haven Gillespie
arr. Serban Nichifor

Allegro

SANTA CLAUS COMIN' TO TOWN

$\text{♩} = 100$

First system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and a treble line with chords. A repeat sign is placed after the first two measures of the vocal line.

You bet - ter watch out, you bet - ter watch cry,

Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 5. The vocal line continues with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern. A repeat sign is placed after the first two measures of the vocal line.

bet - ter not pout, I'm tell - ing you why: Santa Claus is com - in' to town.

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 10. The vocal line continues with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern. A repeat sign is placed after the first two measures of the vocal line.

He's mak - ing a list and check - ing it twice, goma find out who's naughty and nice.

15

Santa Claus is comin' to town He sees you when you're sleeping You

21

know when you're a - wake He knows if you've been bad or good So be good for good-ness

26

sake Oh!... You bet - ter watch out, you bet - ter watch cry, bet - ter not pout, I'm

30

tell - ing you why: Santa Claus is comin' to town.

J. Fred Coots / Haven Gillespie
arr. Serban Nichifor

Allegro

SANTA CLAUS COMIN' TO TOWN

$\text{♩} = 100$



You bet - ter watch out, you bet - ter watch cry,



bet - ter not pout, I'm tell - ing you why: Santa Claus is com - in' to town.



He's mak - ing a list and check - ing it twice, gonna find out who's naughty and nice.



Santa Claus is comin' to town

He sees you when you're sleep - ing You



know when you're a - wake He knows if you've been bad or good So be good for good - ness



sake Oh!... You bet - ter watch out, you bet - ter watch cry, bet - ter not pout, I'm



tell - ing you why: Santa Claus is comin' to town.

You better watch out
You better not cry
Better not pout
I'm telling you why
Santa Claus is coming to town

He's making a list
And checking it twice
Gonna find out Who's naughty and nice
Santa Claus is coming to town

He sees you when you're sleeping
He knows when you're awake
He knows if you've been bad or good
So be good for goodness sake!

O! You better watch out!
You better not cry
Better not pout
I'm telling you why
Santa Claus is coming to town
Santa Claus is coming to town

J. Fred Coots / Haven Gillespie
arr. Serban Nichifor

Violini I

♩ = 100

5

10

15

19

23

27

31

J. Fred Coots / Haven Gillespie
arr. Serban Nichifor

Allegro

SANTA CLAUS COMIN' TO TOWN
Violini II

$\text{♩} = 100$

5

10

15

19

23

27

31

J. Fred Coots / Haven Gillespie

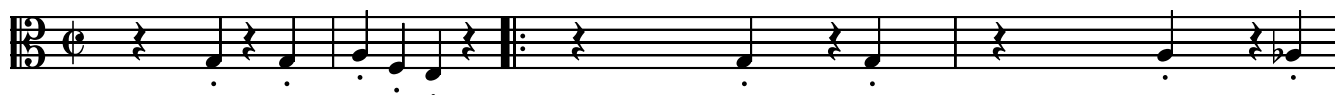
arr. Serban Nichifor

Allegro

SANTA CLAUS COMIN' TO TOWN

Viole

$\text{♩} = 100$



5



10



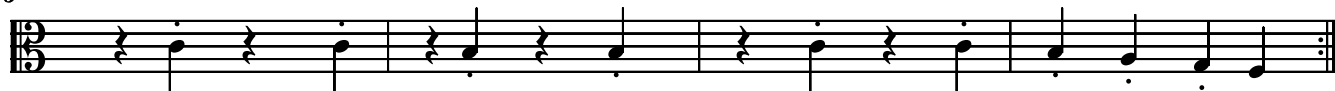
15



19



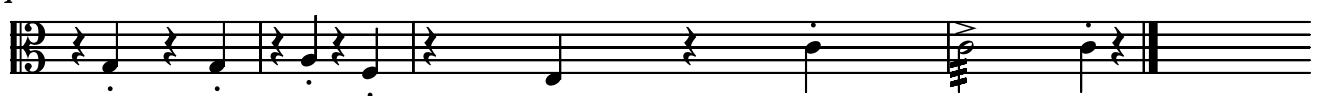
23



27



31



J. Fred Coots / Haven Gillespie
arr. Serban Nichifor

$$J = 100$$
[illegible]

5

[illegible]

10

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff in bass clef. It consists of 12 measures. The notes are: G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), B1 (half), G2 (quarter), F2 (quarter), E2 (half), D2 (quarter), C2 (quarter), B1 (half), A2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), and F2 (half). The melody is simple and follows the same pitch contour as the treble line.

15

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff with a bass clef. It consists of 12 measures. The notes are: G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), B1 (quarter), A2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), F2 (quarter), E2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), C2 (half), B1 (half), A2 (quarter), and G2 (quarter). The notes are written on the lines and spaces of the staff, with the first line being G2, the second line A2, the third space B1, the fourth line A2, the fifth space G2, the first space F2, the first line E2, and the first space D2. The notes are written in a simple, clear style, with stems pointing downwards for notes on the lines and upwards for notes on the spaces.

19

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff in bass clef. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are: G2, A2, Bb2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, Bb1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, Bb0, A0, G0, F0, E0, D0, C0, Bb-1, A-1, G-1, F-1, E-1, D-1, C-1, Bb-2, A-2, G-2, F-2, E-2, D-2, C-2, Bb-3, A-3, G-3, F-3, E-3, D-3, C-3, Bb-4, A-4, G-4, F-4, E-4, D-4, C-4, Bb-5, A-5, G-5, F-5, E-5, D-5, C-5, Bb-6, A-6, G-6, F-6, E-6, D-6, C-6, Bb-7, A-7, G-7, F-7, E-7, D-7, C-7, Bb-8, A-8, G-8, F-8, E-8, D-8, C-8, Bb-9, A-9, G-9, F-9, E-9, D-9, C-9, Bb-10, A-10, G-10, F-10, E-10, D-10, C-10, Bb-11, A-11, G-11, F-11, E-11, D-11, C-11, Bb-12, A-12, G-12, F-12, E-12, D-12, C-12, Bb-13, A-13, G-13, F-13, E-13, D-13, C-13, Bb-14, A-14, G-14, F-14, E-14, D-14, C-14, Bb-15, A-15, G-15, F-15, E-15, D-15, C-15, Bb-16, A-16, G-16, F-16, E-16, D-16, C-16, Bb-17, A-17, G-17, F-17, E-17, D-17, C-17, Bb-18, A-18, G-18, F-18, E-18, D-18, C-18, Bb-19, A-19, G-19, F-19, E-19, D-19, C-19, Bb-20, A-20, G-20, F-20, E-20, D-20, C-20, Bb-21, A-21, G-21, F-21, E-21, D-21, C-21, Bb-22, A-22, G-22, F-22, E-22, D-22, C-22, Bb-23, A-23, G-23, F-23, E-23, D-23, C-23, Bb-24, A-24, G-24, F-24, E-24, D-24, C-24, Bb-25, A-25, G-25, F-25, E-25, D-25, C-25, Bb-26, A-26, G-26, F-26, E-26, D-26, C-26, Bb-27, A-27, G-27, F-27, E-27, D-27, C-27, Bb-28, A-28, G-28, F-28, E-28, D-28, C-28, Bb-29, A-29, G-29, F-29, E-29, D-29, C-29, Bb-30, A-30, G-30, F-30, E-30, D-30, C-30, Bb-31, A-31, G-31, F-31, E-31, D-31, C-31, Bb-32, A-32, G-32, F-32, E-32, D-32, C-32, Bb-33, A-33, G-33, F-33, E-33, D-33, C-33, Bb-34, A-34, G-34, F-34, E-34, D-34, C-34, Bb-35, A-35, G-35, F-35, E-35, D-35, C-35, Bb-36, A-36, G-36, F-36, E-36, D-36, C-36, Bb-37, A-37, G-37, F-37, E-37, D-37, C-37, Bb-38, A-38, G-38, F-38, E-38, D-38, C-38, Bb-39, A-39, G-39, F-39, E-39, D-39, C-39, Bb-40, A-40, G-40, F-40, E-40, D-40, C-40, Bb-41, A-41, G-41, F-41, E-41, D-41, C-41, Bb-42, A-42, G-42, F-42, E-42, D-42, C-42, Bb-43, A-43, G-43, F-43, E-43, D-43, C-43, Bb-44, A-44, G-44, F-44, E-44, D-44, C-44, Bb-45, A-45, G-45, F-45, E-45, D-45, C-45, Bb-46, A-46, G-46, F-46, E-46, D-46, C-46, Bb-47, A-47, G-47, F-47, E-47, D-47, C-47, Bb-48, A-48, G-48, F-48, E-48, D-48, C-48, Bb-49, A-49, G-49, F-49, E-49, D-49, C-49, Bb-50, A-50, G-50, F-50, E-50, D-50, C-50, Bb-51, A-51, G-51, F-51, E-51, D-51, C-51, Bb-52, A-52, G-52, F-52, E-52, D-52, C-52, Bb-53, A-53, G-53, F-53, E-53, D-53, C-53, Bb-54, A-54, G-54, F-54, E-54, D-54, C-54, Bb-55, A-55, G-55, F-55, E-55, D-55, C-55, Bb-56, A-56, G-56, F-56, E-56, D-56, C-56, Bb-57, A-57, G-57, F-57, E-57, D-57, C-57, Bb-58, A-58, G-58, F-58, E-58, D-58, C-58, Bb-59, A-59, G-59, F-59, E-59, D-59, C-59, Bb-60, A-60, G-60, F-60, E-60, D-60, C-60, Bb-61, A-61, G-61, F-61, E-61, D-61, C-61, Bb-62, A-62, G-62, F-62, E-62, D-62, C-62, Bb-63, A-63, G-63, F-63, E-63, D-63, C-63, Bb-64, A-64, G-64, F-64, E-64, D-64, C-64, Bb-65, A-65, G-65, F-65, E-65, D-65, C-65, Bb-66, A-66, G-66, F-66, E-66, D-66, C-66, Bb-67, A-67, G-67, F-67, E-67, D-67, C-67, Bb-68, A-68, G-68, F-68, E-68, D-68, C-68, Bb-69, A-69, G-69, F-69, E-69, D-69, C-69, Bb-70, A-70, G-70, F-70, E-70, D-70, C-70, Bb-71, A-71, G-71, F-71, E-71, D-71, C-71, Bb-72, A-72, G-72, F-72, E-72, D-72, C-72, Bb-73, A-73, G-73, F-73, E-73, D-73, C-73, Bb-74, A-74, G-74, F-74, E-74, D-74, C-74, Bb-75, A-75, G-75, F-75, E-75, D-75, C-75, Bb-76, A-76, G-76, F-76, E-76, D-76, C-76, Bb-77, A-77, G-77, F-77, E-77, D-77, C-77, Bb-78, A-78, G-78, F-78, E-78, D-78, C-78, Bb-79, A-79, G-79, F-79, E-79, D-79, C-79, Bb-80, A-80, G-80, F-80, E-80, D-80, C-80, Bb-81, A-81, G-81, F-81, E-81, D-81, C-81, Bb-82, A-82, G-82, F-82, E-82, D-82, C-82, Bb-83, A-83, G-83, F-83, E-83, D-83, C-83, Bb-84, A-84, G-84, F-84, E-84, D-84, C-84, Bb-85, A-85, G-85, F-85, E-85, D-85, C-85, Bb-86, A-86, G-86, F-86, E-86, D-86, C-86, Bb-87, A-87, G-87, F-87, E-87, D-87, C-87, Bb-88, A-88, G-88, F-88, E-88, D-88, C-88, Bb-89, A-89, G-89, F-89, E-89, D-89, C-89, Bb-90, A-90, G-90, F-90, E-90, D-90, C-90, Bb-91, A-91, G-91, F-91, E-91, D-91, C-91, Bb-92, A-92, G-92, F-92, E-92, D-92, C-92, Bb-93, A-93, G-93, F-93, E-93, D-93, C-93, Bb-94, A-94, G-94, F-94, E-94, D-94, C-94, Bb-95, A-95, G-95, F-95, E-95, D-95, C-95, Bb-96, A-96, G-96, F-96, E-96, D-96, C-96, Bb-97, A-97, G-97, F-97, E-97, D-97, C-97, Bb-98, A-98, G-98, F-98, E-98, D-98, C-98, Bb-99, A-99, G-99, F-99, E-99, D-99, C-99, Bb-100, A-100, G-100, F-100, E-100, D-100, C-100, Bb-101, A-101, G-101, F-101, E-101, D-101, C-101, Bb-102, A-102, G-102, F-102, E-102, D-102, C-102, Bb-103, A-103, G-103, F-103, E-103, D-103, C-103, Bb-104, A-104, G-104, F-104, E-104, D-104, C-104, Bb-105, A-105, G-105, F-105, E-105, D-105, C-105, Bb-106, A-106, G-106, F-106, E-106, D-106, C-106, Bb-107, A-107, G-107, F-107, E-107, D-107, C-107, Bb-108, A-108, G-108, F-108, E-108, D-108, C-108, Bb-109, A-109, G-109, F-109, E-109, D-109, C-109, Bb-110, A-110, G-110, F-110, E-11

23

[illegible]

27

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the staff, aligned with the notes.

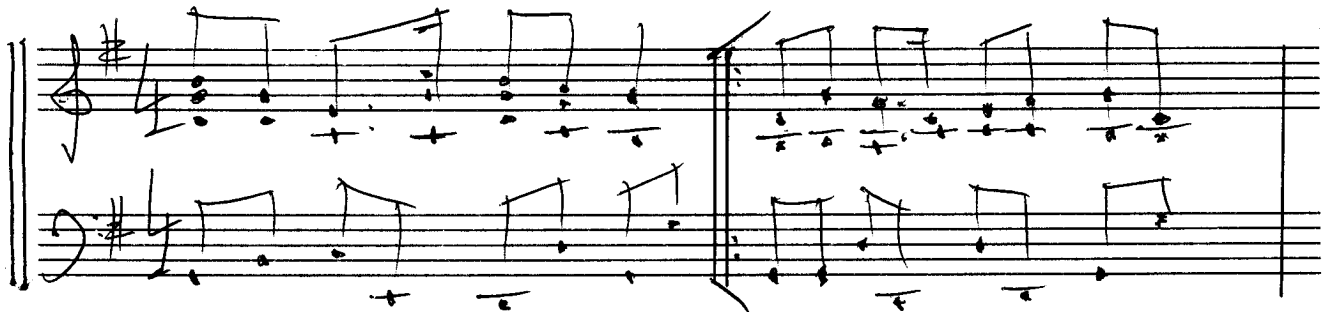
31

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of the following notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half), C4 (half), B3 (half), A3 (half), G3 (half), F#3 (half), E3 (half), D3 (half), C3 (half), B2 (half), A2 (half), G2 (half), F#2 (half), E2 (half), D2 (half), C2 (half), B1 (half), A1 (half), G1 (half), F#1 (half), E1 (half), D1 (half), C1 (half), B0 (half), A0 (half), G0 (half), F#0 (half), E0 (half), D0 (half), C0 (half), B-1 (half), A-1 (half), G-1 (half), F#-1 (half), E-1 (half), D-1 (half), C-1 (half), B-2 (half), A-2 (half), G-2 (half), F#-2 (half), E-2 (half), D-2 (half), C-2 (half), B-3 (half), A-3 (half), G-3 (half), F#-3 (half), E-3 (half), D-3 (half), C-3 (half), B-4 (half), A-4 (half), G-4 (half), F#-4 (half), E-4 (half), D-4 (half), C-4 (half), B-5 (half), A-5 (half), G-5 (half), F#-5 (half), E-5 (half), D-5 (half), C-5 (half), B-6 (half), A-6 (half), G-6 (half), F#-6 (half), E-6 (half), D-6 (half), C-6 (half), B-7 (half), A-7 (half), G-7 (half), F#-7 (half), E-7 (half), D-7 (half), C-7 (half), B-8 (half), A-8 (half), G-8 (half), F#-8 (half), E-8 (half), D-8 (half), C-8 (half), B-9 (half), A-9 (half), G-9 (half), F#-9 (half), E-9 (half), D-9 (half), C-9 (half), B-10 (half), A-10 (half), G-10 (half), F#-10 (half), E-10 (half), D-10 (half), C-10 (half), B-11 (half), A-11 (half), G-11 (half), F#-11 (half), E-11 (half), D-11 (half), C-11 (half), B-12 (half), A-12 (half), G-12 (half), F#-12 (half), E-12 (half), D-12 (half), C-12 (half), B-13 (half), A-13 (half), G-13 (half), F#-13 (half), E-13 (half), D-13 (half), C-13 (half), B-14 (half), A-14 (half), G-14 (half), F#-14 (half), E-14 (half), D-14 (half), C-14 (half), B-15 (half), A-15 (half), G-15 (half), F#-15 (half), E-15 (half), D-15 (half), C-15 (half), B-16 (half), A-16 (half), G-16 (half), F#-16 (half), E-16 (half), D-16 (half), C-16 (half), B-17 (half), A-17 (half), G-17 (half), F#-17 (half), E-17 (half), D-17 (half), C-17 (half), B-18 (half), A-18 (half), G-18 (half), F#-18 (half), E-18 (half), D-18 (half), C-18 (half), B-19 (half), A-19 (half), G-19 (half), F#-19 (half), E-19 (half), D-19 (half), C-19 (half), B-20 (half), A-20 (half), G-20 (half), F#-20 (half), E-20 (half), D-20 (half), C-20 (half), B-21 (half), A-21 (half), G-21 (half), F#-21 (half), E-21 (half), D-21 (half), C-21 (half), B-22 (half), A-22 (half), G-22 (half), F#-22 (half), E-22 (half), D-22 (half), C-22 (half), B-23 (half), A-23 (half), G-23 (half), F#-23 (half), E-23 (half), D-23 (half), C-23 (half), B-24 (half), A-24 (half), G-24 (half), F#-24 (half), E-24 (half), D-24 (half), C-24 (half), B-25 (half), A-25 (half), G-25 (half), F#-25 (half), E-25 (half), D-25 (half), C-25 (half), B-26 (half), A-26 (half), G-26 (half), F#-26 (half), E-26 (half), D-26 (half), C-26 (half), B-27 (half), A-27 (half), G-27 (half), F#-27 (half), E-27 (half), D-27 (half), C-27 (half), B-28 (half), A-28 (half), G-28 (half), F#-28 (half), E-28 (half), D-28 (half), C-28 (half), B-29 (half), A-29 (half), G-29 (half), F#-29 (half), E-29 (half), D-29 (half), C-29 (half), B-30 (half), A-30 (half), G-30 (half), F#-30 (half), E-30 (half), D-30 (half), C-30 (half), B-31 (half), A-31 (half), G-31 (half), F#-31 (half), E-31 (half), D-31 (half), C-31 (half), B-32 (half), A-32 (half), G-32 (half), F#-32 (half), E-32 (half), D-32 (half), C-32 (half), B-33 (half), A-33 (half), G-33 (half), F#-33 (half), E-33 (half), D-33 (half), C-33 (half), B-34 (half), A-34 (half), G-34 (half), F#-34 (half), E-34 (half), D-34 (half), C-34 (half), B-35 (half), A-35 (half), G-35 (half), F#-35 (half), E-35 (half), D-35 (half), C-35 (half), B-36 (half), A-36 (half), G-36 (half), F#-36 (half), E-36 (half), D-36 (half), C-36 (half), B-37 (half), A-37 (half), G-37 (half), F#-37 (half), E-37 (half), D-37 (half), C-37 (half), B-38 (half), A-38 (half), G-38 (half), F#-38 (half), E-38 (half), D-38 (half), C-38 (half), B-39 (half), A-39 (half), G-39 (half), F#-39 (half), E-39 (half), D-39 (half), C-39 (half), B-40 (half), A-40 (half), G-40 (half), F#-40 (half), E-40 (half), D-40 (half), C-40 (half), B-41 (half), A-41 (half), G-41 (half), F#-41 (half), E-41 (half), D-41 (half), C-41 (half), B-42 (half), A-42 (half), G-42 (half), F#-42 (half), E-42 (half), D-42 (half), C-42 (half), B-43 (half), A-43 (half), G-43 (half), F#-43 (half), E-43 (half), D-43 (half), C-43 (half), B-44 (half), A-44 (half), G-44 (half), F#-44 (half), E-44 (half), D-44 (half), C-44 (half), B-45 (half), A-45 (half), G-45 (half), F#-45 (half), E-45 (half), D-45 (half), C-45 (half), B-46 (half), A-46 (half), G-46 (half), F#-46 (half), E-46 (half), D-46 (half), C-46 (half), B-47 (half), A-47 (half), G-47 (half), F#-47 (half), E-47 (half), D-47 (half), C-47 (half), B-48 (half), A-48 (half), G-48 (half), F#-48 (half), E-48 (half), D-48 (half), C-48 (half), B-49 (half), A-49 (half), G-49 (half), F#-49 (half), E-49 (half), D-49 (half), C-49 (half), B-50 (half), A-50 (half), G-50 (half), F#-50 (half), E-50 (half), D-50 (half), C-50 (half), B-51 (half), A-51 (half), G-51 (half), F#-51 (half), E-51 (half), D-51 (half), C-51 (half), B-52 (half), A-52 (half), G-52 (half), F#-52 (half), E-52 (half), D-52 (half), C-52 (half), B-53 (half), A-53 (half), G-53 (half), F#-53 (half), E-53 (half), D-53 (half), C-53 (half), B-54 (half), A-54 (half), G-54 (half), F#-54 (half), E-54 (half), D-54 (half), C-54 (half), B-55 (half), A-55 (half), G-55 (half), F#-55 (half), E-55 (half), D-55 (half), C-55 (half), B-56 (half), A-56 (half), G-56 (half), F#-56 (half), E-56 (half), D-56 (half), C-56 (half), B-57 (half), A-57 (half), G-57 (half), F#-57 (half), E-57 (half), D-57 (half), C-57 (half), B-58 (half), A-58 (half), G-58 (half), F#-58 (half), E-58 (half), D-58 (half), C-58 (half), B-59 (half), A-59 (half), G-59 (half), F#-59 (half), E-59 (half), D-59 (half), C-59 (half), B-60 (half), A-60 (half), G-60 (half), F#-60 (half), E-60 (half), D-60 (half), C-60 (half), B-61 (half), A-61 (half), G-61 (half), F#-61 (half), E-61 (half), D-61 (half), C-61 (half), B-62 (half), A-62 (half), G-62 (half), F#-62 (half), E-62 (half), D-62 (half), C-62 (half), B-63 (half), A-63 (half), G-63 (half), F#-63 (half), E-63 (half), D-63 (half), C-63 (half), B-64 (half), A-64 (half), G-64 (half), F#-64 (half), E-64 (half), D-64 (half), C-64 (half), B-65 (half), A-65 (half), G-65 (half), F#-65 (half), E-65 (half), D-65 (half), C-65 (half), B-66 (half), A-66 (half), G-66 (half), F#-66 (half), E-66 (half), D-66 (half), C-66 (half), B-67 (half), A-67 (half), G-67 (half), F#-67 (half), E-67 (half), D-67 (half), C-67 (half), B-68 (half), A-68 (half), G-68 (half), F#-68 (half), E-68 (half), D-68 (half), C-68 (half), B-69 (half), A-69 (half), G-69 (half), F#-69 (half), E-69 (half), D-69 (half), C-69 (half), B-70 (half), A-70 (half), G-70 (half), F#-70 (half), E-70 (half), D-70 (half), C-70 (half), B-71 (half), A-71 (half), G-71 (half), F#-71 (half), E-71 (half), D-71 (half), C-71 (half), B-72 (half), A-72 (half), G-72 (half), F#-72 (half), E-72 (half), D-72 (half), C-72 (half), B-73 (half), A-73 (half), G-73 (half), F#-73 (half), E-73 (half), D-73 (half), C-73 (half), B-74 (half), A-74 (half), G-74 (half), F#-74 (half), E-74 (half), D-74 (half), C-74 (half), B-75 (half), A-75 (half), G-75 (half), F#-75 (half), E-75 (half), D-75 (half), C-75 (half), B-76 (half), A-76 (half), G-76 (half), F#-76 (half), E-76 (half), D-76 (half), C-76 (half), B-77 (half), A-77 (half), G-77 (half), F#-77 (half), E-77 (half), D-77 (half), C-77 (half), B-78 (half), A-78 (half), G-78 (half), F#-78 (half), E-78 (half), D-78 (half), C-7

24 dec 2014

Piano
(+ Arpa)
Moderato

Mos Căciun arr. Surban Nichefor



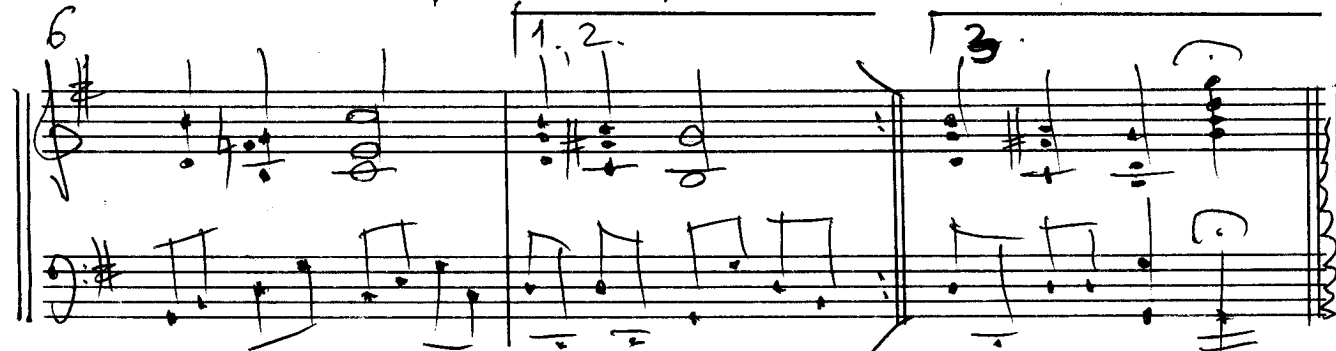
Mos Căciun - cu plute del-be
Pon' hăciun de po-veș-tă-te
Mos Căciun - cu plute del-be

3



A so-băt de prin vî-ntu Si a-de-u ob-rîni mul-te La fe-ti-tă și hă-ci-ete
Căciun a-nu ne-gă-sit Mos Căciun pri-bor-to-tes-tă Xi ci-od-te în a-bi-pă-șit
Pon' hăciun s-a a-pă-șit Păciun to-plă-ni-le del-be Păciun s-a a-pă-șit

6



Mos Căciun

Mos Căciun

Mos Căciun

Soli (SATB)

Mos Gracim

an. Suban Niche

Modesto

S
A

T
B

4

Mos Gracim cu ple-ti dul-ze A so-rit de prin vo-ueti
 Din ba-tini se po-ves-tis-te Ca-nta-a-ni ne-gre-git
 Mos Gracim cu ple-ti dul-ze In co-tovrasi a-pu-i

S
A

T
B

4

Si a-du-ce da-mi ^{multe} le-fe-ti-te i ho-icti Mos Gracim
 Mos Gracim pri-^{le}gy so-se-ti Ni-^odo-ti ⁿa lip-sit
 Ti-^ogy can-ta flo-ri-de dul-ze Pe la ma-i so-^{re}na te duce

7

S
A

T
B

1. 2.

3.

Mos Gracim Mos Gracim

Flauto

Maz Cracium

arr. S. Nidrup

Moderato

DRACO

Oboe

arr. S. Nischif

Maz. Capriccio

Moderato

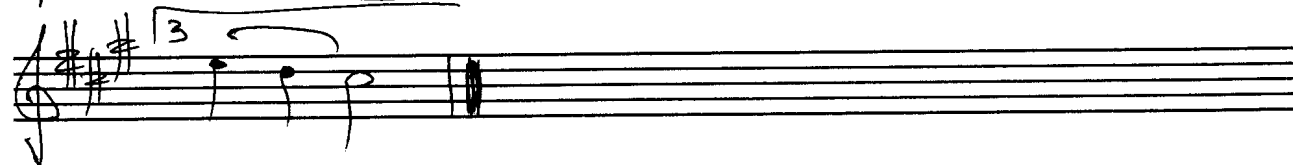
Handwritten musical score for Oboe, Maz. Capriccio, Moderato. The score consists of five staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The second staff has a 3/4 time signature. The third staff has a 5/4 time signature. The fourth staff has a 3/4 time signature. The fifth staff has a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single system with various notes, rests, and accidentals. There are some markings above the notes, possibly indicating fingerings or breath marks. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Clarineto in Si^b

DACO

arr. S. Nishifor

Moz. Clarinet
Moderato

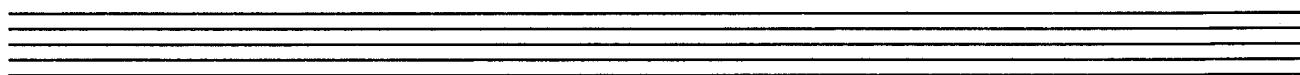


U

Fugato DACO *Maz Găciun* *arr. S. Niche*

Moderato *Sempre staccato*

The musical score is written on four staves. The first staff is in D major (one sharp) and 4/4 time, starting with a treble clef. The second staff is in D major and 3/4 time, starting with a treble clef. The third staff is in D major and 4/4 time, starting with a treble clef. The fourth staff is in D major and 4/4 time, starting with a treble clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are triplets marked with a '3' and a bracket. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



DRACO

Corno in Fa

arr. S. Nishida

Mas Ciacium

Modurato

Handwritten musical notation for Corno in Fa. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a series of eighth notes, followed by a double bar line and a 4-measure rest. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a 6-measure rest. It contains a series of eighth notes, followed by a double bar line and a 3-measure rest. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Empty musical staff.

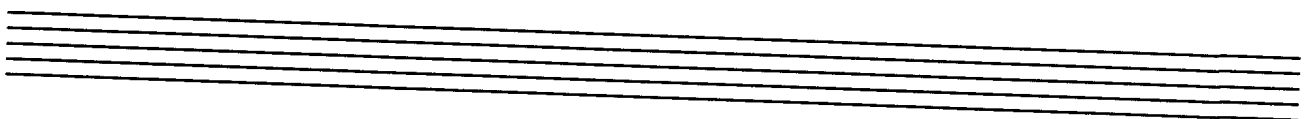
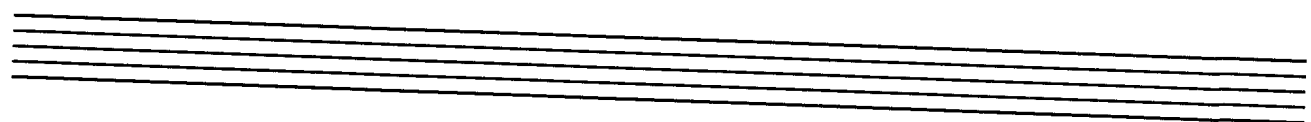
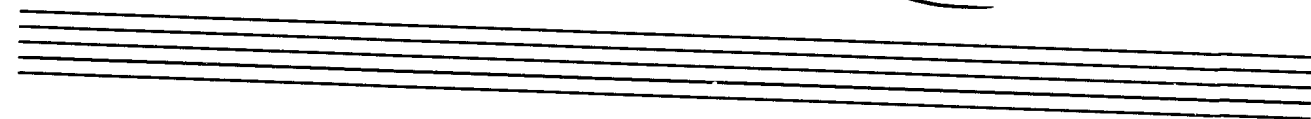
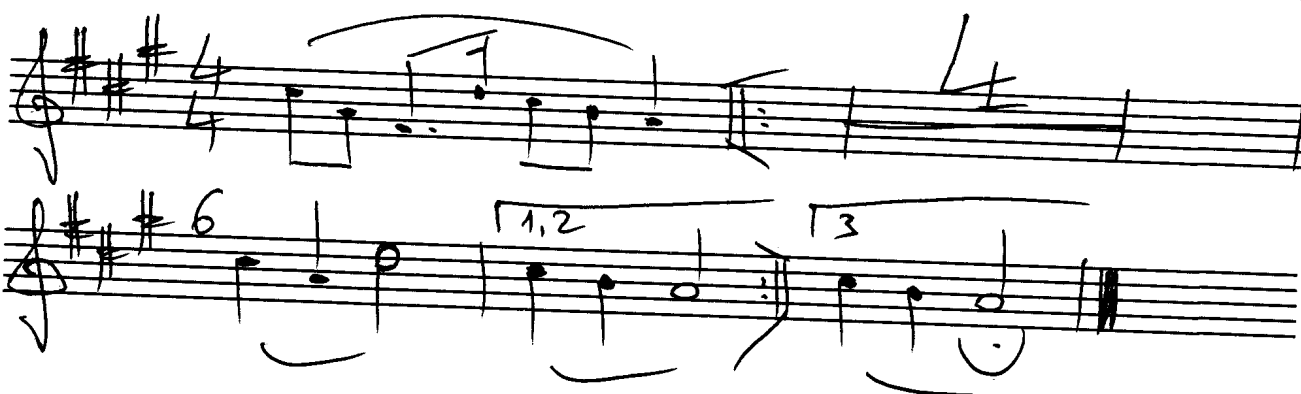
Empty musical staff.

Empty musical staff.

Tanz 1 in Sib

an. S. Nidhuf

Modrato Max Caccini



Tamba 2 in Sib an S. Nisch

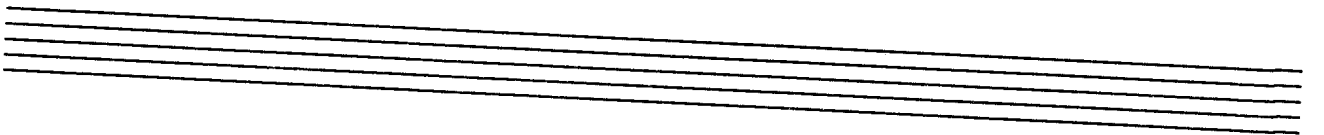
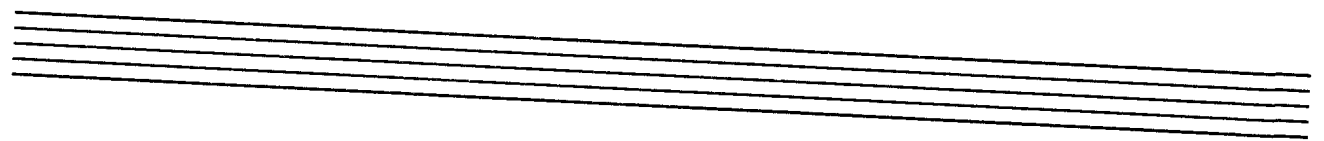
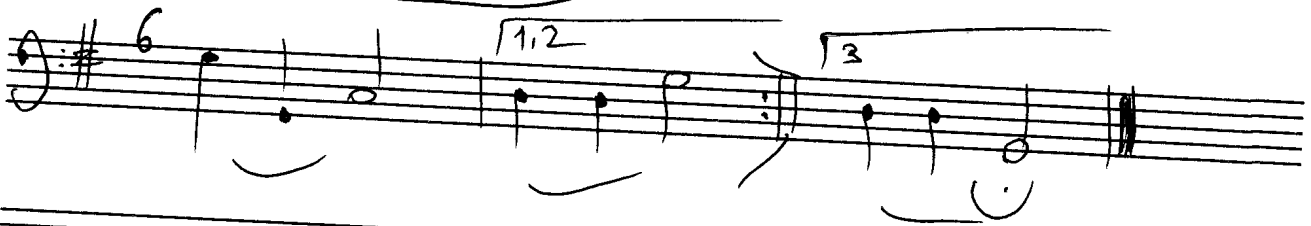
Moderato Max Cracium



Trombone

arr. S. Nischke

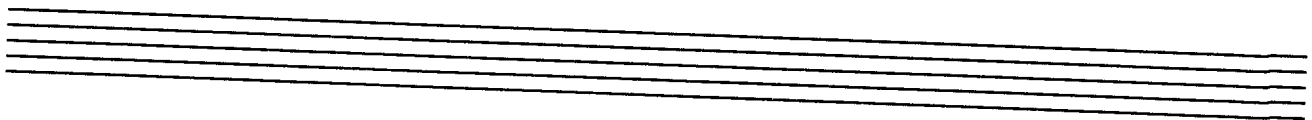
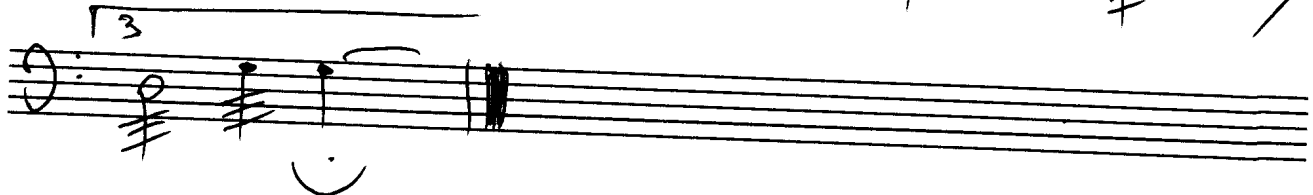
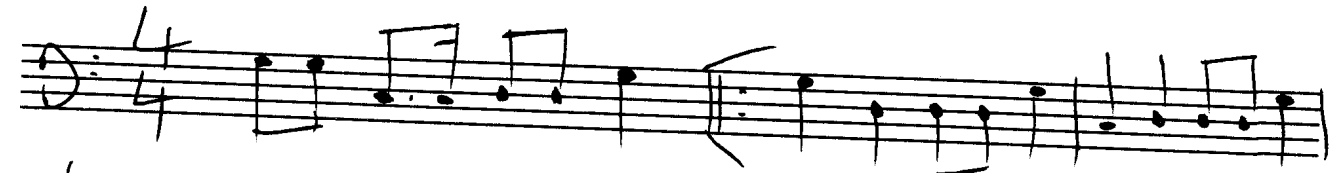
Moderato Max Glick



Timpani

an. S. Nischke

Moderato Mos. C♯m



Campaselli
DACO

arr. S. Nichef

Moderato Mos. Ciacium

Handwritten musical notation for a piece titled "Campaselli" by S. Nichef. The notation is on two staves. The first staff is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time, starting with a treble clef. It contains a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, followed by a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second staff is in G major and 4/4 time, starting with a bass clef. It contains a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, followed by a double bar line and a repeat sign. There are also some handwritten markings like "1, 2" and "3" above the notes.

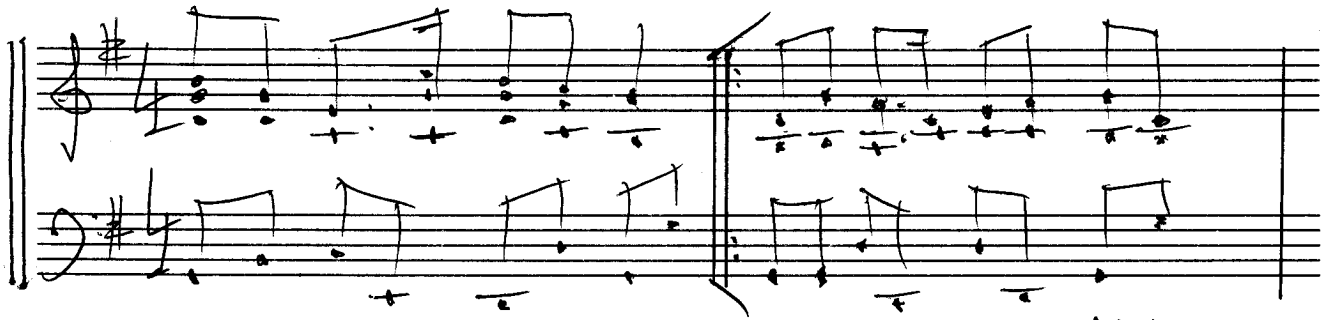
Empty musical staff.

Empty musical staff.

Empty musical staff.

Piano
(+ Arpa)
Moderato

Mos Căciun art. Surban Nichefor



Mos Căciun - cu plă-ți del-hu
Pînă hîrîmîr de pînă vîrîmîr
Mos Căciun - cu plă-ți del-hu

3



A so-bîr de pînă vîrîmîr Si a-du-u do-rimîr mul-te La fe-ti-ti vîrîmîr
Căciun - cu plă-ți del-hu Pînă hîrîmîr de pînă vîrîmîr
Pînă hîrîmîr de pînă vîrîmîr Pînă hîrîmîr de pînă vîrîmîr

6



Mos Căciun

Mos Căciun

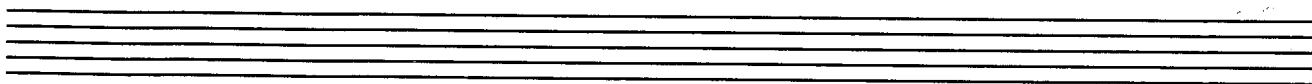
Mos Căciun

Violin I

Moderate *Mos. Capriccio* an. Schubert Nicht für

simile

The musical score is written on four staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests. The second staff continues the melody with similar notation. The third staff includes a measure with a '1, 2' marking above it, indicating a specific fingering or articulation. The fourth staff ends with a double bar line and a '3' marking above it, suggesting a triplet or a specific fingering. The word 'simile' is written above the first staff, indicating that the subsequent music should be played in a similar manner to the preceding section.



Violin II

arr. S. Nidhif

Medusa

Max C. C. C.

Simile

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" on four staves. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff contains the first line of the melody and a bass line. The second staff continues the melody with a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff continues the melody with a triplet of eighth notes and a measure marked "1, 2". The fourth staff concludes the piece with a triplet of eighth notes and a final double bar line.

Viole

an. S. Niebuhr

Max Caciun

Medicine

simile

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 3/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff is the treble clef melody, the second is the bass clef accompaniment, and the third and fourth staves are additional parts. The melody starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The accompaniment starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody includes a "trill" marking over the first measure. The accompaniment includes a "3" marking over the first measure. The third staff includes a "5" marking over the first measure and a "1, 2" marking over the last two measures. The fourth staff includes a "3" marking over the first measure.

Celli' + Bass' (1/2 Arco, 1/2 Pizz)

arr. S. Nichef

Modesto *Max Caccin*

simile

The musical score consists of four staves of music in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various articulations such as slurs, accents, and staccato marks. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 5. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a '3' above the first measure. The third staff has a '5' above the first measure. The fourth staff has '1, 2' above the first measure and a '3' above the second measure. The music concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



*Partitura***O, BRAD FRUMOS**

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

Intro (Ouch)

♩ = 80

First system of musical notation for strings (V1, V2, VI, VcCb) and vocal parts (+ Voc). The tempo is Maestoso (♩ = 80). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte).

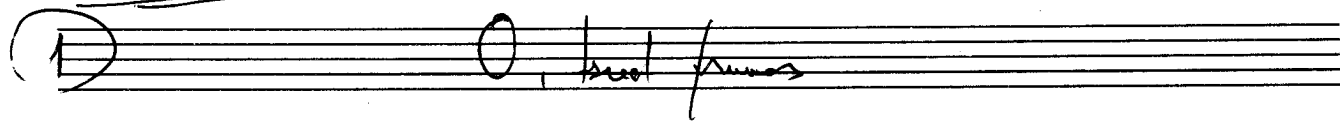
+ Voc

Second system of musical notation for strings (V1, V2, VI, VcCb) and vocal parts (+ Voc). The tempo is Maestoso (♩ = 80). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte).

Third system of musical notation for strings (V1, V2, VI, VcCb) and vocal parts (+ Voc). The tempo is Maestoso (♩ = 80). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte). The system includes first and second endings.

19 dec 2014

Soli (SATB)



S A T B

3 4

0 bu-cu-r fun-mos, 0 bu-cu-r fun-mos Cu
 bu-cu-r fun-mos, 0 bu-cu-r fun-mos Ver-
 bu-cu-r fun-mos, 0 bu-cu-r fun-mos Cu

8

S A T B

ce-ti-na tat ver-de Tu a-ti co-po cul cre-di-n-ai-os Ce
 des-te ta i-mi plo-ce Căd o te-vid sant bu-cu-bos Si
 frun-za re-schir bu-tă Ma măn-găi un fac-to-ri-os

12

S A T B

frun-za re-schir bu-tă Ma măn-găi un fac-to-ri-os
 bu-cu-r fun-mos, 0 bu-cu-r fun-mos - Cu
 bu-cu-r fun-mos, 0 bu-cu-r fun-mos - Ver-
 bu-cu-r fun-mos, 0 bu-cu-r fun-mos - Cu

16

1, 2 3.

S A T B

ce-ti-na tat ver-de, 0
 des-te ta i-mi plo-ce, 0
 frun-za re-schir

- bu-cu-r

DACO

2

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Flauto

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

f

5

10

16

1

2



3

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Oboe

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

10

16

1

2

4

O, BRAD FRUMOS
Clarinetto in Si b

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso



5

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Fagotto

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso





O, BRAD FRUMOS

Corno in Fa

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

10

16

1

2



O, BRAD FRUMOS
Tromba 1 in Si b

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

Musical score for Tromba 1 in Si b, Maestoso. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as Maestoso. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (f) dynamic and a tempo marking of 80. The second staff starts at measure 5. The third staff starts at measure 10. The fourth staff starts at measure 16 and includes first and second endings. The score ends with a double bar line.



O, BRAD FRUMOS
Tromba 2 in Si b

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

The musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Maestoso' and the metronome marking is '= 80'. The score begins with a forte 'f' dynamic. The first line contains measures 1 through 4. The second line, starting with a measure rest, contains measures 5 through 8. The third line contains measures 9 through 12. The fourth line contains measures 13 through 16, ending with a double bar line. Above the final two measures of the fourth line are first and second endings, both marked with a fermata.

Trombone

Maestoso

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a repeat sign at the beginning of the second measure.

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts on a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter note B4. The next measure contains a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F#4. The final measure consists of a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C4. The piece ends with a double bar line.

16



O, BRAD FRUMOS

Campanelli

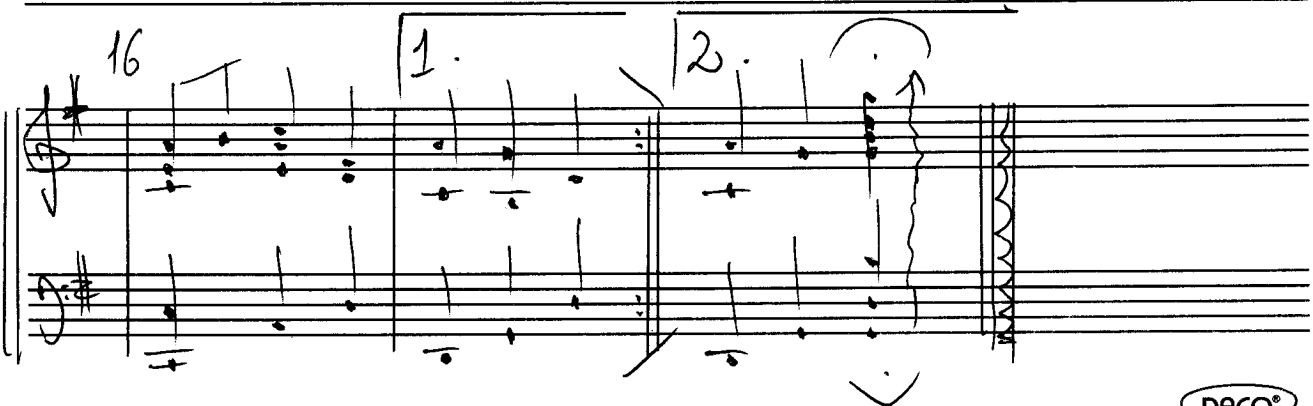
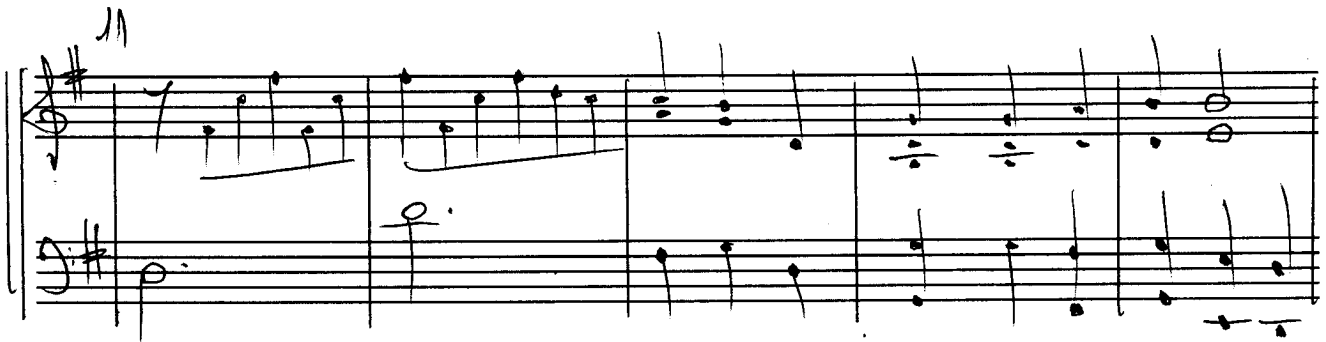
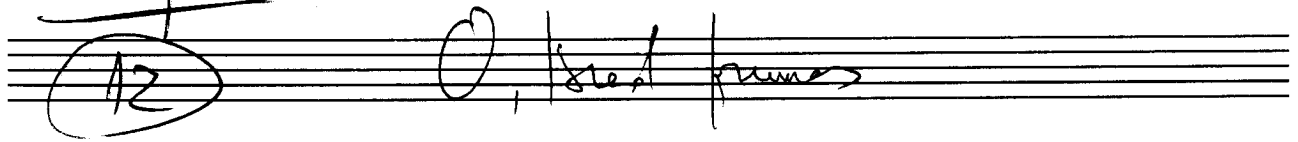
arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major (indicated by two sharps), and 3/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic marking 'f' and a tempo marking '♩ = 80'. The second staff starts at measure 5 and features a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff starts at measure 10 and continues the melodic line. The fourth staff starts at measure 16 and includes first and second endings, marked with '1' and '2' respectively. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Ans 2



Piano

(13)

O, Lord, preserve

Handwritten musical notation for measures 1-5. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation is written on a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The melody in the treble clef consists of quarter and eighth notes, while the bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

6

Handwritten musical notation for measures 6-10. The notation continues on the grand staff, showing a continuation of the melodic and harmonic themes established in the previous measures.

11

Handwritten musical notation for measures 11-14. The notation continues on the grand staff, showing a continuation of the melodic and harmonic themes established in the previous measures.

15

Handwritten musical notation for measures 15-18. The notation continues on the grand staff, showing a continuation of the melodic and harmonic themes established in the previous measures. Above the staff, there are handwritten markings '1' and '2' with brackets, possibly indicating a first and second ending. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord in the bass clef.

14

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini I

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

15

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini I

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso



16

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini I

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso



17

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini I

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

18

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini I

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18



O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini I

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso



21

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini II

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

f

5

11

1

18

2

22

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini II

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

1

2

23

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini II

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

2

1

24

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini II

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

2

1

25

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini II

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

26

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini II

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

28

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Viole

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$



29

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Viole

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$



30

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Viole

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso



31

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Viole

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

2

32

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Celli

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$



33

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Celli

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$



34

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Celli

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$



35

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Celli

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$



36

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Bassi

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$



37

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Bassi

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$



38

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Bassi

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

Campanelli
Archi

2.) Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
for String Orchestra

Orchestra - Tutti

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

= 50

= 70

Violin 1 (Vln 1) *p* *mp*

Violin 2 (Vln 2) *p* *mp*

Viola *p*

Cello *p* *Pizz.*

Contra Bass (Cb) *p* *Pizz.*

Violin 1 (Vln 1) *mf* *f* *+ Canto (Soli)*

Violin 2 (Vln 2) *mp* *mf*

Viola *mp* *mf*

Cello *mp* *mf*

Contra Bass (Cb) *mp* *mf*

Violin 1 (Vln 1)

Violin 2 (Vln 2)

Viola

Cello

Contra Bass (Cb) *mf*

16

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Cb

22

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Cb

rall.

Arco

Arco

44

30

Bucharest, December 15, 2014

Soli (4 voci) (1a)

Contralto e Soprano

8

O ce ves-te mi-nu-na - ta în Vi-ta

(12)

fla-im în si-a-ta - ta Ce-nul stră-lu-cea

(15)

În - ge-nul re-vea Pro-ter-ă cu-be - ta Ce-nul stră-lu-cea

(19)

În - ge-nul re-vea Pro-ter-ă cu-be - ta Că

A — DRACO

Soli' ⁽¹¹⁾ O, ce veste minunate -

8

O ce veste mi-nu-na-to
În Vi-

(12)

flă-mi se-a ba-to
Ce-nul strălucitor
În-ge-nul ve-ni-a

(16)

Pe-o ta-rie cu ba-to
S-a născut Me-si-a
Ce-nul strălucitor
În-ge-nul ve-ni-a

(20)

Pe-o ta-rie cu ba-to
S-a născut Me-si-a
Că-lă
a



O, ce veste minunata

O, ce veste minunata,
In Viflaim ni se-arata,
Cerul stralucea,
Ingerul venea,
Pe-o raza curata.

Ca, la Viflaim, Maria,
Savarsind calatoria,
Intr-un mic salas,
Langa-acel oras,
S-a nascut Mesia.

Pastorilor din campie
Le vesteste-o bucurie:
Astazi S-a nascut
Cel far-de-nceput,
Cum au zis proorocii.

In coliba pastoreasca,
Vrut-a Domnul sa se nasca
Fiul Sau cel Sfant,
Noua pe pamant
Sa ne mantuiasca.

Pastorii cum auzira
Spre lacasul sfant pornira,
Unde au aflat
Prunc prealuminat
Si il preamarira.

Pe Fiul in al Sau nume
Pe Fiul in al Sau nume
Sa se nasca
Si sa creasca,
Sa ne mantuiasca.

2

Flauto

O, ca vești *inimare*

Handwritten musical score for Flute, featuring six staves of music in G major. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The music is written in a single system across six staves. The first staff contains a whole note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second staff continues with eighth notes and includes a circled '6' indicating a fingering. The third staff features a series of eighth notes with a circled '6' and a slur. The fourth staff has a series of eighth notes with a circled '6' and a slur. The fifth staff continues with eighth notes and includes a circled '6' and a slur. The sixth staff concludes with a whole note and a final flourish. The score is annotated with various musical symbols, including slurs, ties, and fingerings, indicating a complex and expressive performance.

3

Oboe

O, ce vesti minare!

Handwritten musical score for Oboe, measures 1-20. The score is written on five staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 4/4 time signature. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Measure numbers 1, 7, 11, 16, and 20 are circled at the beginning of their respective staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word 'fine.' written below the final staff.

4

Clarinete Sib O, ce beți numere

5

Andante O, a voz humana

p *f* *rall.* *DACO*

(6)

Cono 1 in F₂ O, le verta minimate

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Cono 1 in F₂ O, le verta minimate". The score is written on five staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The second staff has a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The third staff has a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. There are also some markings like "1", "2", and "3" in parentheses. The word "hall." is written at the end of the fifth staff.

7

Cover 2 in F a ①, a week around

Handwritten musical score for guitar on a single staff. The score consists of five measures. Measure 1: Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), 4/4 time signature. It begins with a whole note chord (F major, F-A-C) and a first finger (1) above the staff. Measure 2: A descending eighth-note scale starting on G4, with a circled 7 above the staff. Measure 3: A descending eighth-note scale starting on F4, with a circled 12 above the staff. Measure 4: A descending eighth-note scale starting on E4, with a circled 17 above the staff. Measure 5: A descending eighth-note scale starting on D4, with a circled 1 above the staff. The score ends with a double bar line. Below the staff, there is a signature 'L. R. R.' and a circled 'DRACO' logo.

8

Come 3 in Fa

O, a vesta minime

Handwritten musical score for a vocal line, likely for a soprano or alto. The score is written on five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The music is in F major, indicated by one sharp (F#). The melody is written in a single line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. There are several measures with repeat signs and first/second endings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word "Foll." written below the staff.

9

Corus i f2 O u vea ammmmmmm

1

12

17

24

tall.

DRACO

10

Tromba 1 in Sib O, ce vete minunate

The image shows a handwritten musical score for Tromba 1 in Sib. The score consists of five staves of music, each beginning with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff includes a dynamic marking of 'p' (piano). The music is written in a style that combines traditional notation with modern shorthand, including many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some notes with stems only. The first staff has a circled '6' at the beginning. The second staff has a circled '10'. The third staff has a circled '14'. The fourth staff has a circled '18'. The fifth staff ends with a double bar line and a 'fine' marking. Below the five staves of music are three empty staves.

11

Track 2 in Sib O, a very numerous



12

Temba 3 in Sib O, ce next minute

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Temba 3 in Sib O, ce next minute". The score is written on five staves. The first staff has a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 4/4 time signature. The music consists of a series of notes, some beamed together, and rests. The second staff begins with a circled "6" and continues the melodic line. The third staff starts with a circled "10" and includes a repeat sign. The fourth staff begins with a circled "15" and continues the melody. The fifth staff starts with a circled "19" and ends with a double bar line. The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and repeat signs.

13

DACO®

(14)

Traverse 2

O, ce varte minunato

Handwritten musical score for Traverse 2, O, ce varte minunato. The score is written on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The second staff continues the melody with a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The third staff continues the melody with a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The fourth staff continues the melody with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and ends with a double bar line. The word 'tall.' is written below the fourth staff. The score is numbered 14, 14, and 20 in circles at the beginning of the first, second, and third staves respectively.

1. how have 3 O, ce veru unimut

Musical staff with notes and rests.

Musical staff with notes and rests, circled 8.

Musical staff with notes and rests, circled 11.

Musical staff with notes and rests, circled 20.

Handwritten signature or mark.

16

Impassi

O, e verte minime-

Handwritten musical notation on three staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The second staff has a circled '8' at the beginning. The third staff has a circled '16' at the beginning. The notation is dense and appears to be a transcription of a handwritten score.

add.

Handwritten musical notation on three staves, consisting of empty lines.

17

Canzoni *ce vultu animare*

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Canzoni ce vultu animare". The score is written on five staves. The first staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a melody with notes, rests, and slurs. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 4/4 time signature, with a measure containing a whole note and a 4-measure rest. The fourth staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 4/4 time signature, with a measure containing a whole note and a 12-measure rest. The fifth staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 4/4 time signature, with a measure containing a whole note and a 12-measure rest. The piece ends with a double bar line and the word "Foll." written below the staff.

18

Atpa

O, CE VESTE MINUNATĂ!

Lento e Dolce, Poco Rubato

O, WHAT GREAT NEWS!

Serban NICHIFOR

Romanian Folklore

Handwritten musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo/mood is indicated as *Lento e Dolce, Poco Rubato*. The piece is titled O, CE VESTE MINUNATĂ! / O, WHAT GREAT NEWS! and is attributed to Serban NICHIFOR. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system, continuing the piece. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system, continuing the piece. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical notation for the fourth system, continuing the piece. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

Serban Nichifor

Producea, December 15, 2014

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19) Piano

O, CE VESTE MINUNATĂ!

Lontano e Dolce, Poco Rubato

O, WHAT GREAT NEWS!

Serban NICHIFOR

Romanian Folklore

Handwritten musical notation for the first system, featuring treble and bass staves with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo/mood markings "Lontano e Dolce, Poco Rubato" and "O, WHAT GREAT NEWS!" are present. The word "Piano" is written on the left. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system, continuing the piece with treble and bass staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system, continuing the piece with treble and bass staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical notation for the fourth system, continuing the piece with treble and bass staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word "rall." is written above the staff. The system concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Serban Nichifor

Rehearsal December 15, 2014

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Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini I

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

50 70

p

5 *mp* *mf*

9 *f*

13

17

21 *f* *rall.* 44 30

(21)

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini I

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

$\text{♩} = 50$

$\text{♩} = 70$

p

5 *mp* *mf*

9 *f*

13

17

21 *1* $\text{♩} = 44$ *rall.* $\text{♩} = 30$

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini I

Serban Nichifor

22

Lontano e Dolce

$\text{♩} = 50$

$\text{♩} = 70$

p

5 *mp* *mf*

9 *f*

13

17

21 *f* $\text{♩} = 44$ *rall.* $\text{♩} = 30$

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini I

23

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

50 p

70 mp mf

9 f

13

17

21 f $rall.$ 30

24

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini I

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

50
p

70
mp
mf

9
f

13

17

21
f
rall.
44
30

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini I

25

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

1 = 50 *p*

5 *mp* *mf*

9 *f*

13

17

21 *f* = 44 *rall.* = 30

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini I

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

26

p

mp *mf*

f

rall.

f

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini II

27

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

50 = 70

p *mp*

5

mp

9

mf

13

17

21

1 = 424 = 30

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini II

28

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

50 = 70

p *mp* *mf*

5 9 13 17 21

1 = 44 30

Variation on "O, What Great News!"

Violini II

Lontano e Dolce

Musical score for "Lullaby" (Lullaby) by Erik Satie, Op. 6, No. 10. The score is in G major, 2/4 time, and consists of 24 measures. It features a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The tempo is marked "Allegretto" with a quarter note equal to 50 beats. The dynamics range from piano (p) to mezzo-forte (mf). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini II

30

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

1 = 50

p

mp

5

mp

9

mf

13

17

21

1

44

30

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini II

31

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

50 = 70

p *mp* *mf*

5 9 13 17 21

1 = 44 30

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini II

32

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

1 = 50

p

mp

5

mp

9

mf

13

17

21

1

2 = 44

3 = 30

33

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Viole

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 50 ♩ = 70

p

5 *mp*

9 *mf*

13

17

21 ♩ = 30

34

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Viole

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 50 ♩ = 70

p

5

mp

9

mf

13

17

21

♩ = 30

35

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Viole

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 50 ♩ = 70

p

5

mp

9

mf

13

17

21

f

♩ = 40 ♩ = 30

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Viole

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

Handwritten circled number: 36

Tempo markings: $\text{♩} = 50$, $\text{♩} = 70$

Dynamic markings: *p*, *mp*, *mf*

Measure numbers: 5, 9, 13, 17, 21

Time signatures: $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$

37

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Viole

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

♩ = 50 ♩ = 70

p

5

mp

9

mf

13

17

21

♩ = 30

38

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Celli

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 50 Pizz. ♩ = 70

p

5 *mp*

9 *mf*

13

17

21 ♩ = 44 Arco ♩ = 30

39

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Bassi

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 70$ Pizz.

p

5 *mp*

9 *mf*

13 *mf*

17

21 *f* $\text{♩} = 44$ Arco $\text{♩} = 30$

40

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Bassi

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 70$ Pizz.

p

5 *mp*

9 *mf*

13 *mf*

17

21 *1* $\text{♩} = 40$ Arco $\text{♩} = 30$

41

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Bassi

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 70$ Pizz.

p

5 *mp*

9 *mf*

13 *mf*

17

21 *1* $\text{♩} = 48$ Arco $\text{♩} = 30$

Dedicated to my Mother**Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"**

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

♩ = 70

mf

Bass

Steaua sus ra-sa-re Ca o tai-na mare

Flute

mp

Vln 1

mp

Vln 2

tremolo
sempre

p

Viola

tremolo
sempre

p

Cl_Bs

Pizz.

p

9

Bass

Flute

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cl_Bs

Steaia stralu-ces te Si lu-mii ves-tes-te Si lu-mii ves-tes-te Caas-tazi Cu-ra-ta

The musical score is written for a 6-piece ensemble. The staves are arranged vertically from top to bottom: Bass, Flute, Vln 1, Vln 2, Viola, and Cl_Bs. The time signature is 2/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The lyrics are written below the Bass staff. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

15

Bass

Pre-ne-vi - no-va-ta Fe - cioara Ma ri a Naste pe Me si - a Naste pe Me si - a In ta-ra ves-ti-ta

Flute

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cl_Bs

20

Bass

Flute

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cl_Bs

Betle - em nu - mi - ta Magii cunza - ri ra Stea - a si' o porni - ra Mer - gand du - pa ra - za Pe - Hris - toss' l va

25

Bass

za Si da-ca por ni-ra In-da - ta'l ga-si-ra La Dan - sul in tra ra

Flute

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cl_Bs

Detailed description: This is a musical score for measures 25 through 29. The score is written for six instruments: Bass, Flute, Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, and Clarinet Bass. The Bass part includes lyrics: 'za Si da-ca por ni-ra In-da - ta'l ga-si-ra La Dan - sul in tra ra'. The Flute, Violin 1, and Clarinet Bass parts have melodic lines. Violin 2 and Viola parts have harmonic accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 25 starts with a repeat sign. Measure 26 has a key signature change to one sharp (F#). Measure 27 has a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 28 has a key signature change to one sharp (F#). Measure 29 has a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

30

Bass

Si se in- china- ra Si se in- china- ra Cuda - ruriga-ti-te Lui Hris- tos meni-te Du- candi- e ca re Bucu-ri- e ma re

Flute

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cl_Bs

36

Bass

Bucu ri-e mare

Care bu-cu-ri-e

Si a-icisa fi-e

De la ti-ne-re te

Panla ba - trane - te

Flute

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cl_Bs

43, rall. ♩ = 64 ♩ = 40

Bass

Panla ba - tran-te

Flute

Vln 1 non tremolo

Vln 2

Viola

Cl_Bs Arco

Bucharest, 21-XII-2014

Dedicated to my Mother
Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"
Bass

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce



Steaua sus ra-sa-re Ca o tai-na mare



Steaua stralu-ces te Si lu-mii ves - tes-te Si lu-mii ves - tes-te Caas - tazi Cu-ra-ta



Preane-vi - no-va-ta Fe - cioara Ma ri a Naste pe Me si - a Naste pe Me si - a In ta-ra ves-ti-ta



Betle-em nu - mi-ta Magii cunza-ri ra Steaua si'o porni - ra Mer-gand du - pa ra - za Pe - Hris-toss'l va



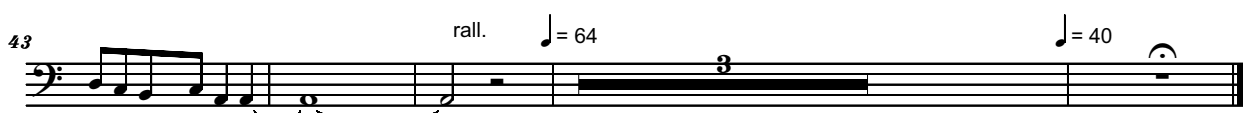
za Si da-ca por ni-ra In-da - ta'lga-si-ra La Dan - sul in tra ra



Si se in-china - ra Si se in-china-ra Cuda - ruriga-ti-te Lui Hris-tos meni-te Du-cand'i-e ca re Bucu-ri-e ma re



Bucu ri-e mare Care bu-cu-ri-e Si a-icisa fi-e Dela ti-ne-re te Panla ba - trane-te



Panla ba - trane-te

Dedicated to my Mother
Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"
Flute

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

The musical score is written for a flute and consists of eight staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Lontano e Dolce' and the time signature is common time (C). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 70. The first staff contains a whole rest with a '6' above it, followed by two measures of eighth notes marked 'mp'. The second staff starts at measure 9 and continues with eighth notes. The third staff starts at measure 15 and continues with eighth notes. The fourth staff starts at measure 20 and continues with eighth notes. The fifth staff starts at measure 25 and continues with eighth notes. The sixth staff starts at measure 30 and continues with eighth notes. The seventh staff starts at measure 36 and continues with eighth notes. The eighth staff starts at measure 43 and continues with eighth notes. The tempo marking changes to quarter note = 64 at measure 43 and then to quarter note = 40 at the end of the piece. The score is written in a single system with measure numbers 9, 15, 20, 25, 30, 36, and 43 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves.

Dedicated to my Mother
Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"
Violini I

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

$\text{♩} = 70$

6

mp

9

15

20

25

30

36

43

$\text{♩} = 64$

non tremolo

$\text{♩} = 40$

Dedicated to my Mother
Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"
Violini II

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

$\text{♩} = 70$ tremolo sempre

p

9

15

20

25

30

36

43

$\text{♩} = 64$ non tremolo

$\text{♩} = 40$

Dedicated to my Mother
Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"
Viole

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

$\text{♩} = 70$ tremolo sempre

p

9

15

20

25

30

36

43

$\text{♩} = 40$ non tremolo

Dedicated to my Mother
Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"
Celli & Bassi

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

$\text{♩} = 70$ Pizz. *p*

8

14

19

24

29

34

41 $\text{♩} = 64$ Arco

48 $\text{♩} = 40$

Bucharest, 21-XII-2014

Dedicated to my Mother**Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"
for Instrument/Voice & Organ/Piano**

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

$\text{♩} = 70$

The musical score is written for three staves: Treble, Alto, and Bass. It begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 70$ and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The first system (measures 1-8) features a treble staff with a melodic line starting in measure 7, an alto staff with sustained chords, and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second system (measures 9-14) includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a time signature change to 2/4. The treble staff continues the melody with a long slur, while the alto and bass staves provide harmonic support. The third system (measures 15-19) returns to a 4/4 time signature. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs, the alto staff has sustained chords, and the bass staff continues the accompaniment. The score concludes with a final measure in the bass staff.

20

This system contains measures 20 through 23. The top staff features a melodic line with eighth-note runs and a final half-note. The middle staff provides harmonic support with chords and dyads, including some beamed eighth notes. The bottom staff continues the melodic or harmonic line with eighth and quarter notes.

24

This system contains measures 24 through 28. Measures 24 and 25 show a melodic phrase in the top staff followed by a whole rest. Measures 26 and 27 feature a more active melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The middle staff is characterized by dense, beamed eighth-note chords. The bottom staff provides a steady accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

29

This system contains measures 29 through 33. Measures 29 and 30 show a melodic phrase in the top staff followed by a whole rest. Measures 31 and 32 feature a more active melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The middle staff is characterized by dense, beamed eighth-note chords. The bottom staff provides a steady accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

34

System 1 (Measures 34-39): Treble clef contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. Middle staff contains block chords. Bass staff contains a walking bass line with eighth notes.

40

System 2 (Measures 40-45): Treble clef contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. Middle staff contains block chords. Bass staff contains a walking bass line with eighth notes.

46

$\text{♩} = 64$

$\text{♩} = 40$

System 3 (Measures 46-50): Treble clef contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. Middle staff contains block chords. Bass staff contains a walking bass line with eighth notes. A tempo change is indicated above the staff: $\text{♩} = 64$ followed by $\text{♩} = 40$.

Bucharest, 21-XII-2014

Dedicated to my Mother**Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"
for Instrument/Voice & Organ/Piano**

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

♩ = 70

6

mf

9

15

20

24

29

34

40

46

♩ = 64

♩ = 40

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Lontano e Dolce' and a quarter note equal to 70 beats. The first measure contains a whole rest with a '6' above it, indicating a six-measure rest. The music then begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The score consists of nine staves of music. The first staff has measures 1-8, the second 9-14, the third 15-19, the fourth 20-23, the fifth 24-28, the sixth 29-33, the seventh 34-39, the eighth 40-45, and the ninth 46-50. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 50, marked with a quarter note equal to 40 beats.

Dedicated to my Mother
Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

$\text{♩} = 70$ *mf*

S 

Steaua sus-ra-sa-re Ca o tai-na mare

9 S 

Steaua stralu-ces-te Si lu-mii ves-tes-te Si lu-mii ves-tes-te Caas-tazi Cu-ra-ta

15 S 

Preane-vi-no-va-ta Fe-cioara Ma-ri-a Naste-pe Me-si-a Naste-pe Me-si-a In-ta-ra ves-ti-ta

20 S 

Betle-em nu-mi-ta Magii cunza-ri-ra Steaua si'o porni-ra Mer-gand du-pa-ra-za Pe-Hris-toss'l va

25 S 

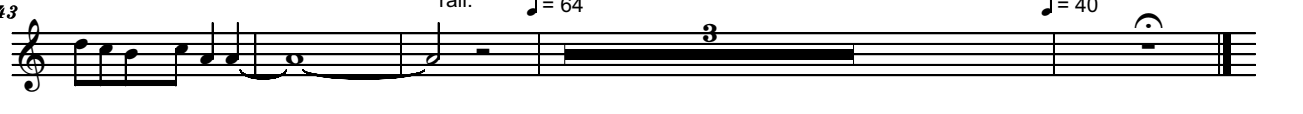
za Si-da-ca porni-ra In-da-ta'l ga-si-ra La Dan-sul in tra-ra

30 S 

Si se in-china-ra Si se in-china-ra Cuda-ruriga-ti-te Lui Hris-tos meni-te Du-cand i-e ca-re Bucu-ri-e ma-re

36 S 

Bucu-ri-e mare Care bucu-ri-e Si a-icisa fi-e Dela ti-ne-re te Panla ba-trane-te

43 S 

Panla ba-trane-te

PRAYER FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

Trumpet in B-flat and Organ

To Maestro Ivano Ascari

Prayerfully

Serban Nichifor

Tr $\text{♩} = 70$

Org *mf*

Tr *f*

Org

15

Tr

Org

Measures 15-19. The Tr (Trumpet) part features a long melodic line with a slur. The Org (Organ) part features a complex accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both staves.

20

Tr

Org

Measures 20-24. The Tr (Trumpet) part continues with a melodic line. The Org (Organ) part continues with a complex accompaniment.

25

Tr

Org

Measures 25-29. The Tr (Trumpet) part continues with a melodic line. The Org (Organ) part continues with a complex accompaniment.

30

Tr

Org

35

Tr

Org

40

Tr

Org

ff

ff

43

Tr

Org

48

Tr

Org

53

Tr

Org

57

Tr *ff*

Org *f*

63

Tr

Org

68

Tr

Org

73

Tr

Org

Measures 73-77. The Tr (Trumpet) part features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The Org (Organ) part consists of two staves with chords and a bass line.

78

Tr

Org

Measures 78-82. The Tr (Trumpet) part continues the melodic line. The Org (Organ) part features chords and a bass line.

83

Tr

Org

Measures 83-87. The Tr (Trumpet) part includes triplets and slurs. The Org (Organ) part features chords and a bass line.

88

Tr

Org

$\text{♩} = 50$

rall.

3

3

3

organo pleno

Ped.

23 January 2015

The image shows a musical score for two parts: Tr (Trumpet) and Org (Organ). The score is written for measures 88 through 92. The Tr part is in the treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 50$ and a 'rall.' (rallentando) instruction. The melody consists of eighth notes, with triplets marked '3' in measures 88, 89, and 90. The Org part is in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A 'Ped.' (pedal) marking is present in measure 91. The date '23 January 2015' is written at the end of the score.

PRAYER FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

Trumpet in B-flat and Organ

To Maestro Ivano Ascari

Trumpet Part

Prayerfully

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for a Trumpet in B-flat and Organ. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as 70 beats per minute. The score is divided into six systems, each containing a staff of music. The first system shows a whole rest for 8 measures. The subsequent systems contain various musical notations, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, often grouped by beams and slurs. The score is marked with a forte (f) dynamic at the beginning of the second system. The piece concludes with a final note in the sixth system.

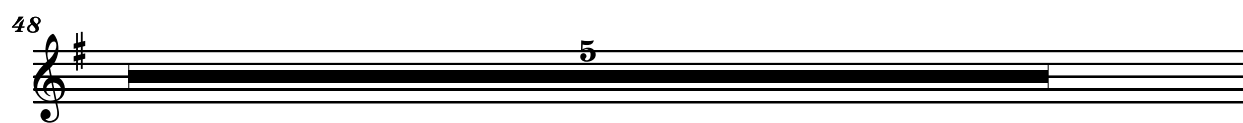
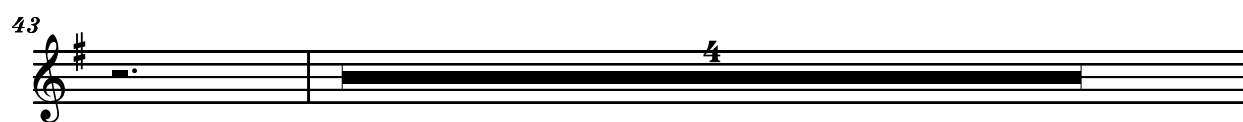
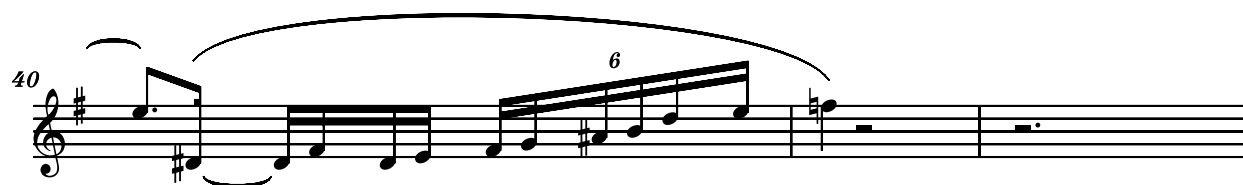
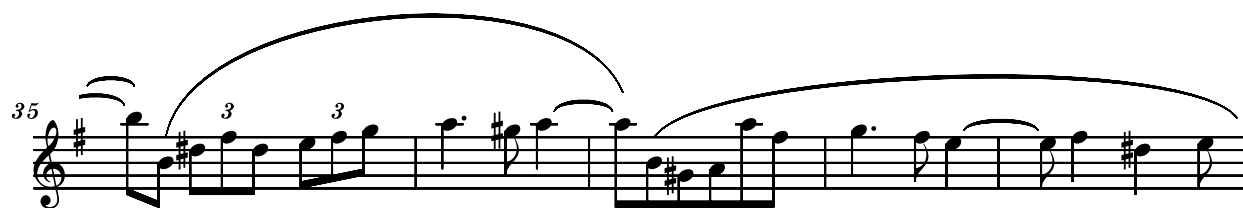
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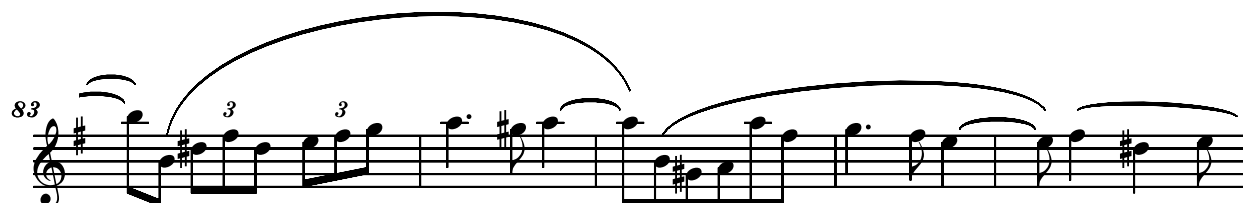
15

20

25

30





PRAYER FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

Trumpet in B-flat and Organ

To Maestro Ivano Ascari

(version 23 november 2015)

Prayerfully

Serban Nichifor

Tr $\text{♩} = 70$

Org *mf*

Tr *f*

Org

25

Tr

Org

f

This system contains measures 25 through 29. The Tr (Trumpet) part begins with a melodic phrase in measure 25, featuring slurs and ties. The Org (Organ) part has a complex texture with multiple voices in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. A forte (*f*) dynamic is marked in the fifth measure.

30

Tr

Org

f

This system contains measures 30 through 34. The Tr (Trumpet) part has a melodic line with slurs and ties. The Org (Organ) part has a complex texture with multiple voices in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. A forte (*f*) dynamic is marked in the fourth measure.

35

Tr

Org

This system contains measures 35 through 39. The Trumpet (Tr) part begins at measure 35 with a melodic line featuring two triplet markings. The Organ (Org) part consists of a sustained chord in the right hand and a moving bass line in the left hand.

40

Tr

Org

ff

ff

This system contains measures 40 through 42. The Trumpet (Tr) part continues with a melodic line and triplet markings. The Organ (Org) part features a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*ff*) section with a complex chordal texture.

43

Tr

Org

48

Tr

Org

53

Tr

Org

Musical score for measures 53-56. The score is for a Trumpet (Tr) and Organ (Org). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The Organ part features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some chords. The Trumpet part has whole notes. The Organ part has a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

57

Tr

Org

Musical score for measures 57-62. The score is for a Trumpet (Tr) and Organ (Org). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The Organ part features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some chords. The Trumpet part has whole notes. The Organ part has a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

63

Tr

Org

This system contains measures 63 through 67. The Trumpet (Tr) part features a melodic line with slurs across measures 63, 64, 65, 66, and 67. The Organ (Org) part consists of two staves. The right hand plays a series of chords and moving lines, while the left hand plays a more rhythmic, eighth-note pattern. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

68

Tr

Org

This system contains measures 68 through 72. The Trumpet (Tr) part has a melodic line with slurs. The Organ (Org) part consists of two staves. The right hand plays a series of chords and moving lines, while the left hand plays a more rhythmic, eighth-note pattern. A forte (*ff*) marking is present in measure 69. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

73

Tr

Org

ff

Detailed description: This system contains measures 73 through 77. The Tr (Trumpet) staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a melodic line with slurs and ties across measures. The Org (Organ) part consists of three staves: a right-hand treble staff, a middle treble staff, and a left-hand bass staff. The middle and right-hand staves contain complex chordal textures with many beamed notes. The left-hand staff has a simpler bass line. A forte (*ff*) dynamic marking appears in the middle staff of measure 75.

78

Tr

Org

ff

Detailed description: This system contains measures 78 through 82. The Tr (Trumpet) staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a melodic line with slurs and ties across measures. The Org (Organ) part consists of three staves: a right-hand treble staff, a middle treble staff, and a left-hand bass staff. The middle and right-hand staves contain complex chordal textures with many beamed notes. The left-hand staff has a simpler bass line. A forte (*ff*) dynamic marking appears in the middle staff of measure 80.

83

Tr

Org

Measures 83-87. The Tr (Trumpet) part features a melodic line with triplets and slurs. The Org (Organ) part has a steady bass line and chords in the right hand.

88

Tr

Org

$\text{♩} = 50$ rall.

organo pleno

Ped.

23 november 2015

Measures 88-92. The Tr (Trumpet) part has a melodic line with triplets and slurs. The Org (Organ) part features a steady bass line and chords in the right hand, with a 'Ped.' (pedal) marking and 'organo pleno' instruction.

PRAYER FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

Trumpet in B-flat and Organ

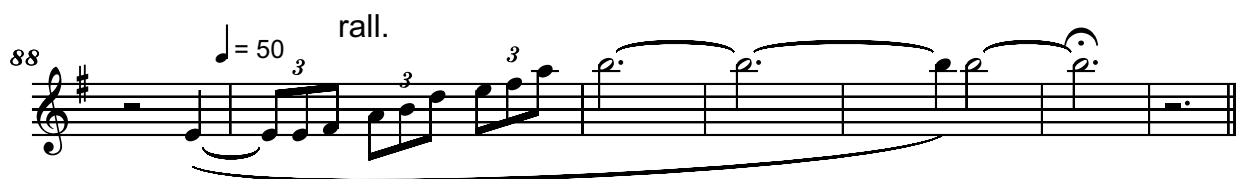
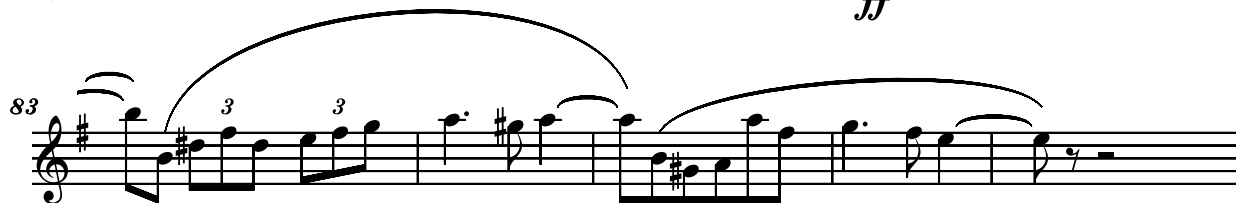
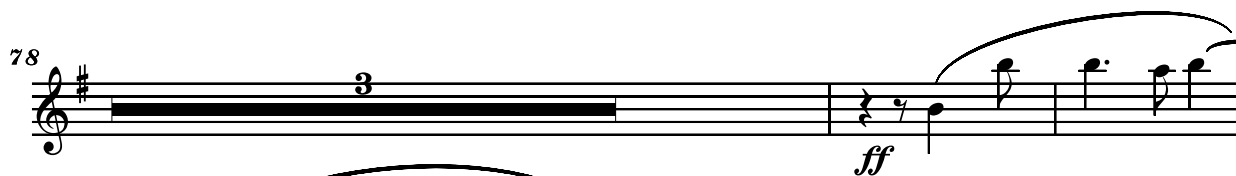
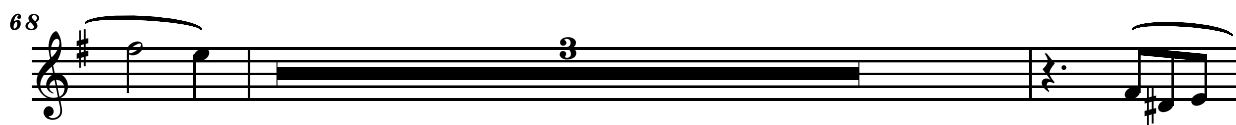
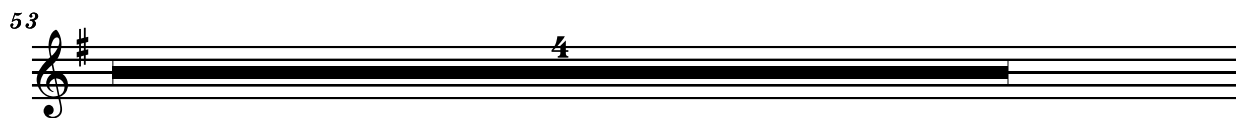
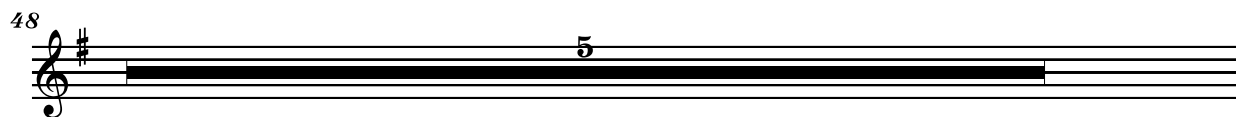
To Maestro Ivano Ascari

(version 23 november 2015)

Prayerfully

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for a Trumpet in B-flat and Organ. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as 70 beats per minute. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 9, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 43 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The music features a variety of note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several dynamic markings, including 'f' (forte) and 'f' (fz). The score includes a large 8-measure rest at the beginning, a 3-measure rest at measure 30, and a 4-measure rest at measure 43. The piece concludes with a final measure at measure 43.



If I Can Stop One Heart From Breaking
Poem by Emily Dickenson

Thoughtfully

Music by
Serban Nichifor

S-A

T-B

Pno

mf

$\text{♩} = 74$

S-A

T-B

Pno

mf

If I can

5)

S-A

stop a heart from break - ing, I shall not

T. & B. only the second time!

T-B

stop a heart from break - ing, I shall not

Pno

7)

S-A

live in vain; If I can

T-B

live in vain; If I can

Pno

9

S-A

ease one life the ach - ing, Or cool one

T-B

(B. in falsetto)
ease one life the ach - ing, Or cool one

Pno

11

S-A

pain, Or help, Or help one

T-B

(B. ord)
pain, Or help, Or help one

Pno

13 14

S-A faint - - - ing rob - in Un - to his

T-B faint - - - ing rob - in Un - to his

Pno

15

S-A nest a - - gain, I

T-B nest a - - gain, I

Pno

17

S-A

shall not live in

T-B

shall not live in

Pno

17

18

19

S-A

vain. If I can

T-B

mf If I can

Pno

19

20

21 2

S-A

vain.

T-B

vain.

Pno

23 ♩ = 70 ♩ = 60 ♩ = 50 ♩ = 40

S-A

T-B

Pno

rall.

April 5, 2015

If I Can Stop One Heart From Breaking
Poem by Emily Dickinson
- SATB Chorus Part -

Thoughtfully

Music by
Serban Nichifor

♩ = 74

S-A

T-B

If I can stop a heart from

T. & B. only the second time!

6

S-A

T-B

break - ing, I shall not live in

break - ing, I shall not live in

8

S-A

T-B

vain; If I can ease one life the

vain; If I can (B. in falsetto) ease one life the

10

S-A

ach - ing, Or cool one pain, Or

T-B

ach - ing, Or cool one (B. ord.) pain, Or

12

S-A

help, Or help one faint - - - - ing

T-B

help, Or help one faint - - - - ing

14

S-A

rob - in Un - to his nest a - - -

T-B

rob - in Un - to his nest a - - -

16

S-A

- gain, I shall not

T-B

- gain, I shall not

18 *1*

S-A live in vain.

T-B live in

20 *2*

S-A If I can vain.

T-B *mf* If I can vain.

22 *70*

S-A

T-B

24 *60 50 40*

S-A

T-B

If I Can Stop One Heart From Breaking
Poem by Emily Dickenson
- Piano Part -

Thoughtfully

Music by
Serban Nichifor

The piano score is written for a single instrument in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The tempo is marked as 'Thoughtfully' and the time signature is 6/8. The first system starts with a tempo marking of quarter note = 74 and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The melody in the treble staff is characterized by eighth-note patterns, often beamed in groups of four, with slurs indicating phrasing. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with half notes and whole notes. The second system begins with a measure rest of 3 measures. The third system starts at measure 5 and includes a repeat sign at the beginning of the treble staff. The fourth system starts at measure 7 and continues the melodic and harmonic patterns. The score concludes with a final whole note in the bass staff.

9

Measures 9 and 10 of a musical score. Measure 9 features a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth notes grouped in pairs, with a slur over the first pair and a fermata over the second. The bass line has a single half note. Measure 10 continues the treble melody with a slur and a fermata, while the bass line has a single half note.

11

Measures 11 and 12 of a musical score. Measure 11 features a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth notes grouped in pairs, with a slur over the first pair and a fermata over the second. The bass line has a single half note. Measure 12 continues the treble melody with a slur and a fermata, while the bass line has a single half note.

13 14

Measures 13 and 14 of a musical score. Measure 13 features a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth notes grouped in pairs, with a slur over the first pair and a fermata over the second. The bass line has a single half note. Measure 14 continues the treble melody with a slur and a fermata, while the bass line has a single half note.

15

Measures 15 and 16 of a musical score. Measure 15 features a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth notes grouped in pairs, with a slur over the first pair and a fermata over the second. The bass line has a single half note. Measure 16 continues the treble melody with a slur and a fermata, while the bass line has a single half note.

17

19

21

23

$\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 50$

rall.

April 5, 2015

AIR
for Clarinet (or Taragot) in B-flat and Piano
- dedicated to Gerrit Boeschoten -

Cantabile

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 70$

The musical score is written for Clarinet (or Taragot) and Piano. It is in common time (C) and has a tempo of 70 beats per minute. The score is divided into two systems. The first system shows the piano accompaniment with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The second system starts at measure 5 and includes triplet markings (3) and a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic for the clarinet part.

9

simile

13

27

21

2

25

29

34

39

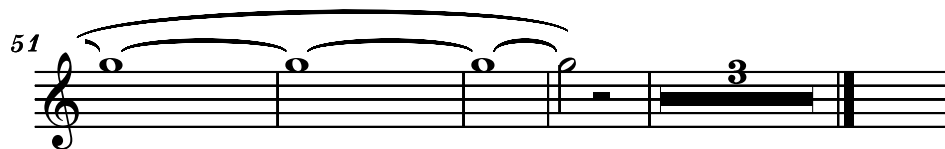
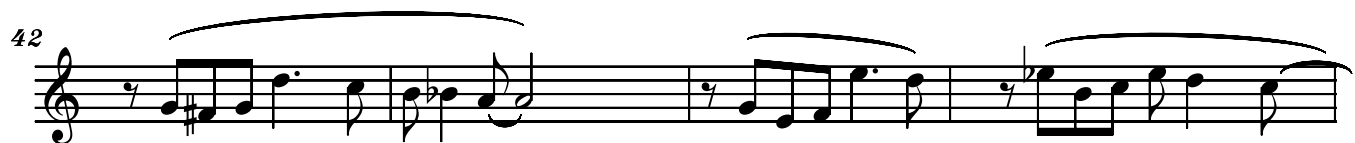
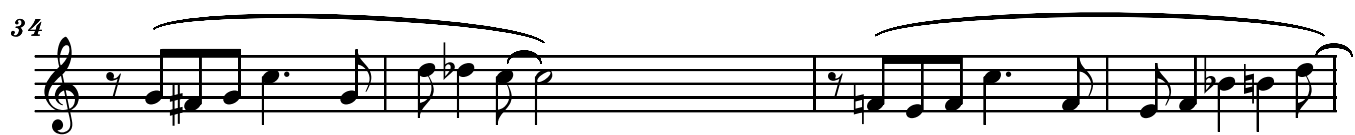
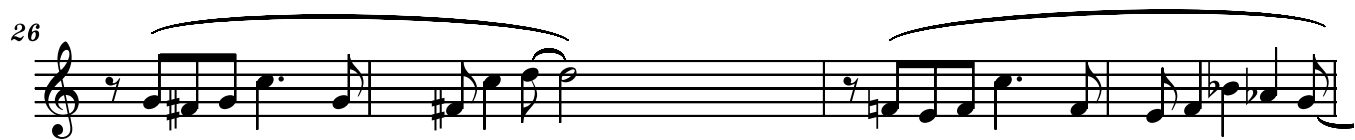
44

49

April 19, 2015

Serban Nichifor

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AIRWAVES
Electroacoustic Music
In Memory of my very dear wife,
the distinguished composer
Liana Alexandra

Serban Nichifor
October 13, 2014

Largo e Lontano

FX6 (goblins)

pp

9

16

FX6 (goblins)

The musical score is written for FX6 (goblins) and consists of three systems. The first system (measures 1-8) is marked *pp* and has a tempo of 60. The second system (measures 9-15) has tempo markings of 50 and 30. The third system (measure 16) is a single measure. The score is for FX6 (goblins) and is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Suoni armonici (harmonics)

AMAZING GRACE ECHO

for Cello Solo

Serban Nichifor

(N 60) *Largo e lontano, sempre rubato*

Pizz

Arco

pp

mf

p

sempre rall.

gliss.

Pizz

Arco

pp

ANATOL VIERU –
O viață dedicată muzicii



Editura Universității Naționale de Muzică București
2008

Introducere în creația lui Anatol Vieru

Într-unul dintre cunoscutele sale paradoxuri, Oscar Wilde afirma că, spre deosebire de mediocritatea menită să progreseze, „un artist adevărat se mișcă într-un ciclu de capodopere din care prima nu e mai puțin perfectă decât ultima”. Veridicitatea acestui paradox se poate demonstra elocvent și printr-o analiză a creației muzicale a uneia dintre personalitățile emergente ale culturii românești de azi: compozitorul Anatol Vieru.

Ilustru reprezentant al unei generații de aur, ce a continuat direct nobila tradiție enesciană, Anatol Vieru a demonstrat de-a lungul unei impresionante evoluții componistice aceeași prospețime creatoare, același echilibru olimpien al concepției ce unește *Suita în stil vechi* scrisă în anul 1945 cu cele mai noi lucrări: *Simfonia a V-a* (pe versurile marelui poet român Mihai Eminescu) și *Simfonia concertantă* pentru saxofon și orchestră.

Autor prodigios, Anatol Vieru a compus până în prezent patru opere, cinci simfonii, numeroase lucrări simfonice, vocal-simfonice, concertante, camerale și electronice, muzică de film precum și pasionante studii de muzicologie. Distinse cu premiile „George Enescu”, „Reine Marie-José” și „Serge Koussevitzky”, creațiile sale au intrat de mult în patrimoniul culturii românești și, totodată, în circuitul marilor valori universale.

Atras de fenomenologia timpului și dorind să îi reflecte mecanismele intime, compozitorul a imaginat noi lumi sonore. Astfel, formele de „sită” (derivate din algoritmul lui Eratostene), ca și cele de „clepsidră” (proiectând efemeride sonore pe fondul unui flux continuu) stau la baza sistemului său componistic, reprezentând în același timp contribuții esențiale în evoluția structurilor muzicale.

Anatol Vieru s-a preocupat în mod consecvent și de cercetarea muzicologică, analizând domeniul mulțimilor sonore într-un cadru de algebră muzicală în *Cartea Modurilor* — o extraordinară incursiune în universul fascinant al sunetelor, propunând o nouă perspectivă în dialectica sistemelor muzicale fundamentale și — de fapt — o nouă filozofie a artei sunetelor. Așa cum ține să precizeze autorul „în general *Cartea Modurilor* ilustrează o tendință care mi se pare semnificativă pentru gândirea muzicală contemporană: reîntoarcerea la elementar, la original; demersul nostru logico - matematic se ține aproape de realitatea muzicală, modelând elementul în muzică. Nu e de mirare că reabilităm astfel modurile „defective”, diatonia și cromatismul, majorul și minorul ș. a., ce căzuseră parcă în desuetudine. Nu poate fi însă vorba de paseism muzical, ci de o viziune care se putea ivi numai după consumarea atâtor experiențe muzicale moderne; nu este de asemenea, oboseală, ci tendința spre echilibru și înțelepciune”. Terminat în anul 1977, dar rod al unor cercetări de peste 20 de ani, primul volum al *Cărții Modurilor* a reprezentat și teza de doctorat în muzicologie a compozitorului. De altfel, această pagină de referință pentru creația contemporană s-a bucurat și de o importantă recunoaștere internațională. Astfel, cu ocazia Congresului Tonalității organizat în cadrul Cursurilor Internaționale de Muzică Nouă de la Darmstadt (R.F.G.) — ediția 1984, expunerea „Le modalisme comme *Third world* dans la confrontation entre le tonal et l'anti-tonal” prezentând o chintesență a acestei cărți a constituit un summum al prestigiosului festival.

Desigur, însă, definitorie pentru opera lui Anatol Vieru este în primul rând creația sa componistică. Iată, prezentate în ordine cronologică, câteva dintre lucrările sale muzicale.

Scene nocturne (1964), suită de 7 piese pentru două coruri à capella, pe versuri de Federico Garcia Lorca, este de fapt un madrigal dramatic ce tinde spre o operă. Astfel, prin selecția poeziilor, ca și prin ordinea prezentării lor, compozitorul a urmărit să schițeze un posibil fir epic evoluând de la evocarea unei Spanii atemporale, anistorice, apasionale (în „El Grito”, „Corredor” și „Remansos”) la o treptată intrare în timp și în istorie, într-o Spanie pasională sugerând activități misterioase („Cancion con movimiento”), conjurație („Conjuro” — „Puñal”) și chiar o crimă („Sorpresa”) ce va duce spre un cortegiu funerar („Clamor”) și, totodată,

spre o revenire la starea inițială de nemișcare. În realizarea acestei perpetue pendulări între imobil și mobil sunt interesante de relevat unele tehnici componistice specifice lui Anatol Vieru. În acest sens, în prima stare, lectura unor matrici bazate pe șirul numerelor prime 1, 2, 3, 5 și 7 va determina o structură sonoră cu sunete lungi în Piano întrerupte de flash-uri puternice pe interjecția „iAy!”. Diminuat la elementele 1, 2, 3 și 5, șirul va avea, în cea de a doua stare, aplicații modale. Factorul timbru cunoaște și el o evoluție permanentă între sunetul cântat și cel vorbit, notat într-un sistem original menit să evidențieze trecerile, frontierele dintre cele două modalități de emisie vocală.

Lucrarea *Muzeu muzical* (1968) evidențiază o orientare spre metaartă, spre metamuzică. În această ordine de idei, compozitorul nota că „modelul acestei opere, Preludiul în Do major de Bach, este considerat aici ca un obiect având existență autonomă, ca o sculptură, un copac, un meteor...”. Într-o veritabilă hierofanie sonoră, muzica lui Bach, considerată ca o entitate izolată de funcțiile ei culturale și devenită natură, va fi supusă unui efect de îndepărtare, de transfocare prin multiple operații: ciuruirea continuumului (prin pedala „Stop Register”), citirea frecvențelor în oglindă și alte mutații de parametri, ca de pildă transplantarea unor legato-uri din textul bachian în spațiul unor instrumente exotice de percuție: clopoței japonezi, tuburi de bambus sau păpuși mecanice... Dincolo de minuțiozitatea travaliului componistic, *Muzeul muzical* impresionează prin viabilitatea unei noi perspective a gândirii muzicale.

Clepsidra II (1972), muzică pentru orchestră, cor și solo de nai și țambal, este concepută stratificat, utilizând un etos modal propriu autorului. La baza construcției se situează continuumul în permanentă transformare al orchestrei, sculptând într-un registru larg contextul, mediul lucrării. Acestei structuri fundamentale i se suprapun cele 16 efemeride ale corului și soliștilor, efemeride pulsând în alte sisteme temporale și dând senzația unor pete de culoare aruncate pe un fond monocrom ce amintesc de pictura gestuală a lui Jackson Pollock, de action painting și de tehnica scurgerii culorii („dripping”) ca „seismogramă” a unor descărcări de energie creatoare. În această evidentă apropiere de Pop-Art îmi pare pe deplin justificată utilizarea în registrul corului a unor versuri populare (colinde, ghicitori), ca și integrarea celor două instrumente soliste specifice folclorului românesc.

Concepută în anul 1977 și având un caracter declarat programatic, *Simfonia a III-a* fost compusă sub influența puternică a unei catastrofe naturale: tragicul cutremur ce lovise chiar în acel an Bucureștiul. Ideea generatoare a lucrării este de a prezenta considerații diferite ale aceleiași realități, principiu folosit și în unele lucrări camerale scrise în perioada

1973—74: *Cvartetul de coarde Nr. 3* și *Patru unghiuri din care am văzut Florența*. Cele patru părți ale Simfoniei răspund astfel dezideratului de a oglindi cataclismul din patru unghiuri diferite: cu obiectivitate (în prima parte, „Reportaj”), cu un dramatism sobru (în „Valea plângerii”), cu o tentă de lirism (în „Colinde de greieri”) și cu revoltă (în ultima parte, „Mânie”). Esențială pentru această lucrare este senzația de dizlocare a materiei, de dezechilibru tradusă în asimetria, în disproporția duratelor și a alternării celor patru părți. Epicentrul va cădea astfel pe prima secțiune, următoarele trei având semnificația unor comentarii inegale, ale unor epiloguri ale acestui malefic eveniment.

O altă evocare a spiritului malefic o întâlnim în opera *Praznicul calicilor* (1978-80) scrisă după piesa omonimă a dramaturgului român Mihail Sorbul, ca și sub impresia unor maestri ai artei spaniole: pictorului Francisco de Goya y Lucientes și cineastul Luis Buñuel. Astfel, învăluirea unui fond tragic într-o formă comică, ca de pildă în antologica scenă a ospățului calicilor din filmul lui Buñuel „Viridiana”, a reprezentat, în mod incontestabil, un punct de plecare. Pictura lui Goya, cu substratul său etic a constituit un alt vector al operei; ca și în tulburătoarele dezvăluiri de energie din „Capricii” sau din „Cursele de tauri”, aspectele aparent burlești ale comediei umane apar într-o lumină atroce, dezvăluindu-și esența tragică: „un domnitor medieval care convoacă pe calici, le dă un praznic, în care calicii încep să se distrugă unul pe celălalt, arătându-și de fapt calicia morală. Opera se termină printr-o catastrofă: calicii vor muri într-un incendiu...”. În reconstituirea muzicală a acestei drame, este interesant de reliefat faptul că Vieru operează cu un aparat simfonic redus la dimensiunile unui ansamblu de 11 instrumente: flaut, violoncel, două trompete, corn, trombon, tubă, două chitare electrice, un percuționist și orgă. În ceea ce privește emisia vocală, reîntâlnim tehnici ale cântatului vorbit și ale vorbitului cântat utilizate și în *Scene nocturne*.

Bogata familie a creațiilor concertante ale lui Anatol Vieru cuprinde, alături de concertele propriu-zise pentru flaut (1957), violoncel (1962), vioară (1964) și clarinet (1975), lucrările *Jocuri* pentru pian și orchestră (1963), *Muzeu muzical* (1968) și cele două *Clepsidre*, cu solo de trompetă (1968-69) și, respectiv, de nai și țambal (1972). *Concertul pentru vioară, violoncel și orchestră* (1979-80) a fost scris pentru violonistul Oleg Kagan și pentru violoncelista Natalia Gutman. Prima audiție a avut loc în anul 1980, sub bagheta autorului, în cadrul unui concert al Orchestrei Radio-Televiziunii române dedicat creației lui Anatol Vieru. Concepută pentru orchestră de cameră (cuprinzând 17 instrumentiști), lucrarea este structurată în trei părți expuse ca un flux continuu având o secțiune mediană lentă.

Ultima lucrare pe care o vom prezenta este *Cvartetul de coarde Nr. 5* (1982). Și această muzică se desfășoară într-un flux continuu, dar într-o formă pentapartită. Părțile extreme (I și V) au un caracter imnic, dezvoltându-se pe o textură sonoră denumită de autor „consonantic-atonală”, amintind de intonațiile lui Gesualdo Da Venosa, dar evoluând într-un algoritm cu o structură de „sită”. Este interesant de remarcat faptul că aceste părți extreme se află într-un raport geometric, partea a cincea rezultând din rarefierea, din dilatarea primei părți privite parcă sub microscop. Părțile interioare au sensul unor comentarii într-o atmosferă contemplativă, eminamente lirică.

Desigur, analiza de față este departe de a fi exhaustivă. A evoca o atât de complexă activitate creatoare înseamnă, practic, a reconstitui o parte importantă din istoria muzicii contemporane. Iată de ce încununarea operei lui Anatol Vieru cu prestigiosul Premiu Gottfried Von Herder marchează și unul dintre cele mai mari succese ale muzicii și culturii românești actuale !

Șerban Nichifor
(Emisiune la Radio după decernarea Premiului Herder)

DANCE
- Dedicated to CISUM PERCUSSION:

Allegro giusto

Nicholas Hall and Josh Zaid -

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 144

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

Musical score for measures 1-11. The Marimba part is mostly rests. The Triangle and 4 Cymbals part has a melody starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and a half note F#4. The 4 Glass Bottles part is mostly rests. The 5 Drums part has a rhythmic pattern starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and a half note F#4. The dynamic is *f*.

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

Musical score for measures 12-16. The Marimba part is mostly rests. The Triangle and 4 Cymbals part has a melody starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and a half note F#4. The 4 Glass Bottles part is mostly rests. The 5 Drums part has a rhythmic pattern starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and a half note F#4. The dynamic is *p*.

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

Musical score for measures 17-20. The Marimba part is mostly rests. The Triangle and 4 Cymbals part has a melody starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and a half note F#4. The 4 Glass Bottles part is mostly rests. The 5 Drums part has a rhythmic pattern starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and a half note F#4. The dynamic is *f*.

19,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

21,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums *mf*

23,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

25,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums *f* *mp* *f* *mp*

29

Marimba *f*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums *mp*

31

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

33

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

35

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums *ff*

37,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

ff

39,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

41,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

mf

mp

43,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

45,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

47,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

49,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

51,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

53,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

57,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

62,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

72,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

74

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

76

Marimba *mp*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G) *mf*

5 Drums

78

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

80

Marimba *f* *mp*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G) *ff* *mf*

5 Drums

82

Marimba *f* *mp*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G) *ff* *mf*

5 Drums

84

Marimba *f*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G) *ff*

5 Drums

86

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

89

Marimba *mp* *ff*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums *f*

93,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

95,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

mf

mp

97,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

99,

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

ff

f

101

Marimba *mf* *ff*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums *mp* *f*

103

Marimba *f*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums *f*

105

Marimba *ff* *fff*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums *f* *ff*

107

Marimba *mf* *fff*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums *mp* *ff*

109

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

April 12, 2015

The musical score is written for four percussion parts: Marimba, 1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals, 4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G), and 5 Drums. The score is for measures 109-111. Measure 109 features a Marimba melody with triplets and accents, and 5 Drums with a triplet. Measure 110 features a Triangle and 4 Cymbals with a sustained note and accents, and 5 Drums with a sustained note. Measure 111 features all instruments with sustained notes. The score is dated April 12, 2015.

DANCE
- Dedicated to CISUM PERCUSSION:
Nicholas Hall and Josh Zaid -
PERCUSSION I PART

Serban Nichifor

Allegro giusto

♩ = 144

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

Marimba *mf*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

Marimba *ff* *mf*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

Marimba *ff* *mf*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

Marimba *ff*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

Marimba *fff* *mf* *fff* *mf*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

mp *mf*

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

mf

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

mp

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

f *mp*

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

f *mp*

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

84

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

86

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

89

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

93

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

95

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

97

Marimba

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

99

101

Marimba *mf* *ff*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

103

Marimba *f*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

105

Marimba *ff* *fff*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

107

Marimba *mf* *fff*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals

109

Marimba *fff*

1 Triangle and 4 Cymbals *fff*

DANCE
- Dedicated to CISUM PERCUSSION:
Nicholas Hall and Josh Zaid -
PERCUSSION II PART

Allegro giusto

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 144

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

Musical notation for measures 1-11. The 4 Glass Bottles part is a single line of rests. The 5 Drums part has a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. It starts with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a forte (f) dynamic marking at measure 10.

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

Musical notation for measures 12-16. The 4 Glass Bottles part is a single line of rests. The 5 Drums part continues the rhythmic pattern from the previous system, with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking at measure 12.

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

Musical notation for measures 17-18. The 4 Glass Bottles part is a single line of rests. The 5 Drums part continues the rhythmic pattern, with a forte (f) dynamic marking at measure 17.

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

Musical notation for measures 19-20. The 4 Glass Bottles part is a single line of rests. The 5 Drums part continues the rhythmic pattern, with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking at measure 19.

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

Musical notation for measures 21-22. The 4 Glass Bottles part is a single line of rests. The 5 Drums part continues the rhythmic pattern, with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking at measure 21.

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

Musical notation for measures 23-24. The 4 Glass Bottles part is a single line of rests. The 5 Drums part continues the rhythmic pattern, with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking at measure 23.

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

Musical notation for measures 25-28. The 4 Glass Bottles part is a single line of rests. The 5 Drums part continues the rhythmic pattern, with a forte (f) dynamic marking at measure 25 and a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic marking at measure 26.

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

mp

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

f

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

mp

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

The image shows a musical score for two parts: '4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)' and '5 Drums'. The score is for measures 43 and 44. The '4 Glass Bottles' part is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. The '5 Drums' part is written on a single staff with a common time signature (C). The drum part features a complex rhythm with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, indicating a fast, intricate pattern. The measures are separated by a double bar line.

45)

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

The musical score is written on two staves. The top staff is for 4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G) and the bottom staff is for 5 Drums. The 4 Glass Bottles part consists of two measures of whole notes, each with a different pitch. The 5 Drums part consists of two measures of eighth notes, each with a different pitch. The first measure of the 5 Drums part is marked with a forte (f) dynamic.

47)

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

mp *f*

The musical score for measures 47 and 48 features two staves. The top staff, labeled '4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)', is in treble clef and contains whole rests for both measures. The bottom staff, labeled '5 Drums', is in a percussion clef. Measure 47 begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and contains a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, with occasional rests. Measure 48 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and continues the rhythmic pattern with similar note values and rests. A double bar line separates the two measures.

49

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

mp

49

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

mp

51

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

The musical score is written on two staves. The top staff is for '4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)' and the bottom staff is for '5 Drums'. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The top staff has a whole rest in the first measure and a whole note in the second measure. The bottom staff has a half note in the first measure and a half note in the second measure. The music is in 4/4 time. The top staff has a whole rest in the first measure and a whole note in the second measure. The bottom staff has a half note in the first measure and a half note in the second measure.

53

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

ff *mp* *ff*

57

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

mp *ff* *mf* *f*

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

62

mp

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

72

f

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

74

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

76

mf

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

78

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

80

ff *mf*

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

82

ff *mf*

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

84

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

86

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

89

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

93

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

95

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

97

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

99

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

The musical score is written on two staves. The top staff, labeled '4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)', uses a treble clef and contains two whole rests, indicating that the glass bottles are silent throughout the piece. The bottom staff, labeled '5 Drums', uses a percussion clef and contains a rhythmic pattern. The pattern begins with a half note followed by a quarter rest, then continues with eighth notes. The dynamics are marked as *mp* (mezzo-piano) at the start and *f* (forte) later in the piece.

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

The musical score is written on two staves. The top staff, labeled '4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)', uses a treble clef and contains two whole rests, indicating that the glass bottles are silent throughout the piece. The bottom staff, labeled '5 Drums', uses a percussion clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score begins with a tempo marking of 103 and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte).

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for 4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G) and the bottom staff is for 5 Drums. The 5 Drums staff begins with a forte (f) dynamic and a half note, followed by a series of eighth notes. The 4 Glass Bottles staff has a rest for the first half of the measure, followed by a series of eighth notes. The score is marked with a 105 measure number at the beginning.

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

mp *ff*

The musical score is written on two staves. The top staff, labeled '4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)', uses a treble clef and contains whole rests. The bottom staff, labeled '5 Drums', uses a percussion clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line. The first measure is marked with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic, and the second measure is marked with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. A rehearsal mark '107' is positioned above the first measure.

109

4 Glass Bottles (C,D,F,G)

5 Drums

April 12, 2015

Everyone Has A Name
- dedicated to the Holocaust Martyrs - Serban Nichifor
Cantabile Semplice (SABAM)
Copyright (c) 2015

$\text{♩} = 64$

The musical score is written for a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major), and the time signature is 12/8. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 64$. The score is divided into four systems, each containing a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand and a left hand. The first system starts with a *mp* dynamic. The second system starts with a *mf* dynamic. The third system starts with a *mf* dynamic. The fourth system starts with a *mf* dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs.

3

5

7

9

Measures 9 and 10 of a musical score. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 9 features a melody in the treble clef starting on a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, a half note C5, and a quarter note B-flat4. Measure 10 continues the melody with a half note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a half note E-flat4. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs) consists of eighth-note arpeggiated figures in both hands, with a long slur spanning across measures 9 and 10.

11

Measures 11 and 12 of a musical score. Measure 11 features a melody in the treble clef starting on a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, a half note C5, and a quarter note B-flat4. Measure 12 continues the melody with a half note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a half note E-flat4. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs) consists of eighth-note arpeggiated figures in both hands, with a long slur spanning across measures 11 and 12.

13

Measures 13 and 14 of a musical score. Measure 13 features a melody in the treble clef starting on a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, a half note C5, and a quarter note B-flat4. Measure 14 continues the melody with a half note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a half note E-flat4. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs) consists of eighth-note arpeggiated figures in both hands, with a long slur spanning across measures 13 and 14.

15

Measures 15 and 16 of a musical score. Measure 15 features a melody in the treble clef starting on a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, a half note C5, and a quarter note B-flat4. Measure 16 continues the melody with a half note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a half note E-flat4. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs) consists of eighth-note arpeggiated figures in both hands, with a long slur spanning across measures 15 and 16.

18

21

23

♩. = 60 ♩. = 54 ♩. = 50 ♩. = 40 ♩. = 30

rall.

13-IV-2015

Everyone Has A Name
- dedicated to the Holocaust Martyrs -
Solo Part

Serban Nichifor
(SABAM)
Copyright (c) 2015

Cantabile Semplice

♩. = 64

mf

7

9

11

13

15

18

♩. = 60 ♩. = 54 ♩. = 50

21

♩. = 40 ♩. = 30

24

The musical score is written for a solo part in a key of B-flat major (two flats) and 12/8 time. It consists of 24 measures across eight staves. The tempo is marked 'Cantabile Semplice' with a quarter note equal to 64 beats. The first measure is marked with a forte dynamic (*mf*). The score features a variety of note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Phrasing is indicated by slurs and ties. The tempo changes to 60, 54, and 50 beats per quarter note at measures 21, 22, and 23 respectively, and to 40 and 30 beats per quarter note at measures 24 and 25 respectively. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 24.

LIANA ALEXANDRA In Memoriam

SERBAN NICHIFOR

FORM ANALYSIS OF SOME CHAMBER AND
CONCERTANTE WORKS FROM THE ROMANIAN
AND UNIVERSAL REPERTORY

(manuscript)

Motto:

“Semen eius in sempiternum erit”

Psalm 89 (88-37)

Biblia Sacra Vulgata

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IPI Base No. I-000391194-0

În Memoriam LIANA ALEXANDRA

SERBAN NICHIFOR
(2013)

Analizele formale
ale unor creații camerale și concertante
din repertoriul românesc și universal
(manuscris)

Motto:

"Semen eius in sempiternum erit"
Psalmul 89 (88-37)
Biblia Sacra Vulgata

Acest volum ilustrează o sinteză
a unor cercetări inițiate în domeniul
analizei formale a fenomenului muzical.

Schemele au fost utilizate și în
cadrul cursului "Muzică de Cameră"
susținut de mine la Universitatea
Națională de Muzică București,
începând din anul 1993.

Șerban Nichifor

21 Mai 2013

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- J. S. Bach - Suite a III-a pentru violoncel solo - (1)
- Y. M. Leclair - le Cadet - Sonata Nr. 6 pt. 2 violi - (2)
- W. A. Mozart - Sonata pt. violă și pian în Sol Maj., KV 379 - (4)
- W. A. Mozart - Cviintet în Do M., KV 515 - (5)
- W. A. Mozart - Concert pentru violă și orch. Nr. 4, KV 218 - (7)
- W. A. Mozart - Concert pentru flaut și orch., KV 314 - (10)
- W. A. Mozart - Concert pentru clarinet și orch., KV 622 - (14)
- J. Haydn - Cviintet Op. 3 Nr. 5 - (15)
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- L. van Beethoven - Sonata Nr. 1 Op. 5 pentru violoncel și pian - (33)
- L. van Beethoven - Sonata Nr. 2 Op. 5 pentru violoncel și pian - (35)
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- D. Sostakovič: Cuartet Nr. 8 Op. 110 - (96)
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- D. Sostakovič: Sonata pt. violă și pian Op. 147 - (99)
- Al. Mendelssohn: Partită pt. violă solo (Preludiu) - (102)
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- W. Lutosławski: "Subito" pt. violă și pian - (105)
- Al. Schmittke: "A Paganini per violino solo" - (106)
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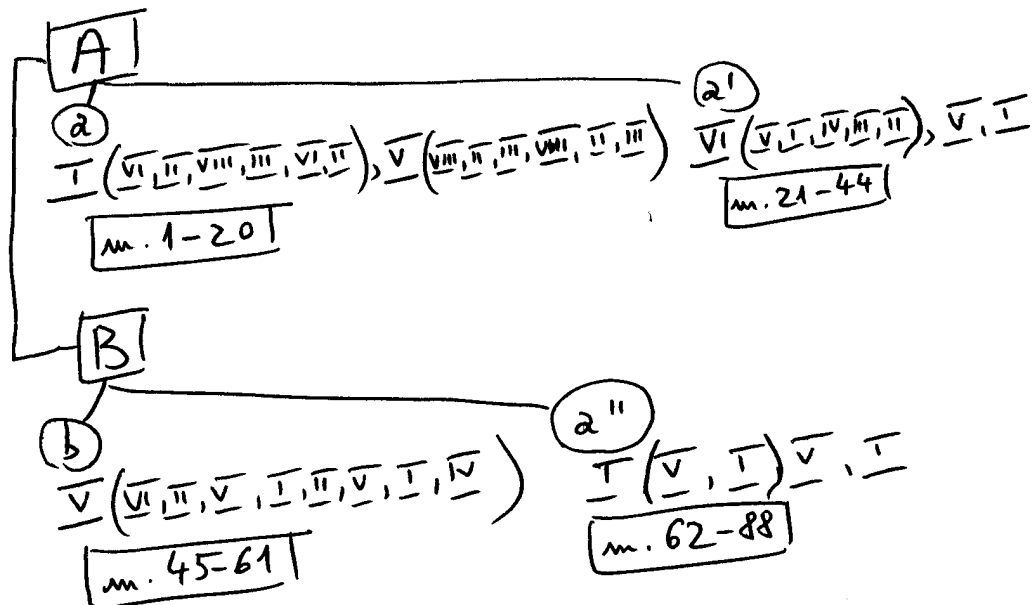
- B. Buckinx: "Nefer" pt. 2 violi și pian - (108)
- B. Buckinx: "Codex Jacobinus" pt. violă solo - (112)
- B. Buckinx: "Sherlock Holmes" pt. violă solo - (113)
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sonatele 1-11, 52, 239, 259, 268, 284,
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- R. Starer: "Elegy" pt. violă și pian (1985) - (115)
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- L. Alexandra: "Relația dintre mosaic și formule muzicale" - (125)
- L. Alexandra: "Visual Modulation of a Musical Structure Motive"
pentru violă și pian - (131)
- Ș. Nichifor: "Carnyx" pt. clarinet solo - (136)
- Ș. Nichifor: "Anamorphose" pt. cvartet de coarde - (138)

Analiză Computerizată

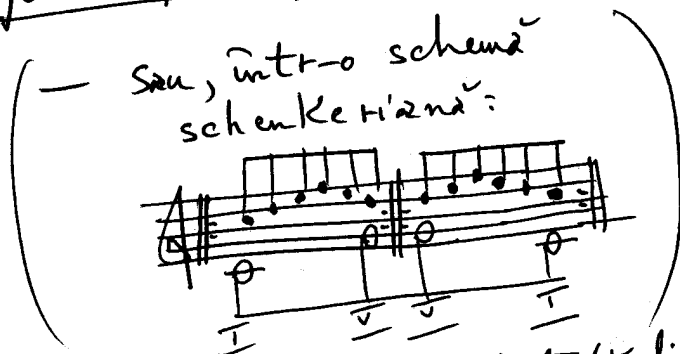
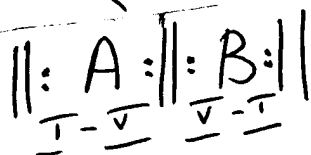
- J. S. Bach: "Artă Fugii" - (146)
- L. van Beethoven: Sonate Nr. 5 Op. 24 - (151)
- Al. Mendelssohn: "Sonata Brevis" - (154)

J. S. Bach - Suita a III-a pt. violoncel solo

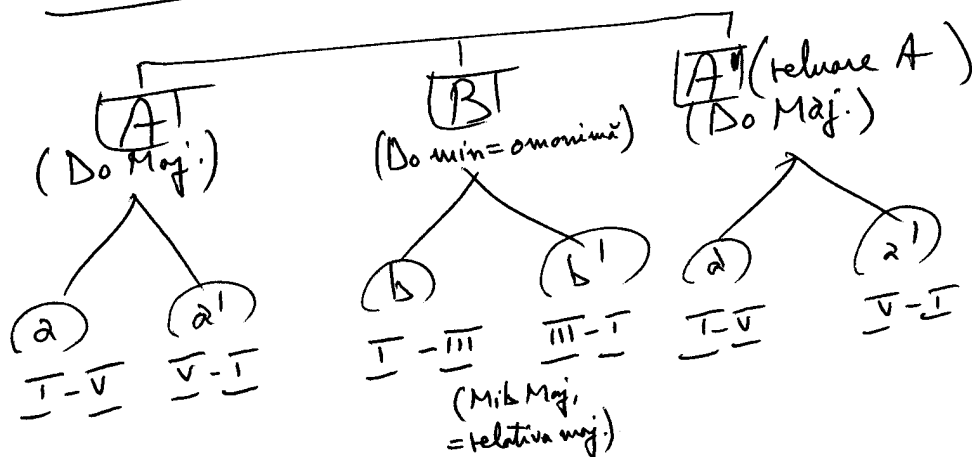
- I.) Prelude (coral instrumental elaborat, prefigurând o structură bipartită cu mică repetiție)



- II.) Allemande, Courante, Sarabande, Gigue (toate au formă bipartită):



- III.) Bourée I-II (format tripartită compus, alcătuită din trei structuri bipartite)



-1-

Jean-Marie Leclair - le Cadet (Lyon, 23-IX-1703 / Lyon, 30-XI-1777)

[= fratele mai mic al lui Jean-Marie Leclair - l' Aîné]

→ Compozitor și violonist francez; director al Acad. de Musique din ~~Lyon~~ Besançon (1732), apoi al Acad. de Arte Frumoase din Lyon;

→ virtuoz, profesor de violă și compozitor apreciat:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| - 12 Sonate op. 1 pt. violă și basso continuo (1739) | lucrări
păstrate |
| - 6 Sonate op. 2 pt. 2 violi / sau 2 viole (1750) | |
| - Cantate "Le Rhône et la Saône" (1730) | lucrări
pierdute |
| - "Divertissement champêtre" (1736) | |
| - o Simfonie (1768) | |
| - un motet (1768) | |

→ Caracterizare stilistică: a realizat (ca și Couperin) fuziunea stilurilor franceze și italiene (← influența lui Domenico Scarlatti) în sintetizarea formei de sonată monotematică (structură bipartită simplă sau cu mică repetiție la nivelul fiecărei părți; îmbogățire armonică prin modulații multiple - bazate și pe secvențieri; fanfară ritmică; polifonie imitativă alternând cu momente omofonice; varietate timbrală; virtuozitate instrumentală). Specifice perioadei preclasică, "sonată da camera" și "sonată da chiesa" se încadrează în genul instrumental (← "suonare"), diferențiându-se de genul vocal (← "cantare"). ["Sonată" ↔ "Cantată"]

→ Sonata Nr. 6 pt. 2 violi (ce face parte din ciclul op. 2, compus în 1750) poate fi definită ca o "sonată da camera", fiind structurată în 3 părți contrastante sub aspect agogic (bipid - lent - bipid), textual (polifonie - omofonie - polifonie) și tonal (Re Major - Re minor - Re Major).

— parte I-a se aseamăna unui ricercar (veche formă instrumentalo-poli-fonică (imitativă), având o construcție liberă, ce învețeaghează posibilitățile sonore ale instrumentului; dar și ale de tratare contemporană a unei idei musicale); are formă bipartită cu mică repuză:

A (m. 1-54)		B (m. 55-146)	
a (1-28)	a' (29-54)	b (55-133)	a (134-146)
Re Maj.	La Maj.	travaliu tematic, modulator, secvență	
		La Maj - Si min - La Maj.	

Se remarcă secvențele (cu tal modulator) și textura imitativă aplicată la nivel motivic și în special sub-motivic (ex. efectul de ecou de la măs. 98-107)

— parte a II-a este o arie, având deci o formă omofonică; formă este bipartită simplă (a b):
(= melodie acompaniată)

a (m. 1-8 = o frază!)
Re minor

b (m. 9-34 - caracter modulator)
La Maj - La min - Sol min - Fa min - Fa Maj - Re min

— parte a III-a se aseamăna primei părți: ricercar, caracter poli-fonic (imitativ), formă bipartită cu mică repuză [quasi-ricercar]

A B
a a' b a'

A (1-46)

a (1-28) a' (29-46)
Re Maj. La Maj

B (47-133)

b (47-115)

La Maj - Fa# min - Si min - La Maj -
Do# Maj - Fa# min - Si Maj -
Mi Maj - La Maj - Re Maj -
Sol Maj - La Maj

a' (116-133)

Re Maj

(travaliu tematic, secvență, numeroase modulatorii)

probleme tehnice (instrumentale)
soluții (forme de aranj, nuanțe, degetatură, tempo, etc.)

Mozart - Sonata viro/prim in Sol Major K. 379

- P. I (2 secțiuni)
- Introducere (m. 1-49) - lied bipartit:
 - A (m. 1-33) = Sol M → Re M.
 - B (m. 34-49) = Re M → Sol minor (pe tr. V)
 - Sonata - Exp (50-105)
 - T. I (50-73) - Sol minor
 - T. II (74-100) - Si b M.
 - Concl. Exp. (101-105) - Si b M
 - Dezv. (106-128)
 - Faza I (elemente T. II în Si b M) (106-117)
 - Faza II (elemente T. I în Sol minor) (118-128) cadent pe tr. V
 - Repetiție (129-192)
 - T. I (129-145) - Sol minor
 - T. II (146-180) - Sol minor
 - Concl. Rep. (181-192) - Sol minor

- P. II - Tema cu variațiuni (toate structurile compunute around forme de lied bipartit)
- A B
Sol Maj → Re Maj →
→ Re Maj → Sol Maj

- dinamisme
progresive
(scrituri
tot mai
complexe)
- Tema (prim expun) - frasel melodic simplu, configurație omofonă (mel. acomp.)
 - Var. I - clare primel - variații binare de figură ornamentale
 - Var. II - vln. și primel - var. ornamentale ternare (trilete)
 - Var. III - var. ornamentale - la prim armonie figurate prin dinamisme
 - Var. IV - var. de caracter - ritmuri complexe, formate caracteristic F. 7, grupuri binare / ternare
 - Var. V - var. de caracter: tema modificată substanțial, prin solist (în cadens), vibrație a cor. continuă
 - Tema (a doua expun) - frasel melodic simplu, configurație în var. V (complexă ritmic) cu cadens (m. 17-33) - prin solistic, vibrație a cor. II (contramelodie)

Mozart: Cvintet în Do Maj. KV 515

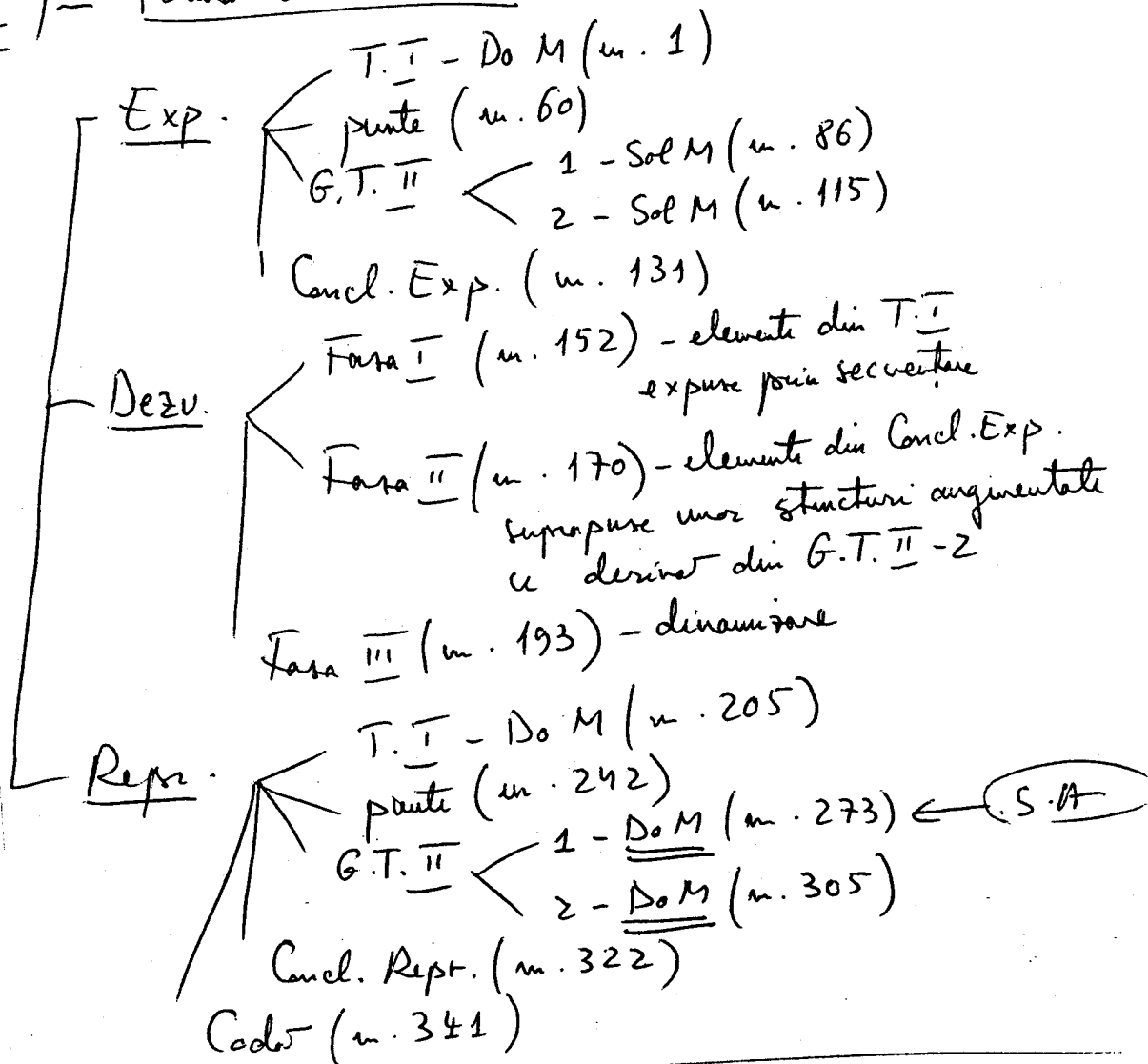
P. I - Formă de Sonata

Legendă

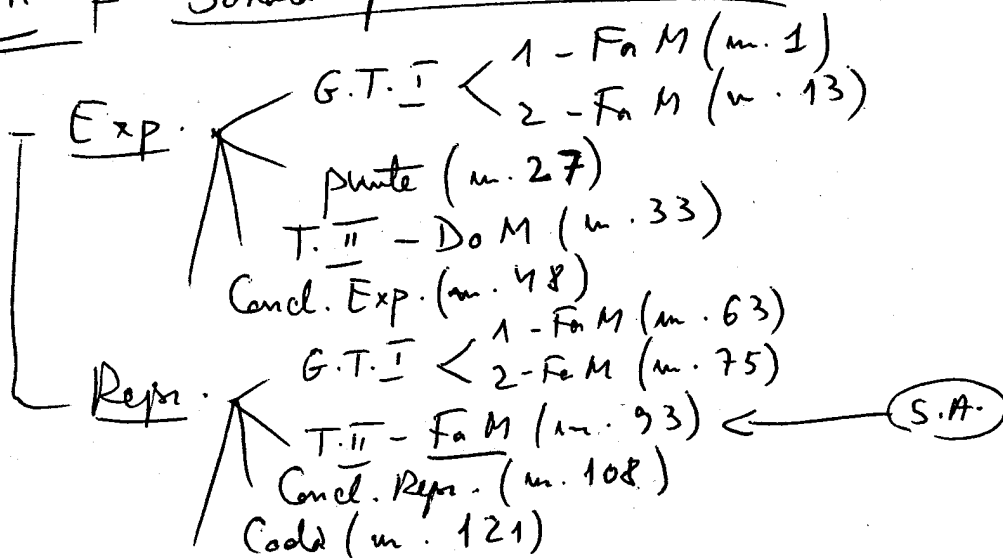
T = Temă

G.T. = Grup Tematic

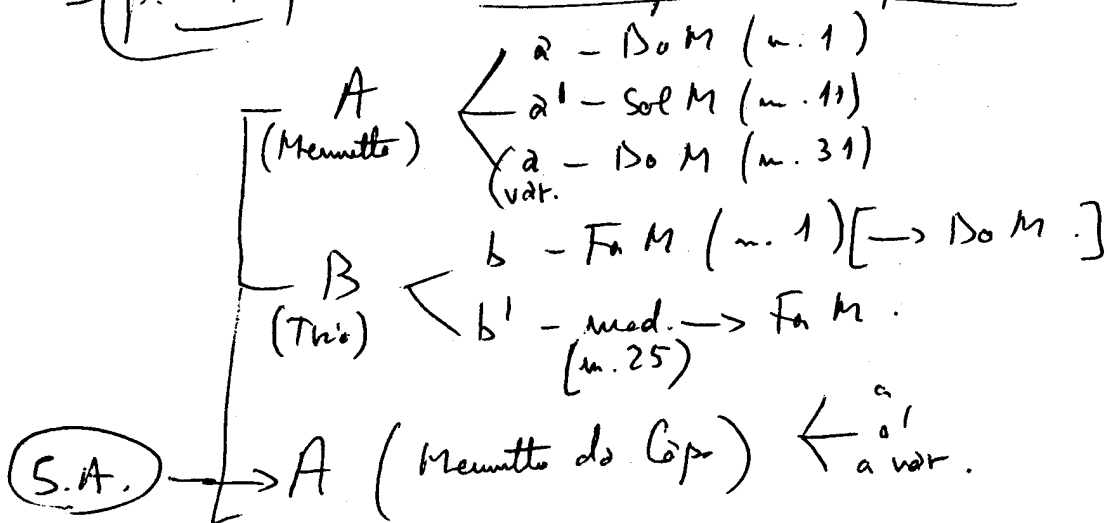
(S.A.) = Sector Auzat



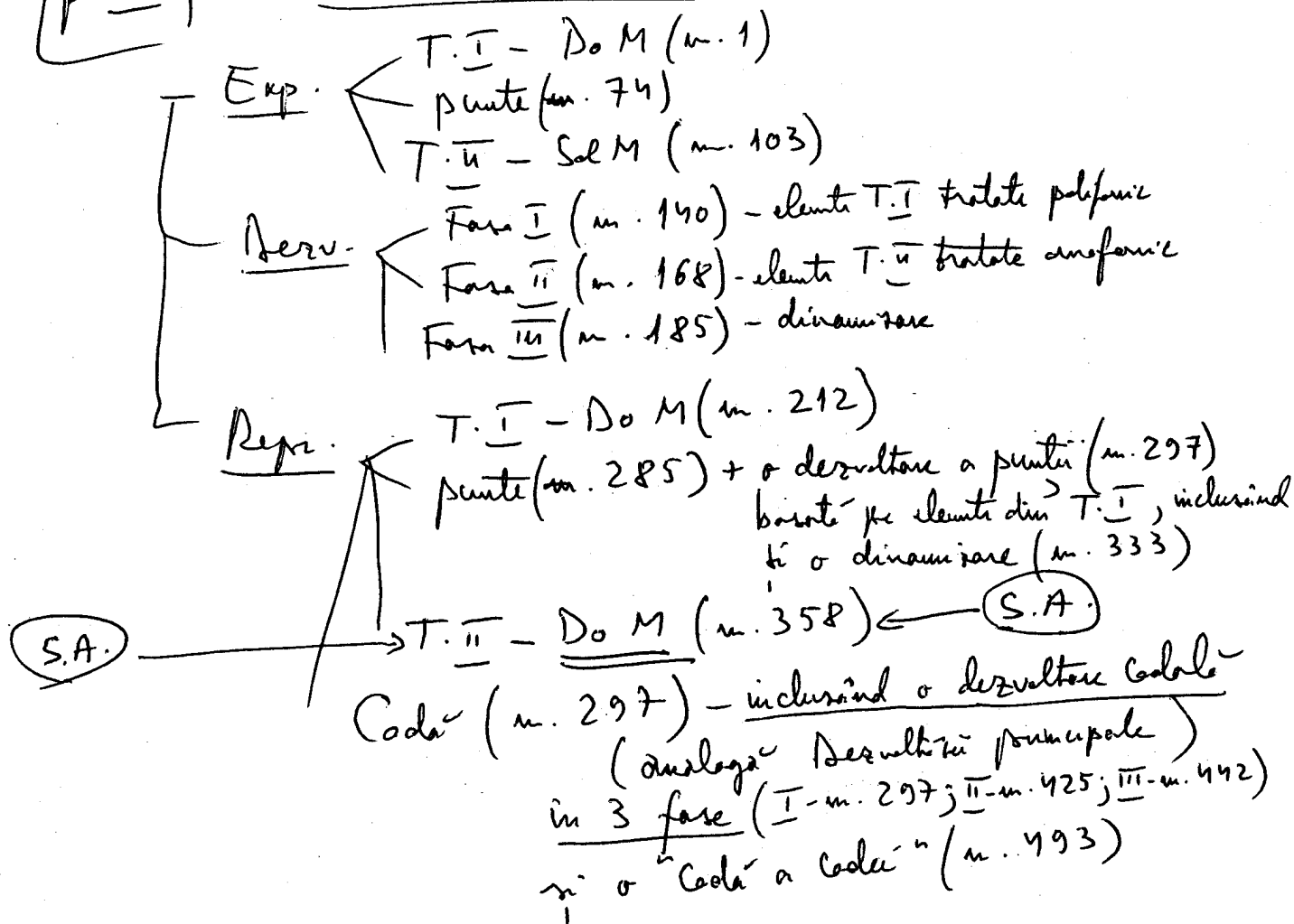
P. II - Sonata fără dezvoltare



[p. III] - Lied Tripartit Campus



[p. IV] - Fars de Sante



X

X

Mozart: Concert pour violon & ord. Nr. 4, KV 218

Part I [Jeux de Sonat]

(7)

Section in macro-structure	Dubois Expositie										Dezukunft		
	1.) Exp. Orchester	Exp. Sclit + Orch.											
Plan	Group Tematic I ₂ (nos. 1)	G.T. II ₂ (n. 19)	G.T. I ₁ (n. 42)	G.T. I ₂ (n. 58)	Punte (n. 66)	G.T. II ₁ (n. 74)	G.T. II ₂ (n. 87)	Cond. G.T. II ₂ (n. 97)	Cond. Exp. (n. 107)	Forma I (Allegro G.T. I ₁) (n. 117)	Forma II (moderate, recitativo) (n. 126)	Forma III (diminuere) (n. 134)	
Plan	Re Meyer	Re May.	Re May.	Re May.	moderato 'dante'	La May.		---		Si minor (per modeste braves)	mod.	Sol May → Re May.	
Tond													

Revised Section in macro-structure													
(Re "Section Area")													
Plan	G.T. I ₁ (n. 146)	2	Cond. G.T. I ₁ (n. 154)	Punte (n. 157)	G.T. II ₁ (n. 165)	G.T. II ₂ (n. 181)	Cond. G.T. II ₂ (n. 191)	Cond. G.T. II ₂ (n. 218)	Cond. G.T. II ₂ (n. 212)	Coda (n. 213)			
Plan	Re Meyer												
Plan													

Partea a II-a

[Forma de 'Sonata' fără dezvoltare]
(utilizată de Mozart în Sonata pt. pian în Fa Major K.V.332)

["Setta Aurea"]

(80)

Secțiuni în mare structură	Expozitivă		Repetitivă		[A]
	[A]	[B]	[CA]	[B]	
Plan tematic	T. I (m. 1 se repetă în m. 11) (canta)	G.T. II 1 (m. 21) G.T. II 2 (m. 31)	Punte (m. 39)	T. I 1 (m. 43) T. II 1 (m. 53) T. II 2 (m. 63)	Punte (m. 71) Cod. I (m. 77) Cond. Regr. (m. 81) Cod. II (m. 85) Cod. III (m. 86)
Plan tonal	La Major	Mi Major	moderant	La Major	

Atenție

- acenta structură formală se poate confunda cu o structură de lied tripartită (A B A sau A || B A ||)
- Nu e lied Tripart. deoarece B-ul operează în 2 tonalități diferite: în Mi Major în Exp. și în La Major (ton. de bas) în Repet.
- dacă B-ul operează mereu în Mi Major, era lied Tripart.

-3-
 Parte a $\frac{III-a}{III-a}$
 [Forma de "Ronda" - $\frac{A \ B \ C \ D \ E \ F \ G \ H \ I \ J \ K \ L \ M \ N \ O \ P \ Q \ R \ S \ T \ U \ V \ W \ X \ Y \ Z}{A \ B \ C \ D \ E \ F \ G \ H \ I \ J \ K \ L \ M \ N \ O \ P \ Q \ R \ S \ T \ U \ V \ W \ X \ Y \ Z}$ în care
 $A < a_1$ = Defini (când repetiv, a_1 = a_1 în Re Maj.)
 $B, C =$ Complete (diferențe tematic
 în final)
 Exp. D. Repn.]

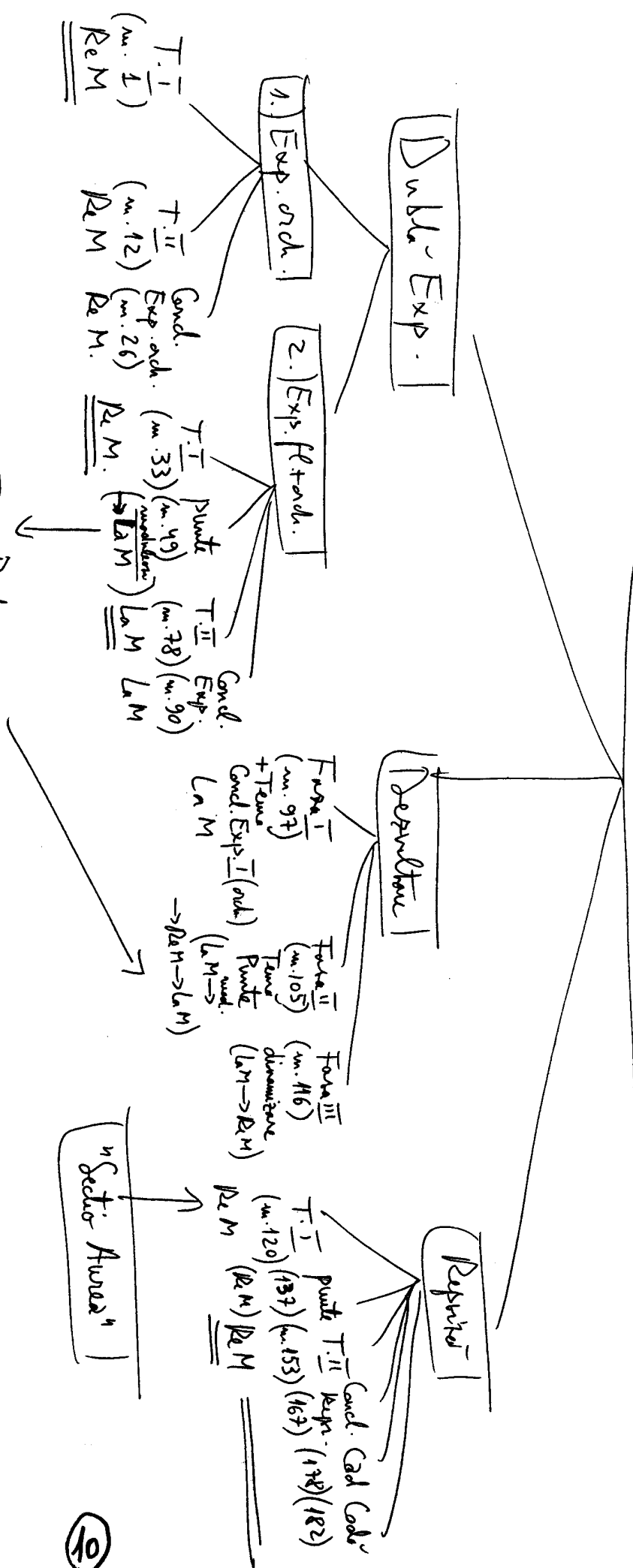
Section in nucleo-structura	Expo	2 ⁱ	tie
Plan tematic	A (Bipont)	B (Bip.)	A (Bip.)
Plan tonal	Re Major —	La Major —	Re Maj. —

(5)

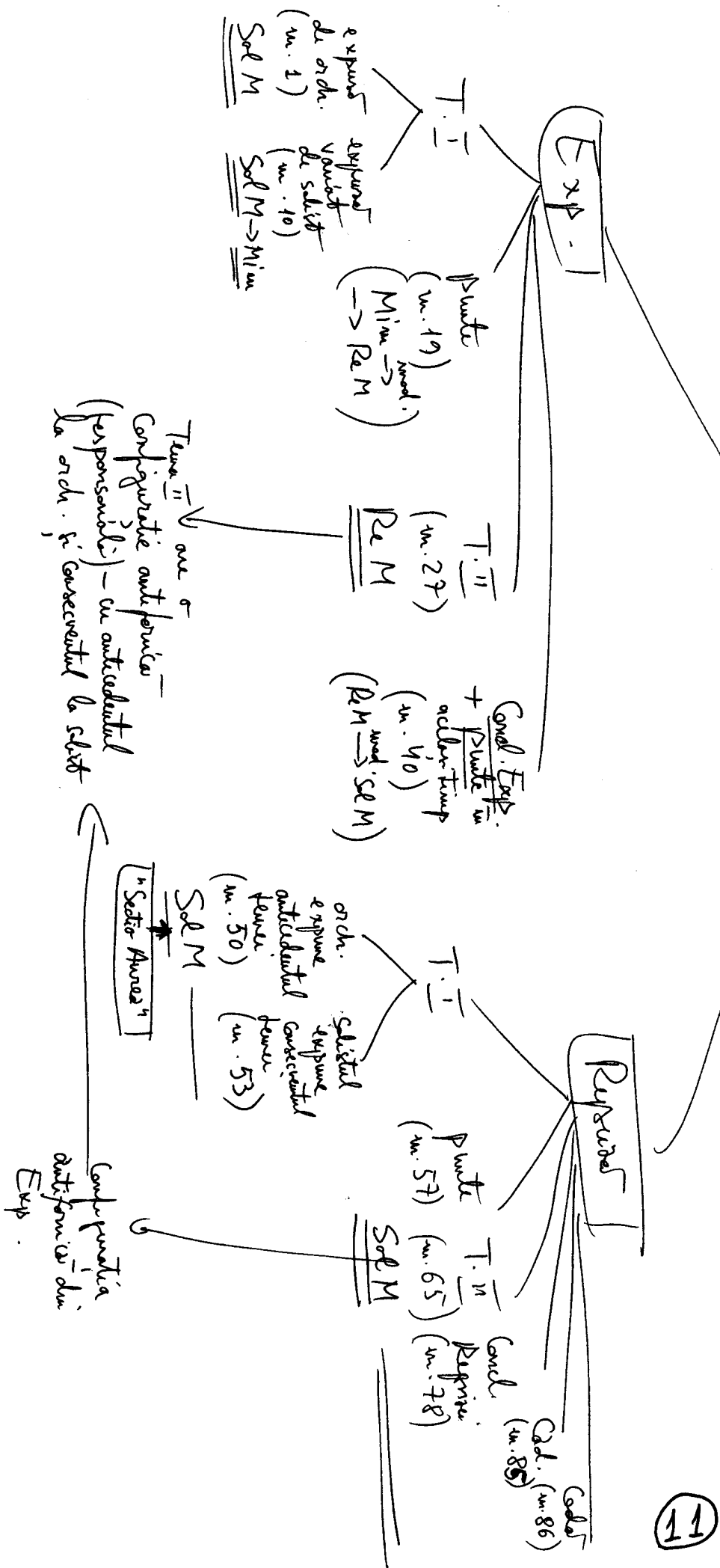
Section in nucleo-structura	Dezvoltare				"lectio-Musica"			
Plan tematic	C (Bip. cu nota repetiv)	A	B	A	A	B	A	A
Plan tonal	Sol Major —	Mi minor	Re Major	Re Major	Re Major	La Major	mod.	Re Maj. —

N. H. Morant - Concert pt. Flaut și orch. RV 314

- Parte I-a = forma de Sonata -



- Parties a II-a = formes de Sonate (voir description -)



$$\text{Ref. 2} \quad \underline{R_{II}} \quad \underline{(R_{MI})} \quad \underline{R_{IV}}$$

$$ABAC|BA$$

$$Re\ la\ Re\ si\ Re\ la$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Exp. Rev.}} \xrightarrow{\text{Reyn. inversat.}}$$

$$= \text{format de Palindrom} (*)$$



Reptile - invertebrate
(from herpetology)

12

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Page 111

Donde - Savant

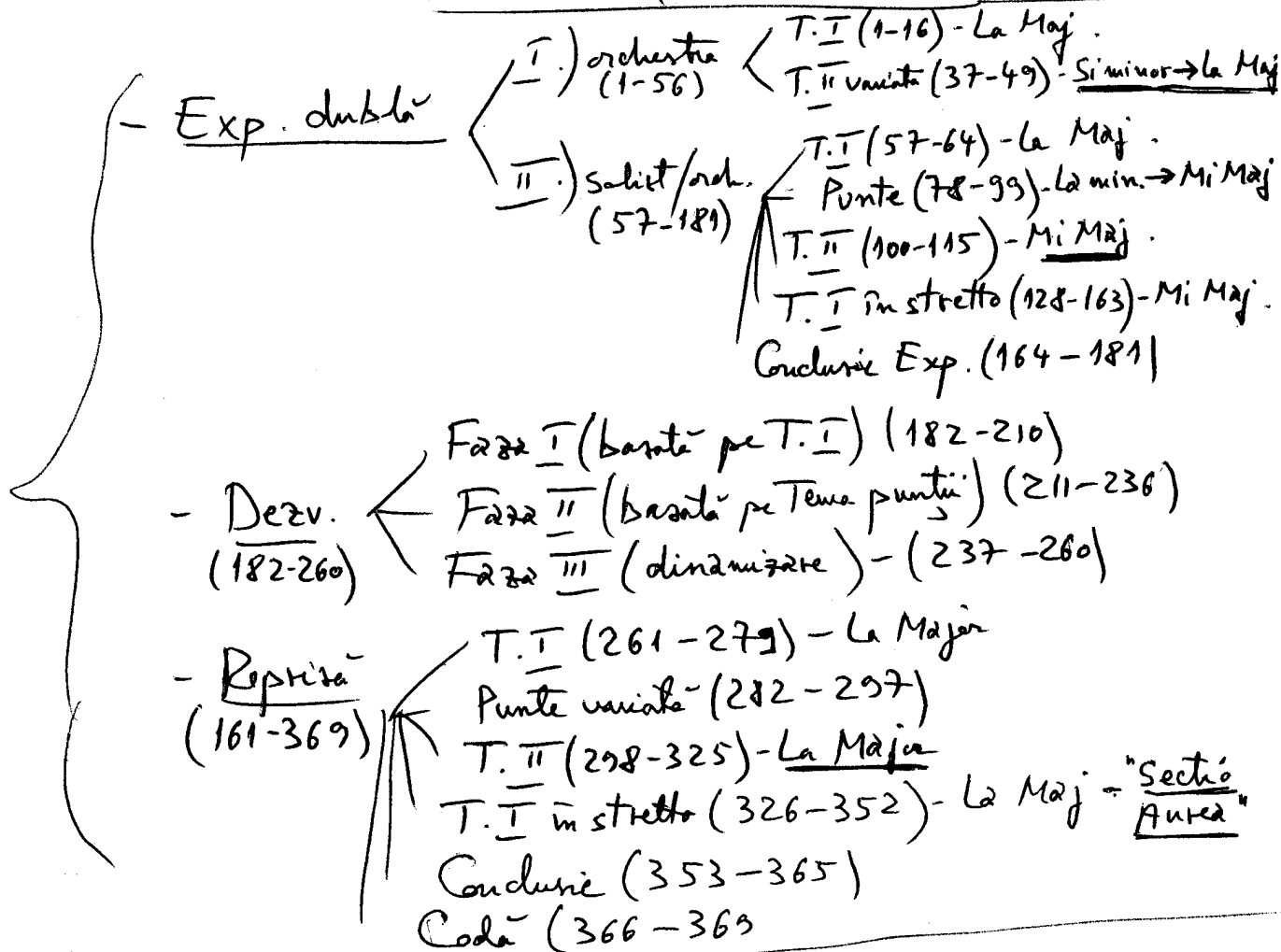
Leic du Refus

Stonard Lucien

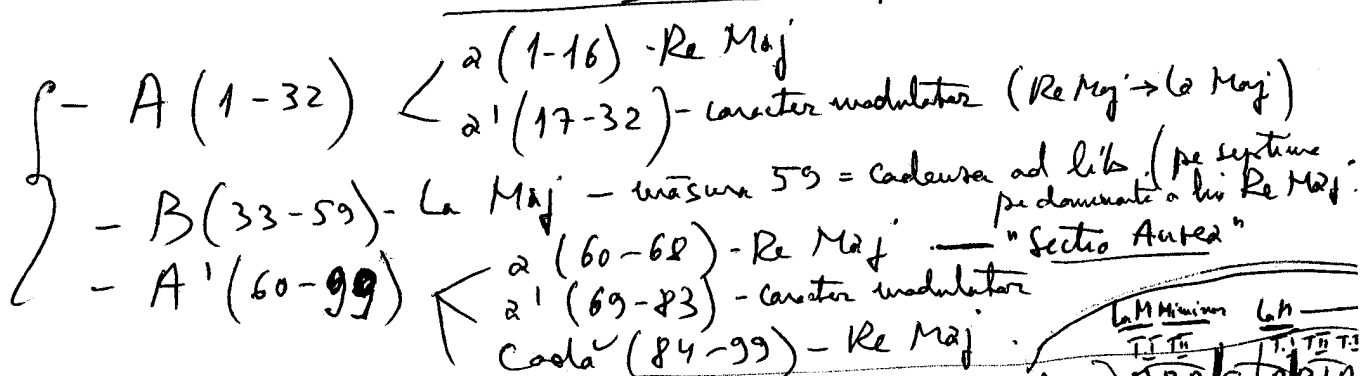
- Concertale pt. fl. n° adu. K-V. 313 (Sol M) n° K-V. 314 (la M)
- On voit composer m. 1778 la Mannheim.
Mozart a composé cette concert (premier à cel 2 "Flöten-Quartette"
K.V. 285 à K.-V. 298) la commande pour le duc de Saxe-Weimar.
Mme De Jean (son Dechamps). Cel 2 concert n° premier
Crestet au fort terminant pour le 14 Février 1778
- Seul aspect stylistique, ^{cel 2} concert de fl. (ce se inscrite m.
"Tococo" - celui — m. spirituellement) sont forte
opéra de concert pt. vireux m. Re, Sib &
Sol Major (composer m. 1775).

Mozart - Conc. clarinet în La Major K. 622

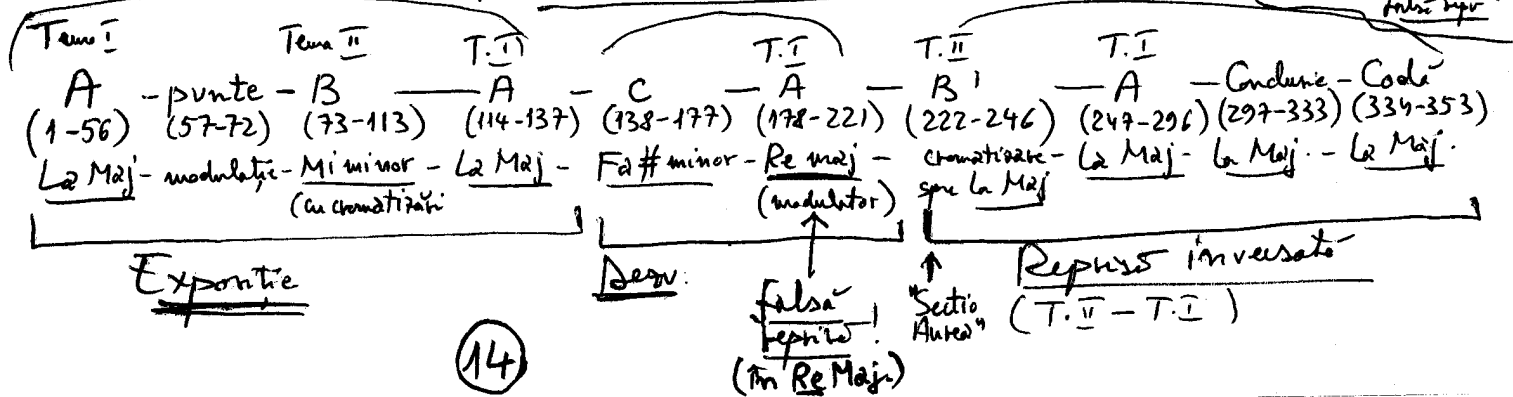
Partea I - a (369 măsuri) - formă de sonată -



Partea a II (99 m) - formă de lied tripartit



Partea a III (353 m) - formă de Rondo Sonată -



Joseph Haydn - Quartet Op. 3 Nr. 5

→ PARTEA I (Presto) - formă de "Allegro de Sonata"

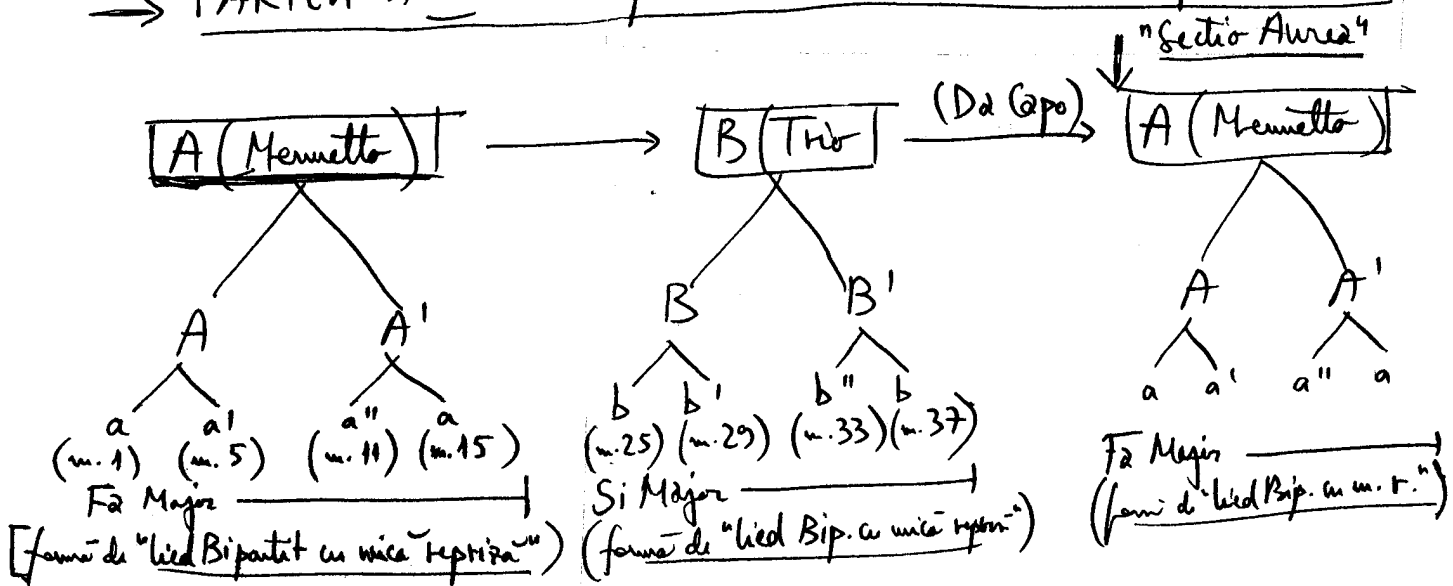
- Expozitie
 - T. I (Fa Maj.) - m. 1 (configurație antifonică, responsabilă)
 - Punte (Fa Maj. → Do Maj.) - m. 19
 - Grup Tematic II [T. II 1 (Do Maj.) - m. 28
T. II 2 (Do Maj.) - m. 42]
 - Concl. G.T. II - m. 58
 - Concl. Exp. - m. 73
- Dezvoltare
 - Faza I (elemente din T. I) - m. 91
 - Faza II (trăvănii prin imitații, secvențieri, dinamizare) - m. 109
 - Faza III (pregătire Repet - pedală la Violon II) - m. 126
- Repetiție
(pe "Secția Aurală")
 - T. I (Fa Maj.) - m. 138
 - Punte - m. 154
 - G.T. II [T. II 1 (Fa Maj.) - m. 162
T. II 2 (Fa Maj.) - m. 176]
 - Concl. G.T. II - m. 192
 - Concl. Repet - m. 207
 - Cadă scurtă - m. 218

→ PARTEA A II-A (Andante cantabile) - formă de "Allegro de Sonata"

- Expozitie
 - T. I (Do Maj.) - m. 1
 - Punte (Do Maj. → Sol Maj.) - m. 13
 - T. II (Sol Maj.) - m. 20
 - Concl. Exp. - m. 28
- Dezvoltare (o singură fază) - m. 34 (elemente T. I)
- Repetiție
(pe "Secția Aurală")
 - T. I (Do Maj.) - m. 42
 - Punte - m. 48
 - T. II (Do Maj.) - m. 59
 - Concl. Repet - m. 67

✓.

→ PARTEA A III-A — formă de "lied Tripartit Compus"



→ PARTEA A IV-A (Scherzando) — formă de "Allegro de Sonata"

- Exponție
 - T. I (Fa Maj.) — m. 1 (configurație responsabilă)
 - Punte (Fa Maj. → Do Maj.) — m. 9
 - T. II (Do Maj.) — m. 21
 - Concl. T. II — m. 29
 - Concl. Exp. — m. 36
- Desvoltare (o singură fază) — m. 46 (elemente din T. I)
- Reprise (pe "Secția Aurea")
 - T. I (Fa Maj.) — m. 62
 - Punte — m. 68
 - T. II (Fa Maj.) — m. 80
 - Concl. T. II — m. 88
 - Concl. Reprise — m. 94

X ————— X

Haydn - Contatul Cuintelor Op. 76 No. 2, Re minor

→ P. I = formă de sonată

- Exp. (m. 1-56) $\times 2$
 - T. I (1-12) - Re minor
 - punte (13-31) - prin Fa Major
 - T. II (32-40) Fa minor
 - Concluză Exp. (41-56)
- Dezv. (57-98) $\times 2$
 - Faza I (57-71)
 - Faza II (72-79)
 - Faza III (80-98) - dinamizare
- Repr. (99-154) $\times 2$
 - (Sectio Aurea)
 - T. I (99-109) - Re min.
 - punte (110-117)
 - T. II (118-125) Re min
 - Concluză (126-138)
 - Coda (139-154)

→ P. II = formă de lied tripartit compus

- A (1-15) < a (1-4) > Re Maj.
- B (16-31) - Re min → Re Maj.
- A' (32-67) $\times 2$
 - (Sectio Aurea)
 - a (32-39) - Re Maj.
 - a' (40-46) - Si minor
 - a'' (47-50) - Re Maj.
 - Concl. (51-57)
 - Coda (58-67)

→ P. III = formă de lied tripartit compus

(Menuet, Trio, Menuet D.C.)
A B A

A < a (1-11) > Re min

B < b (38-52) > Re Maj.

A - (D.C.) < a >
(Sectio Aurea)

→ P. IV = fermă de sonată

- Exp. (1-92) / T. I (1-20) Re min $\begin{cases} a(1-8) \\ a'(9-20) \end{cases}$

punte (21-45) - Re min → Fa Maj

Grup Tematic II (46-82) Fa Maj $\begin{cases} b(46-62) \\ b'(63-82) \end{cases}$

Conducere Exp. (82-92)

- Descoltare (93-147) / Faza I (93-113)

Faza II (114-126)

Faza III (127-147) - secvență, dinamizare pe dominantă

- Repet (148-267) / T. I (148-195) $\begin{cases} Re min (148-179) \\ omonim Re Maj (180-195) \end{cases}$

Secția Aure

punte (196-205)

Grup Tematic II (206-243) Re Maj $\begin{cases} b(206-222) \\ b'(223-243) \end{cases}$

Coda (244-267)

Haydn: Trio London Nr. 1 pt. 2 oboi și fagot

→ Partea I = Sonata

- Exp. - T. I (1-8) - Sib M

- punte (9-20)

- GT II $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} 1 (21-24) \\ 2 (25-28) \end{array} \right\rangle$ Fa M

- Concl. Exp. (29-34)

- Dezv. - F. I (35-41) - Sib M / Sib m, elemente T. I

- F. II (42-47) - Reb M / Mib m, elemente T. I
în secvențări

- F. III (48-54) - Mib m / Fa M, elemente T. I

(S.A.) → - Repr. - T. I (55-62) - Sib M

- punte (62-69)

- GT II $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} 1 (70-72) \\ 2 (73-79) \end{array} \right\rangle$ Sib M

- Concl. Repr. (79-83)

- Coda (84-90)

→ Partea II = Lied Bipartit Compus

- A $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} a (1-8) - Fa M \\ a' (9-17) - Do M \end{array} \right\rangle$

- B $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} b (18-25) - Do M \\ b' (30-39) - Fa M \end{array} \right\rangle$

(S.A.) → $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} b (18-25) - Do M \\ punte (26-29) - Do M \rightarrow Fa M \\ b' (30-39) - Fa M \end{array} \right\rangle$

∕

→ Partea III = Rondo

- A (1-10) - Sib M - x2

- B (11-24) - Fa M] x2

- A' (25-34) - Sib M

- C (35-58) < C (35-43) - Sib m

- C' (44-58) - Reb M

(S.A.)

→ - A'' (59-68) - Sib M

- B' (69-82) - Fa M

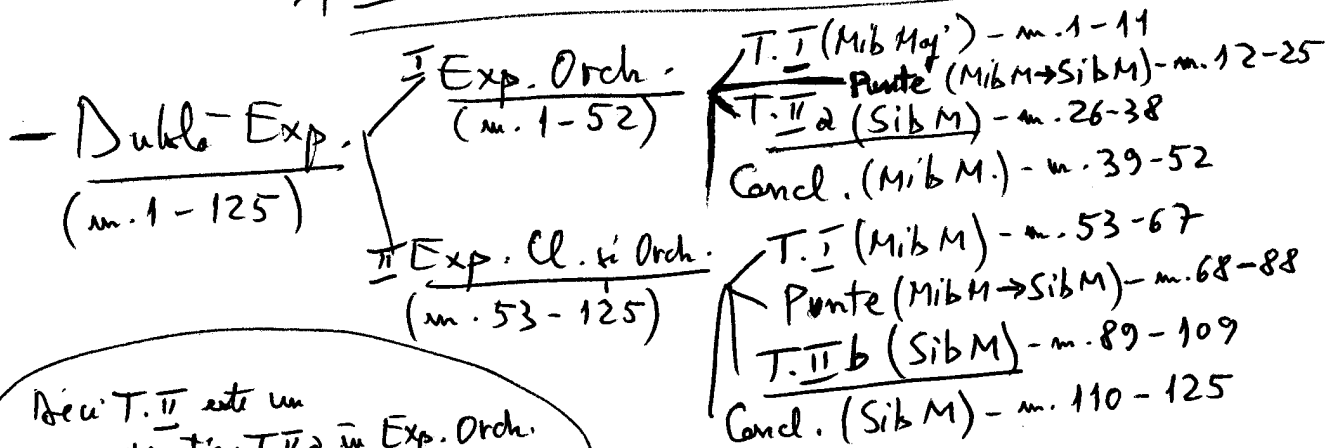
- A''' (83-92) - Sib M

- Coda (95-100)

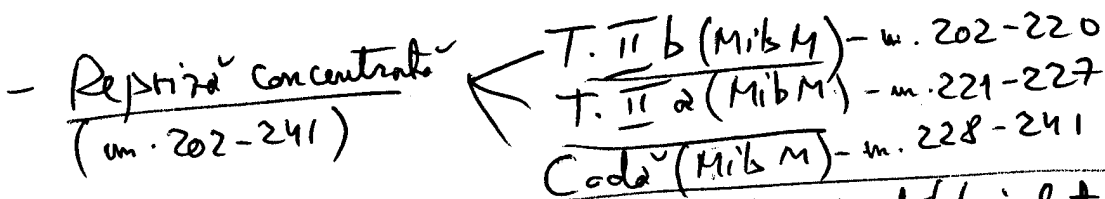
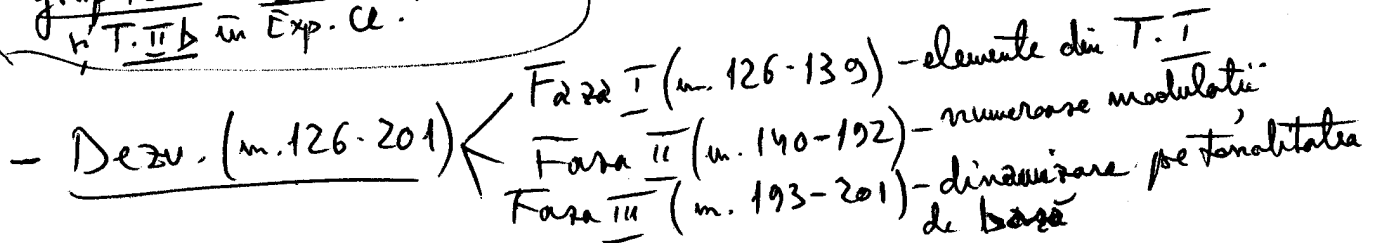
α — α

Carl Stamitz: Concert pentru clarinet și orch. în Mi♭ Major

→ p. I - Sonata (241 măsuri)

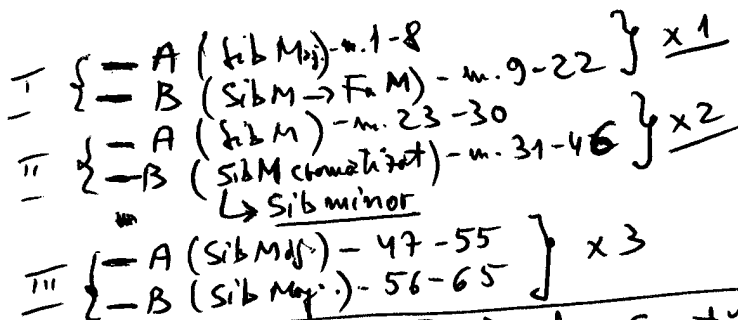


Deci T. II este un grup tematic: T. II a în Exp. Orch. și T. II b în Exp. Cl.



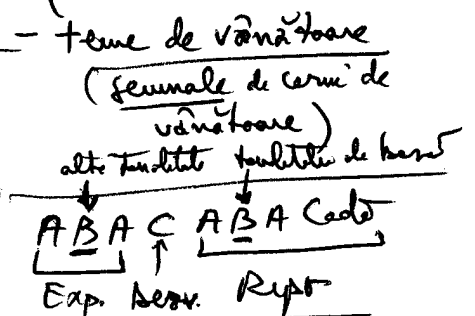
→ p. II - Lied bipartit multiplicat (triplat) (65 măs.)

(M = major)

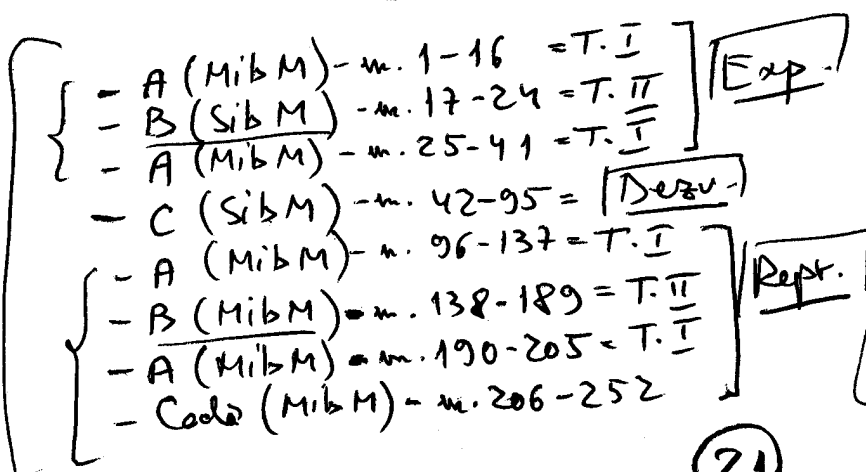


→ p. III - Rondo-Sonată (cu caracter de scherzo)

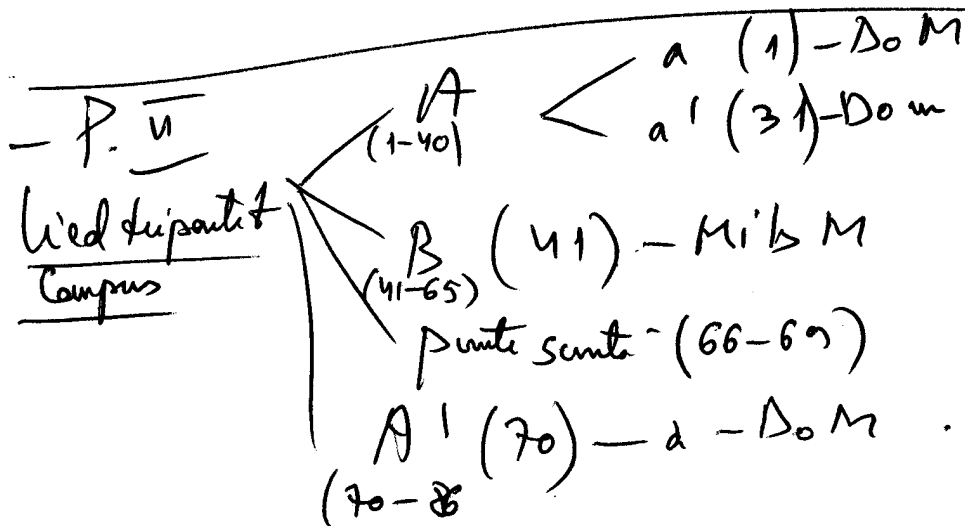
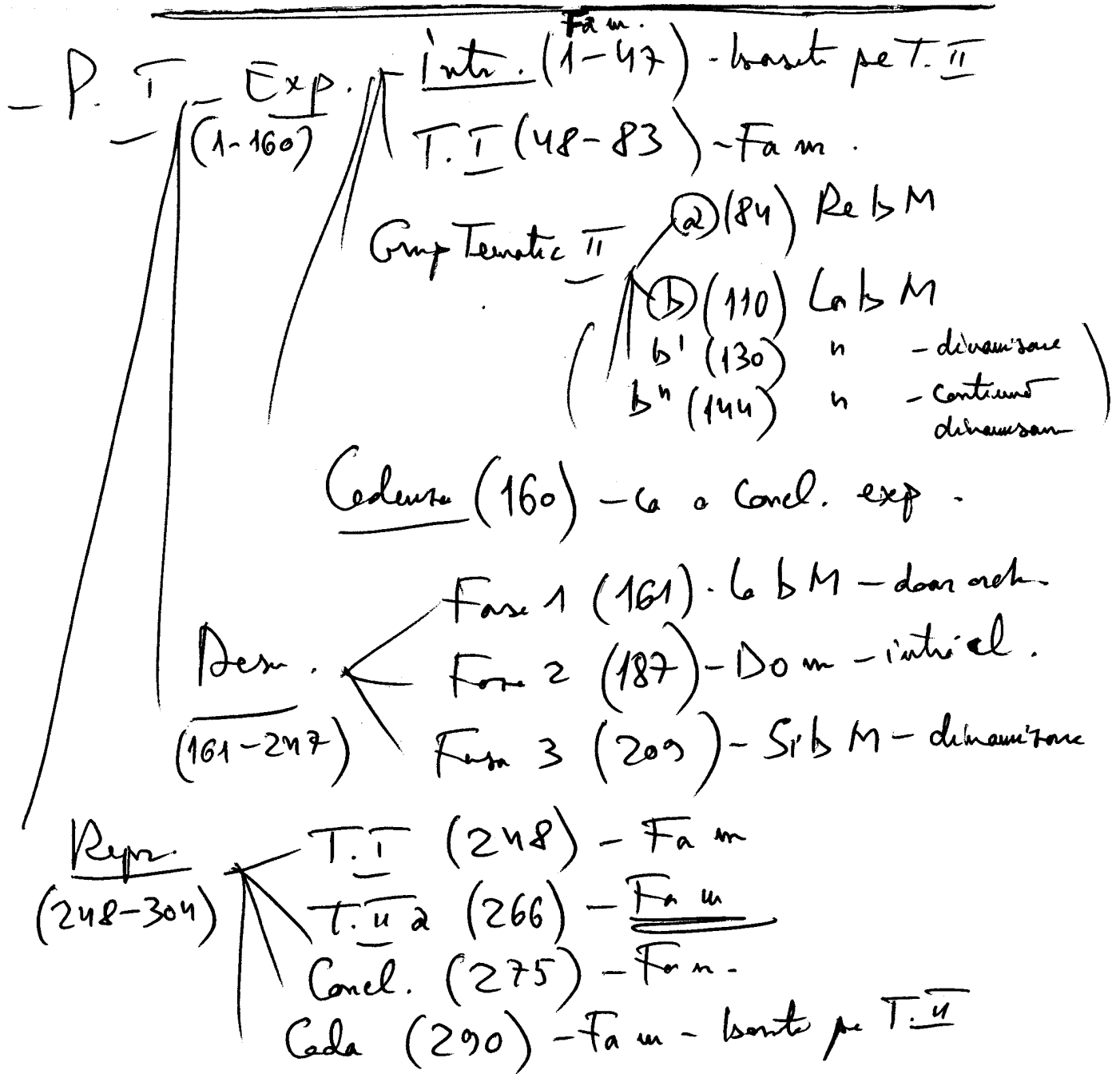
(252 măsuri)



schemă formală de Rondo-Sonată



C. M. van Weber: Concert pt. clarinet i orch. Nr. 1



- P. iii - Rando: A B A C A ⁻²⁻ D A

- A (F_oM) - 1-34

- B (D_oM) - 35-71

- A (F_oM) - 72-123

- C (R_em) - 124-201

- A (F_oM) - 202-231

- D (Sib M) - 232-295

- A (F_oM) - 296-359

Beethoven:

Sonata op. 24 pentru vioară și pian

[NB - Analiza computerizată la p. 151-153]

- Partea I (formă de Sonata) în Fa Major

- Expoziția (1-86)
 - T. I (1-25) - Fa M $\rightarrow$ Do M
 - Punte (26-37) - caracter modulănt
 - T. II (38-69) - Do M
 - Concluzia T. II (70-78)
 - Concluzia Exp. (79-86), ce încheie un grup cadential modulănt spre Fa M (volta I) / La M (volta II), aplicabil în Dubla Expoziție
- Dezvoltarea (87-123)
 - Faza I (87-97) - elemente din T. I și T. II în planul modulănt: La M $\rightarrow$ Si M $\rightarrow$ Si b m
 - Faza II (98-115) - dinamizarea elementelor constitutive în planul modulănt: Si b m $\rightarrow$ Fa m $\rightarrow$ Do m $\rightarrow$ Sol m $\rightarrow$ Re m
 - Faza III (116-123) - pregătirea Reprezei pe o pedală dinamizată pe La = dominantă lini Re m, dar și treapta III din Fa M.
- Repreza (124-248)
 - T. I (124-149) - Fa M $\rightarrow$ Do M
 - Punte (150-161) - caracter modulănt
 - T. II (162-202) - Fa M
 - Concluzie (203-209) - Fa M $\rightarrow$ Re M
 - Codă (210-231) - cu dezvoltare codală în planul modulănt: Re M $\rightarrow$ Mi b $\rightarrow$ cromatizări $\rightarrow$ Fa M;
 - Concluzia Codă (232-248) - elemente din T. I în Fa M.

Sectio Aurea

Partea a II-a (Tema cu variațiuni)
în Sib Major

- Tema (Sib M) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) \text{ m. 1-9 (la Pian) și } (2) \text{ m. 10-17 (la Vioară)} \\ (b) \text{ m. 18-29 (dialog "antifonic" Vioară/Pian)} \end{array} \right.$
- Var. I (Sib M) - m. 30-37 (la Pian, ornamentală)
- Var. II (Sib min.) - m. 38-53 (la Vioară; modulații Sib M $\rightarrow$ Sol b M $\rightarrow$ Re M $\rightarrow$ Sib M)
- Var. III (Sib Maj.) - m. 54-73 (fixarea tonalității Sib M, prin cadute; tema trece de la Pian - în prelegerii - la Vioară)
- include Coda (64-73), pe cadute autentice $\underline{\underline{I}} - \underline{\underline{V}} - \underline{\underline{I}}$.

(S.A.) $\rightarrow$

Partea a III-a (Scherzo) în Fa Major
Formă Tripartită Compusă

- Scherzo - A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2^a - Fa M \\ 2^a - La M \rightarrow Fa M \end{array} \right.$
- Trio - B $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b - Fa M (\text{dominantă } do) \\ b^1 - Sib M \rightarrow Sol m. \rightarrow Fa M \end{array} \right.$
- Scherzo - A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2^a - Fa M \\ 2^1 - La M \rightarrow Fa M \end{array} \right.$

(S.A.) $\rightarrow$

- Partea a IV-a (Rondo Sonata) în Fa Major

- Exp. {
- A < $\begin{matrix} a (1-18) \\ a' (18-25) \end{matrix}$] - Fa Maj.
 - punte (26-38) - Fa M $\rightarrow$ Do min.
 - B (38-46) - Do min.
 - punte (46-55)
 - A' (56-73) - Fa Maj.

- Dezv. {
- C < $\begin{matrix} c (73-89) \\ c' (89-105) \end{matrix}$] Re min
 - punte (105-123) - include o falsă repetiție (112-115) în Re Maj.

- Repetiție {
- A'' < $\begin{matrix} a (124-141) \\ a' (141-149) \end{matrix}$] Fa Maj.

(S.A.) $\rightarrow$

- punte (149-161)
- B' < $\begin{matrix} b (161-165) \\ b' (165-167) \end{matrix}$] Mi b min
- punte (167-188)
- A''' (189-205) - Fa Maj.
- Coda (206-223) - în flexiuni modulatorii, 2 per
cadențe pentru fixarea lui Fa Maj.
- Concluzia Codii (224-243) - Fa Maj.

METHOD FOR COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MUSIC PERFORMANCES BASED ON "ACID PRO 7" SOFTWARE

SERBAN NICHIFOR

- SUBJECT:

Beethoven Violin Sonata No. 5 ("Spring") in F Major Op.24, Part I

- SONATA-ALLEGRO FORM ANALYSIS:

EXPOSITION (measures 1- 86/Volta I)

Subject 1 (m. 1 - 25)

Transition (m. 26 – 37)

Subject 2 (m. 38 – 69)

Codetta (m. 70 – 86/Volta I)

EXPOSITION x 2 – *ad libitum* (exposition may then be repeated)

DEVELOPMENT (measures 86/Volta II – 123)

Phase 1 (m. 86/Volta II – 97)

Phase 2 (m. 98 – 115)

Phase 3 (m. 116 – 123)

RECAPITULATION (measures 124 – 247)

Subject 1 (m. 124 - 149)

Transition (m. 150 – 161)

Subject 2 (m. 162 – 193)

Codetta (m. 194 - 209)

Extended Coda: Phase 1 (m.210 –231) and Phase 2 (m. 232 – 247)

- PERFORMERS:

- Track 1: Henryk Szeryng & Arthur Rubinstein - 7:07 (without Exposition x 2)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAcWGVc4Nqc>

- Track 2: David Oistrakh & Lev Oborin - 9:21

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n0plO4zq_1w

- Track 3: Ilya Itin & Igor Gruppman - 9:57

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VjWmhhVe5UM&feature=related>

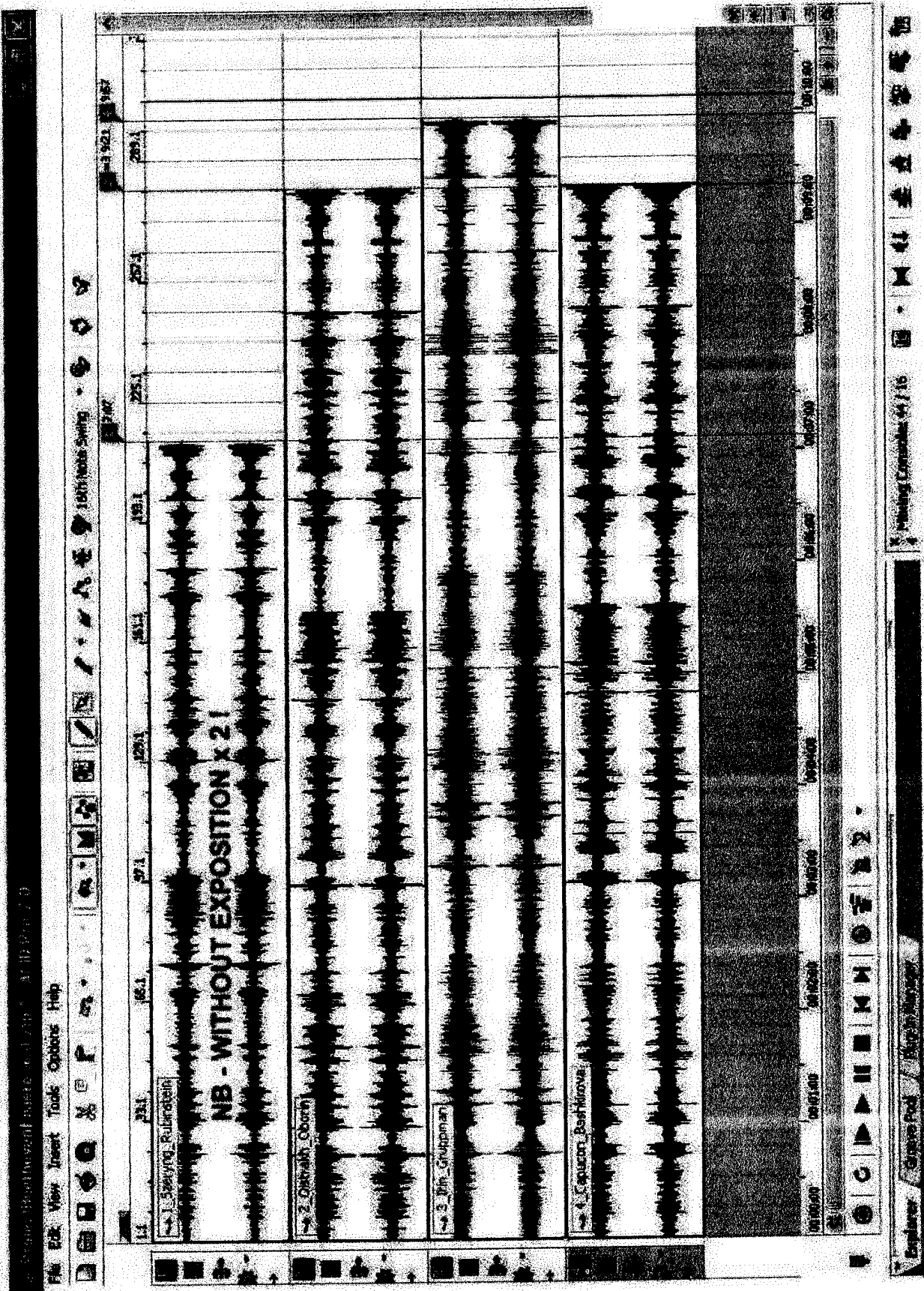
- Track 4: Renaud Capuçon & Elena Bashkirova - 9:21

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QzccW7ZvDZc>

- SOFTWARE:

"ACID Pro 7 software is a DAW powerhouse that combines full multitrack recording and mixing, MIDI sequencing, and ACID looping functionality for a seamless music-creation and post-production environment. With its Transparent Technology™ design, ACID Pro 7 software removes typical barriers to the creative workflow so you can effortlessly transform ideas into real results."

<http://www.sonycreativesoftware.com/acidpro>



DURATIONS

Beethoven: Sonata Nr. 8 Op. 30 Nr. 3 pentru violoncel și pian

→ Partea I - Formă de Sonata

- Exp. (1-92) T. I (1-19) - Sol Maj.

punte (20-49)

Grup Tematic II $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (50-66) \text{ Re minor} \\ b (67-80) \text{ Re Major} \end{array} \right.$

Concluzie Exp. (81-92)

- Dezvolt. (93-116) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Faza I (93-102)} \\ \text{Faza II (103-116)} - \text{dinamicizare} \end{array} \right.$

(S.A.) → - Reprise (117-202) T. I (117-135) Sol Maj.

punte (136-157)

Gr. Tematic II $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (158-174) - \text{Sol minor} \\ b (175-188) - \text{Sol Major} \end{array} \right.$

Concluzie (Coda) (189-202)

→ Partea a II-a - Formă de lied tripartită (A B A B A)

lied
tripartită
compus

(S.A.) →

}	- A	a (1-16) - Mi b Major	}	formă tripartită simplă
		a' (17-29) - Do minor		
		a (30-37) - Mi b Major		
		a' (38-50) - Do minor		
		a (51-58) - Mi b Major		
	- B	b (59-74) - Mi b Major	}	formă bipartită simplă
		b' (75-90) - Mi b minor		
	- A	a (91-106) - Mi b Major	}	formă tripartită simplă
		a' (107-119) - Do minor		
		a (120-127) - Mi b Major		
		a' (128-140) - Do minor		
		a (141-148) - Mi b Major		
	- B	b (149-177) - Mi b Major	}	formă monopartită simplă
		-		
	- A	a (178-196) - Mi b Major	}	formă monopartită simplă

→ Partea a III-a - Formă de Rondo (A B A C A - Coda)

- A (1-56) - Sol Major

- B (57-71) - Mi minor

- A (72-101) - Sol Major

- C $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 (102-113) - \text{Do Major} \\ 2 (114-132) - \text{La minor} \end{array} \right.$

3 (133-141) - Si Major Si Major (quasi-punte)

(S.A.) → - A (142-172) - Sol Major

- Coda (173-199) - Mi b Major → Sol Major (quasi-punte)

(29) - Coda Coda (200-221) - Sol Major

Beethoven - Sonata No. 8, Op. 30 Nr. 3 po vianu je preb-

Parta a III-a - d k b o r e s i n t a c t e

(30)

1
221 (1-221)

(A)
1.1.1
56 (1-56)

1.1.1
20 (1-20)

1.1.1.1 1.1.1.2 1.1.1.3
8 (1-8) 4 (9-12) 8 (13-20)

1.1.2
16 (21-36)

1.1.2.1 1.1.2.2
8 (21-28) 8 (29-36)

1.1.3
20 (37-56)

1.1.3.1 1.1.3.2 1.1.3.3
8 (37-44) 4 (45-48) 8 (49-56)

(B)
1.2.1
15 (57-71)

1.2.1 1.2.2
8 (57-64) 7 (65-71)

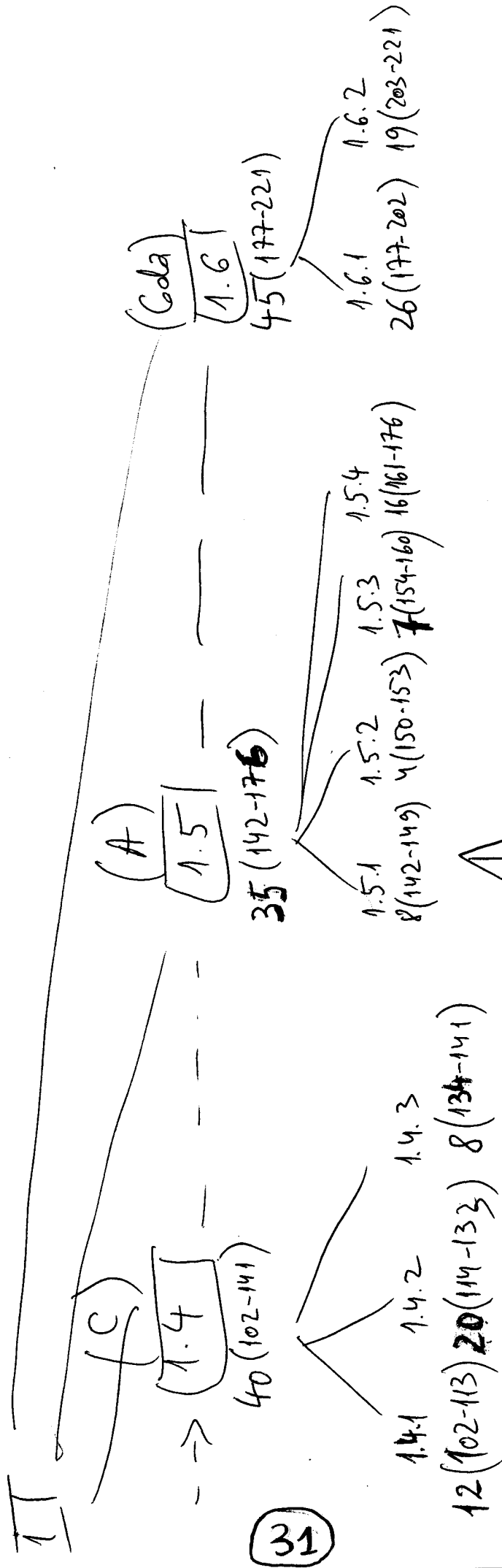
(A)

1.3
30 (72-101)

1.3.1 1.3.2 1.3.3
8 (72-79) 4 (80-83) 18 (84-101)

- 1/2 -

(Bethoven - S. 8 - p. 12 - Continuum)

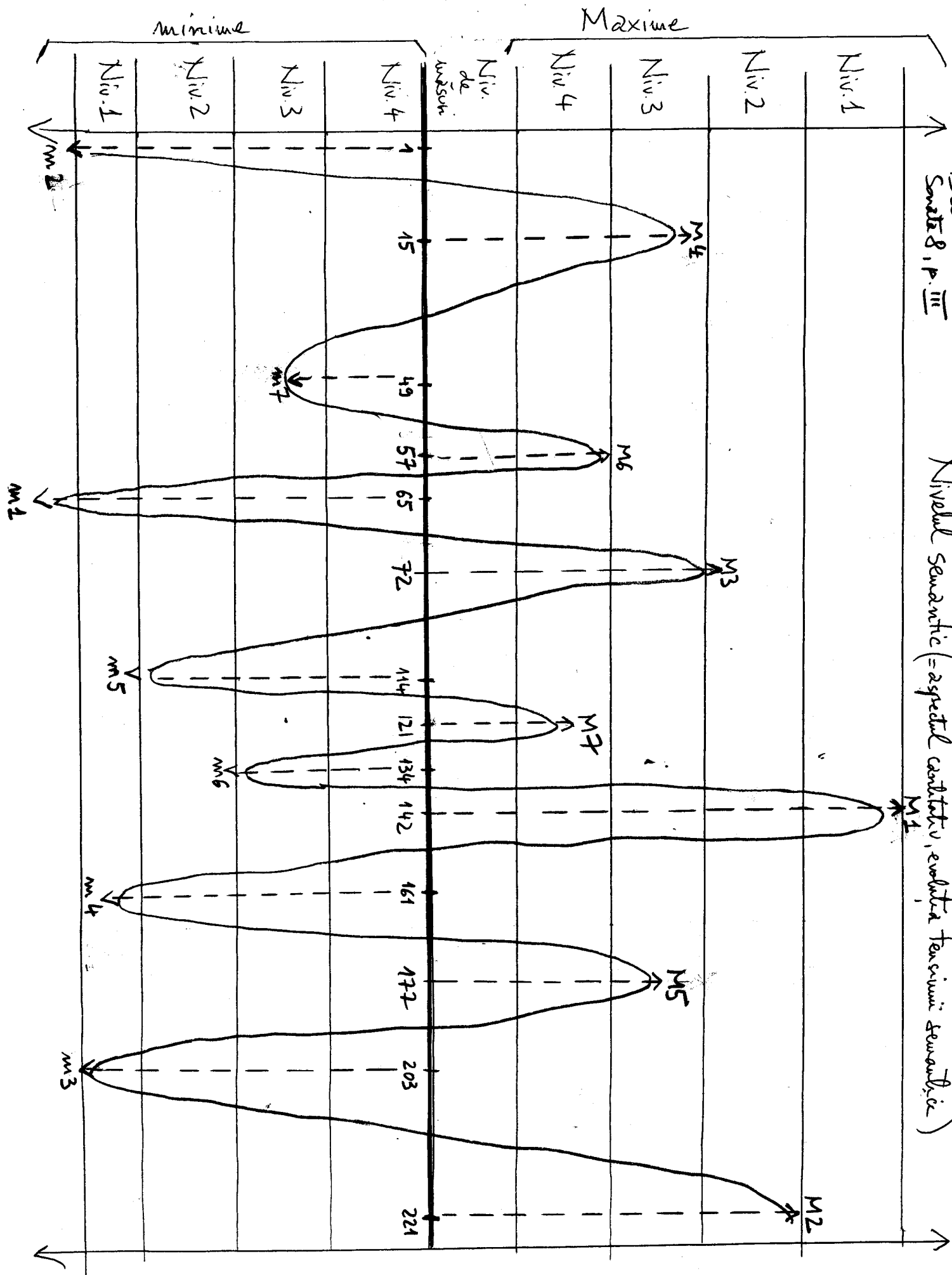


Section Area

- 2 / 2 -

Beethoven:
Sonata 8, p. III

Nivelul Semantic (= aspectul cantitativ, evoluția tensiunii semantice)



Beethoven - Sonata I alba în prim

- Partea I - introduce (Adagio sostenuto) = Lied bipartit compus

- A < a (m. 1-10) - Fa Major
a' (m. 11-21) - punte
- B < b (m. 22-28) - Do Major
b' (m. 29-34) - punte

- Partea II (Allegro) = Sonata

- Exp. - T. I (35-56) - Fa Major
- punte (57-92), antema punte (73-92)
- Grup Tematic II [GT II-1 (93-115)] Do Major
[GT II-2 (116-126)]
- Concluzie GT II (127-142)
- Concluzie Exp (143-160)
- Dezv. - Faza I (161-177) bazată pe T. I (La Maj.)
- Faza II (178-193) - motiv T. I secvatat
- Faza III (194-220) - dinamizare
- Repriză - T. I (221-253) - Fa Major
- GT. II [GT. II-1 (274-296)] Fa Major
[GT. II-2 (297-307)]
- Concl. GT II (308-324)
- Concl. Rept. (325-347)
- Coda (348-385) - cu dezvoltare codală (specific lui Beethoven)
- Coda codei (386-100) - T. I în Fa Maj.

Sectia Aurea

- Puntea a III - 2 = Rondo Sonata

- Exp. → [
 - A (= Tema I) (1-23) - Fa Major
 - puncte (24-41)
 - B (= Tema II) (42-59) - Do Major
 - puncte (60-65)
 - A' (Concluzia Exp.) (66-75) - Fa Major
- Dezvolt. → [
 - C (76-116) - Sib minor
 - puncte (117-140)
- Repetiție → [
 - A'' (= Tema I) (141-166) - Fa Major
 - puncte (167-190)
- Secțiunea [
 - B' (= Tema II) (191-204) - Fa Major
 - puncte (205-234)
 - A''' (= Concluzia Rept.) (235-267) - Fa Major
 - Coda - cu dezvoltare coda (268-282) - Fa Major
 - Coda coda (283-290) - Fa Major

✓ ——— ✗

Beethoven - Sonata II ultor și pian

- Partea I - Introducere (Adagio) = lied tripartit compus

- A < a (1-6) Sol minor
a' (7-14) Sol minor

- B < b (15-21) = elemente din a - Mib Major
b' (22-27) - modulație de la Fa Maj la La b Maj

Sectia Aurea → A' < a'' (asimilație a a') (28-32) La b Maj, apoi modulație
punte (33-26) mod. de la Re min la Sol min
a''' (= a variat) (27-44) Sol min.

- Partea a II-a:

- Sonata (Allegro)

- Exp. G.T. I < 1 (1-25) - Sol min.
2 (26-39) - Sol min.

punte (40-61), cu Tema punții (44-49)

T. II (62-99) - Sib Major

Concl. T. II (100-120)

Concl. Exp. (121-171)

- Dezv. Faza I (172-189) - elemente din Concl. Exp.
și din GT I-2

Faza II (190-219) - elemente GT T. 2 (La b Maj, apoi
în secvențieri)

Faza III (220-270) (dinamizări și secvențieri ale
unei Theme simfonice = m. 230-237)

- Repet. G.T. I < 1 (271-295) - Sol min
2 (296-313) Mib Maj → Sol min

T. II (314-351) - Sol Major (omonia funcț. inițială)

Concl. T. II (352-381)

Concl. Repet. (382-435) - Sol minor

Coda (435-493) - dezvoltare Codala pe elemente GT I-1

Coda cedei (494-509) - elemente GT I-1

- Partea a III-2 = Rondo Sonata

Exp.

- A = T.I (1-16) - Sol Major
- Punte (17-32)
- B = G.T. II $\begin{cases} 1 (33-51) - \text{Re Major} \\ 2 (52-59) - \text{Re minor} \end{cases}$
- Punte (60-65)
- A' = Concl. Exp. (66-81) - Sol Major
- Punte (82-99)

Dezv.

- C tripartita $\begin{cases} c1 (100-115) - \text{Do Major} \\ c2 (116-125) - \text{La minor} \\ c1 (126-133) - \text{Do Major} \\ c2 (134-143) - \text{La minor} \\ c1 (144-151) - \text{Do Major} \end{cases}$
- Punte (152-158)
- falsa repetiție (159-166) - Re b Major

Rept.

Sectio Aurea

- A'' = T.I (167-182) - Sol Major
- Punte (183-195)
- B' = G.T. II $\begin{cases} 1 (196-214) - \text{Sol Major} \\ 2 (215-222) - \text{Sol minor} \end{cases}$
- Punte (223-227)
- A''' $\begin{cases} a1 = \text{Concl. Exp. (228-239)} - \text{Sol Major} \\ a2 = \text{Punte (240-245)} \\ a3 (246-256) \\ a4 (257-263) = \text{Variatione I (la A=T.I)} \\ a5 (264-268) \\ a6 (269-279) = \text{Variatione II} \\ a7 (280-297) \\ a8 (298-304) = \text{Coda Coda} \end{cases}$

Coda cu dezvoltare Codală

Beethoven - Sonata III cello / pian

→ P. I = Sonata

- Exp. (1-94) ← T. I în La Maj (1-24)
 - Punte (25-36)
 - G.T. II ← (a) în Mi Maj (= trison major descendent) (37-70)
 (b) în Mi Maj - la cello (71-78)
 Concl. (79-94) - la măs. 89-94 apare
 și o temă a concluziei

- Dezu. (95-151) ← Fara I (95-106) - dezvoltă elemente din T. I
 Fara II (107-136) - apare o temă nouă minoră,
 derivată din trisonul descendent specific T. II a;
 de la măs. 115, această nouă temă este dinamicizată
 progresiv
 Fara III (137-151) - elemente din T. I pregetând
 acordul de dominantă (V) al lui La Maj.

Sectia Aurea → - Repz. (152-280) ← T. I în La Maj. (152-163)
 Punte (164-178)
 G.T. II ← (a) în La Maj. (179-201)
 (b) în La Maj. (202-215)
 Concl. (216-231)

Coda (cu dezvoltare cadale specific lui Beethoven)
 (232-280); de la măs. 253 începe "coda codei"

→ P. II = Lied Tripartit (A B A' B' A'')

- A ← a (1-30) - La minor
 a' (31-82) - Mi minor cu modulații (Do Major)
 a (83-109) - La minor
 - B ← b (110-141) - La Major
 b' (142-161) - Mi Major
 b (162-176) - La Major
 - A' ← a (177-226) la fel ca A
 a' (227-277)
 a (278-305)
 - B' ← b (306-337) la fel ca B
 b' (338-357)
 b (358-392)
 - A'' ← a (393-422) la fel ca A
 a' (423-473)
 a (474-504)
 Coda (505-519)

(37)

→ P. III = Lied Monopartit - A < a'

A (1-18) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (1-8) - \text{tema la } \text{psion} \\ a' (9-18) - \text{tema la } \text{cello} \end{array} \right.$

→ P. IV = Sonata

- Exp. (19-75) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T. I (19-33) - \text{La Major} \\ \text{punte} (34-45) \\ T. II (46-60) - \text{Mi Major} \\ \text{Concluse} (61-75) \end{array} \right.$

- Dezv. (76-111) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Faza I} (76-88) - \text{elemente } T. I \\ \text{Faza II} (89-103) - \text{elemente } \text{punte} \\ \text{Faza III} (104-111) - \text{elemente } T. I \end{array} \right.$

Sectia Aurea → - Repr (112-220) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T. I (112-126) - \text{La Maj.} \\ \text{punte} (127-141) \\ T. II (142-156) - \text{La Maj.} \\ \text{Concl.} (157-172) \end{array} \right.$

Coda (cu dezvoltare cadute) (173-220);
de la măs. 207 - "code cadu"

Concl - bogăția materialului tematic; elemente cu caracter variational (în succesiunea ideilor) ce conferă un suflu gîndi-improvisatoric, potențat prin complexitatea planului armonic. (38)

Beethoven - Sonata IV pt. all / piano

- Sonata op. 102 (1815) fac tranziția spre
manile cventiste; se remarcă o reîntoarcere
a formelor baroce - ce includ însă un nou
conținut specific beethovenian.
- Sonata op. 102 nr. 1 poate subtitlul
"fazele Sonata" și are un pregnant caracter
ciclic; formele sunt concise și perfect echilibrate
- materialul tematic derivă dintr-un motiv
unic, bazat pe un tetracord descendent
(do-mi-la-sol), se apare pe parcursul
lucrării în diferite ipostaze.

(do - ...)
 lücken in differente ip...
 = lied Monopartit: $A \begin{pmatrix} a (1-16) \\ a' (17-27) \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \text{Do} \\ \text{Major} \end{matrix}$
 = motiv. generator

= lied Monopar $\Rightarrow$ a $(1+2)$
 Cu un caracter introductiv; material generator
 (tetrac. desc.) - pare chiar la inceput, expus de cello.

P. II = Sonata

II = Sonale
 - Exp. (28-75)
 T. I (28-39) - la minor
 punte (40-45)
 T. II (46-65) - di minor
 Concl. (66-75)
 (76-88) - elemento

Concl. (66-75)
Faza I (76-88) - elemente T. I
Faza II (89-93) - sunt coral
Faza III (94-97) - false repetitii (in Re minor)
Faza IV (98-100) - false repetitii (in Re minor)

Sectio Aures →

T. I (98 - 106) - la menor
 Punte (107 - 114)
 T. II (115 - 134)
 Concl. (135 - 144)
 Codo (145 - 154) - el punte T. I

(39)

formarea
a
unității

- P. III - Lied Bipartit (1-16)

- A (1-6) - Sol Major
 B (10-16) - heterenele elemente din P. I - Do Major
 (în spiritul ciclic al lucrării)
 punte (7-9) - Tema nouă (modul. Sol M → Do M).

- P. IV - Sonată

- Exp. (17-74) - Scanta^v introduce (17-20)
 T. I (21-38) - Do Major → (motivul generator inversat, ascendent)
 punte (39-50)
 T. II (51-58) - Sol Major
 Concl. (59-74)

- Dezv. (75-121)
 Faza I (75-93) - bastea se motivul generator inversat (ascendent)
 Faza II (94-113) - dezvoltare polifonică a motivului
 Faza III (114-121) - dinamizare

Secția
Aurea

- Repn. (122-183)
 T. I (122-139) - Do Major
 punte (140-159)
 T. II (160-167) - Do Major
 Concl. (168-183)
 Coda (cu dezvoltare cadală) (184-249),
 cu "Coda Coda" de la măs. 217.

x — x

Beethoven - Sonata V celor în prim

- Partea I = Sonata

- Exp $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{G.T. I} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 (1-12) \\ 2 (13-17) \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] \text{Re Major}$
 Concl. (18-21)

- punte (22-28)
 - T. II (29-42) - La Major
 - Concl. Exp. (43-53)

- Dezv. $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{F. I} (54-60) - \text{elemente din T. I} - 1 \\ \text{F. II} (61-83) - \text{elemente din T. I în punte} - \text{Do Major} \\ \text{Falsă Repriză} (84-88) - \text{Sol Major} \end{array} \right]$

- Repr. $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{G.T. I} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 (89-94) \\ 2 (95-97) \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] \text{Re Major}$

- punte (98-102)
 - T. II (103-116) - Re Major
 - Concl. Repr. (117-128)

- Coda (129-142) - dezvoltare codală pe elemente din T. II
 - Coda Coda (143-147)

Sectio Aurea →

- Partea a II-2 = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lied Tripartit Compus} \\ \text{Tema cu Variațiuni} \end{array} \right.$

- A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (1-8) = \text{Tema (quasi coral lutheran)} - \text{Re min.} \rightarrow \text{La min.} \\ a' (9-20) = \text{Variațiunea I - liberă în ornamentele} - \text{La min} \rightarrow \text{Re min.} \end{array} \right.$

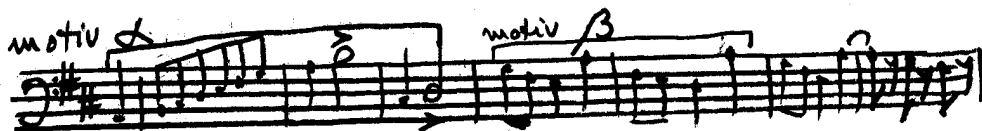
- punte (21-24)
 - B (Variațiunea II - de caracter) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b (25-33) \\ b' (34-39) \\ b'' (40-50) \end{array} \right. \text{Re Major}$

Sectio Aurea →

- A' $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (= \text{Var. III} - \text{strictă și ornamentală}) (54-58) - \text{Re min.} \rightarrow \text{La min.} \\ a' (= \text{Var. IV} - \text{liberă în ornamentele}) (59-66) - \text{La min.} \rightarrow \text{Re min.} \end{array} \right.$

- Coda / Punte - cutemă specifică (67-85) - mică dezvoltare codală, caracter modulatoriu:
 Re min → Si b Maj → Do min → Si b Maj → Re min → Do# min → Re Maj

- 2 -



- Partea a III = Fugă la 4 Voci

- Scanta (introducere (1-4)) - Re Major
- Expozitie (5-34)
 - Subiect la Vocea 3 (5-10) - cu motiv 1 (5-7) și motiv 2 (8) Re Major
 - Răspuns Tonal la Vocea 2 (11-16) în stretto
 - Subiect la vocea 1 (17-22) în stretto
 - Răspuns Tonal la vocea 4 (23-29) în stretto
 - Interludiu (30-34)
- Contraexpozitie (35-83)
 - Subiect la vocea 2 (35-41) - Re Major
 - Interludiu (42-46)
 - Răspuns la vocea 1 (47-54) - La Major
 - Interludiu (55-56)
 - Subiect la vocea 4 (57-62) - Re Major
 - Interludiu (63-72)
 - Răspuns la vocea 3 (73-83) - Si minor
- Dezvoltare / Divertisment (84-142),
modulații cromatice, secvențări, inversări;
texturări ritmice (de pildă S. la măs. 98-99,
prin augmentare)
- Punte (143-154) prin oprirea vocilor și apariția unui
nou motiv generat prin augmentarea unei celule
din motivul 1
- Repriza (155-244) - Re Major
 - S (155-159); R (160-164); interludiu (165-168);
 - S (169-173); interludiu (174-185); R și Pedală pe
 - dominantă (186-192); interludiu (193-198);
 - Pedală pe tonică (199-226)
- Coda (227-234) - Re Major
 - prima celulă a motivului 1 apare proiectată în
 - surmul ascendent și cel descendent, prin dinamizare
- Coda Coda (235-244) - Re Major
 - a doua celulă a motivului 1 apare intens dinamizată.

Sectia
Aurea

(42)

BEETHOVEN – Concert pentru vioara si orchestra

→ Partea I - Forma de Sonata (Exp. - Dezv. - Repr. - Coda)
cu Cadenză inclusă

- Dubla Expozitie (masurile 1-223)

- Expozitie I Orchestra (masurile 1-88)

Tema I (m. 1-27) Re Major

Tema II (m. 43-76) Re Major

Concluzie (m. 77-88)

- Expozitie II Vioara si Orchestra (m. 89-223)

Tema I (m. 101-134) Re Major

Tema II (m. 144-177) Do Major

Concluzie (m. 178-223)

- Dezvoltare (m. 224-364) ← faza 1 (224 - 246)
faza 2 (247 - 283)
faza 3 = dinamizare progresivă la violoncel (284 - 364)

- Repriza (m. 365-496)

Tema I (m. 365-383) Re Major

Tema II (m. 418-439) Re Major

Concluzie (m. 452-496)

- Coda (m. 497-535) ← faza 1 (497 - 510)
Cadenză = Tema II
faza III (Coda Coda) (511 - 535)

→ Partea a II-a – Forma de Lied tripartit variat (ABA' Coda)

- A (m. 1-40) – Tema (m. 1-10), Variatiunea I (m. 11-20), Variatiunea II (m. 21-30), Variatiunea III (m. 31-40)

- B (m. 41-55)

- A' (m. 56-65)

- Coda (cu reluarea B-ului) (m. 66-91)

→ Partea a III-a – Forma de Rondo-Sonata (ABA=Expozitie; C = Dezvoltare; ABA = Repriza) (Exp. Dezv. Repr. Coda)

Exp. { A (m. 1-45) = Tema I Re Major

{ B (m. 59-68) = Tema II La Major

{ A (m. 93-126) = Concluzie Expozitie

Dezv. → C (m. 127-158) = Dezvoltare

{ A (m. 174-218) = Tema I Re Major

{ B (m. 234-243) = Tema II Re Major

{ A (m. 256-268) = Concluzie Repriza

Coda (m. 269-360)

"Sectia Andea" ("Sectiunea de aur" = culminatie) :

- in partea I - la Repriza (m. 365)

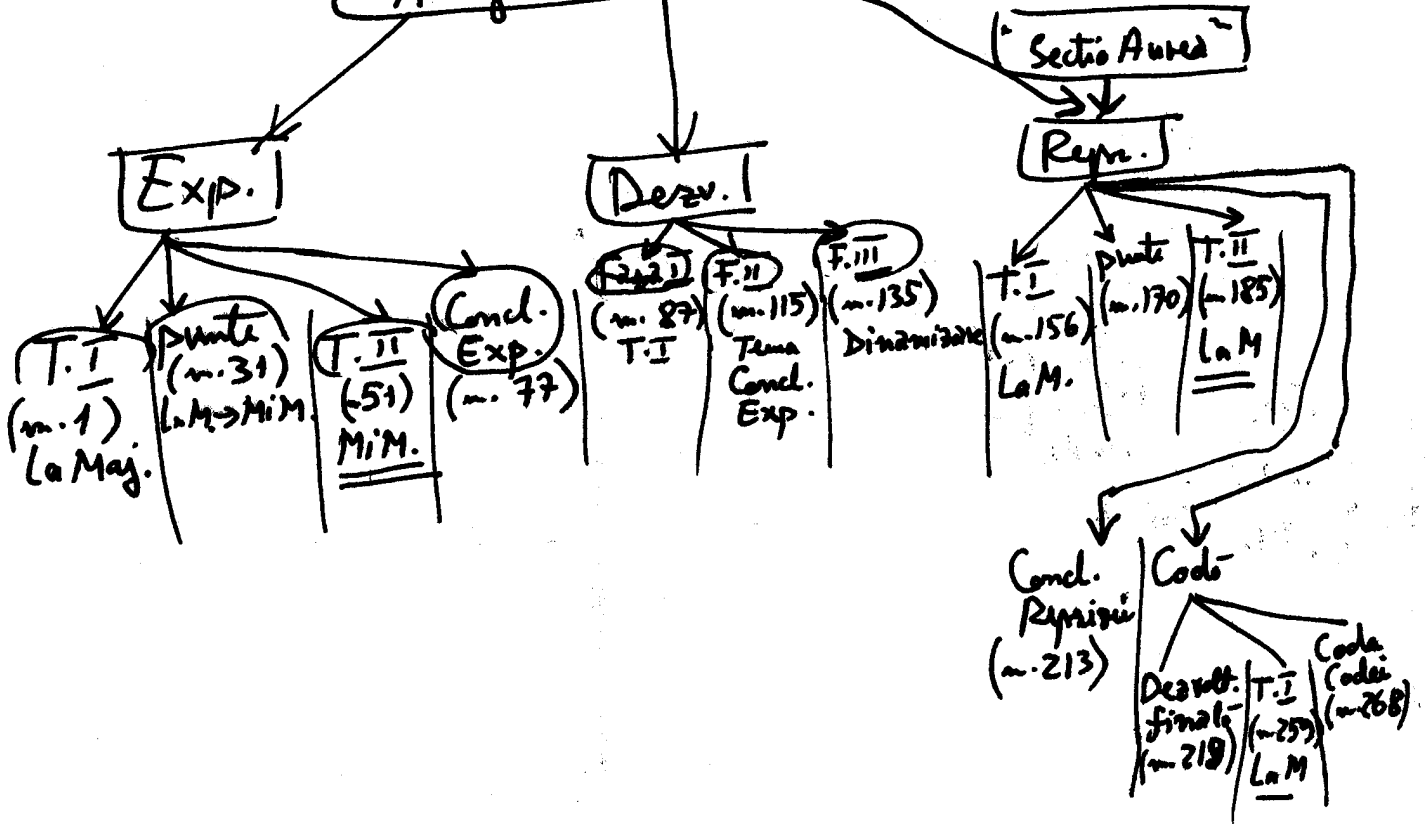
- in partea II - la A' (m. 56)

- in partea III - la Repriza (m. 174)

Probleme - Santa II pt vnu - 6' piam

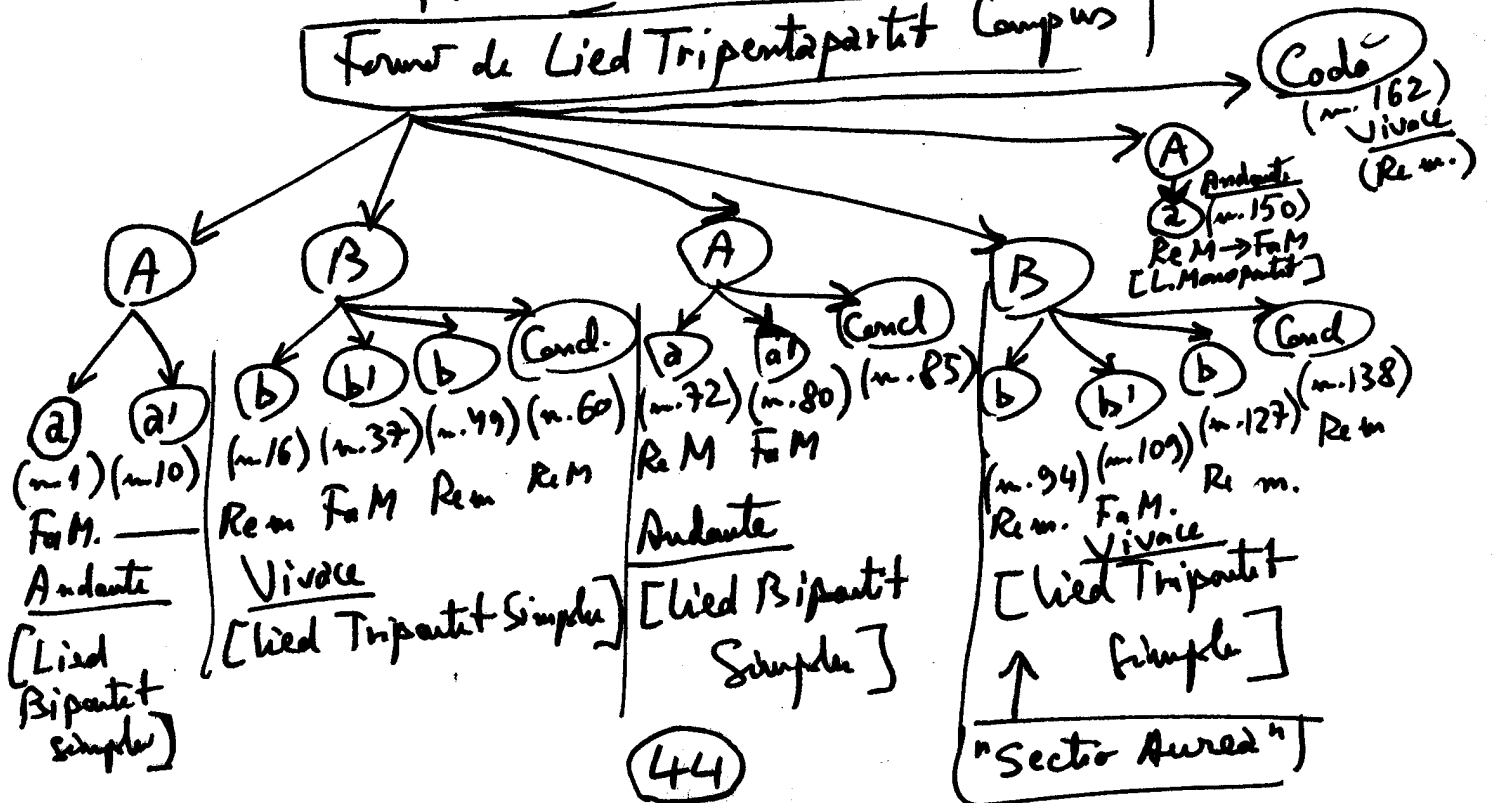
Partea I:

"Allegro de Santa"



Partea a II-a:

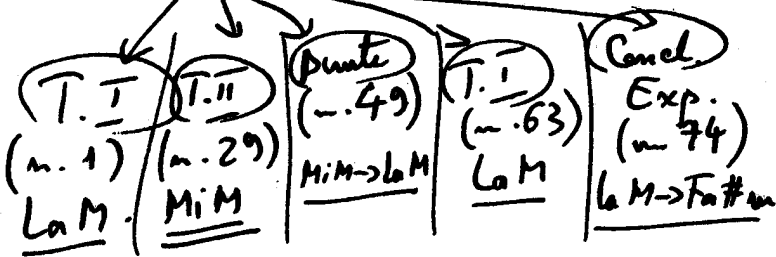
Forme de Lied Tripartit Campus



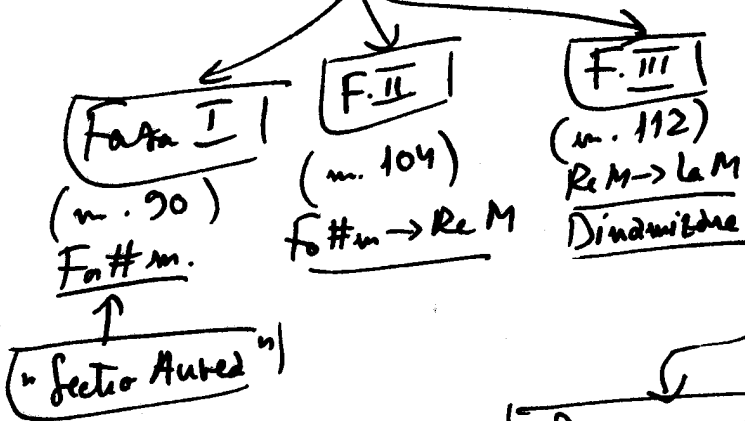
Parte a III - a

"Allegro de Savat"

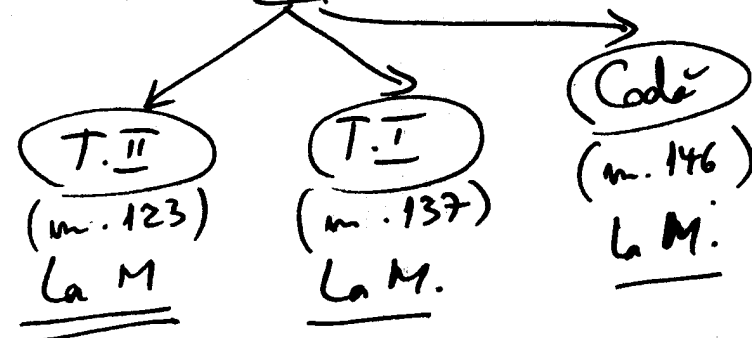
Exp



Deriv.



Rept. inversata



Berlioz - Sonata a III-a pt. violonci și pian

- P. I - "Allegro de Sonata"

- Expoziție {
 - Tema I (m. 1) ^{violonci} - Re minor
 - punte (m. 24)
 - Tema II (m. 48) ^{pian} - Fa Major
 - Concluzie exp. (m. 72)
- Dezvoltare {
 - Faza I (m. 84)
 - Faza II (m. 108)
 - Faza III (m. 120)
- Repetiție {
 - Tema I (m. 230) ^{violonci} - ~~Re~~ minor
 - punte amplă (m. 253)
 - Tema II (m. 286) - Re Major
(amănunțat lui Re minor.)
 - Concl. (m. 308)
 - Coda (m. 318)
 - (include o "coda a codii" - m. 358)

- P. II - "Sonata fără dezvoltare"

- Expoziție {
 - Tema I (m. 1) ^{violonci} - Re Major
 - punte (m. 17)
 - Tema II (m. 21) - La Major
 - Concl. (m. 29)
- Repetiție {
 - Tema I (m. 37) - Re Major
 - punte (m. 49)
 - Tema II (m. 53) - Re Major
 - Concluzie (m. 63)
 - Coda (m. 67)

- P. III - "All. de Sonata"

- Expositie { - Tema I (m. 1) - Fa# minor
 - Tema II (m. 54 cu aufstakt violar) - La Major

- Desvoltare { - Faza I (m. 65)
 - Faza II (m. 91)
 - Faza III (m. 105)

- Repetiție { - Tema I (m. 115) - Fa# minor
 - Tema II (m. 144 cu aufstakt) - Fa# minor
 - Coda (m. 155)

- P. IV - "Allegro de Sonata"

- Expositie { - Introducere scurta (m. 1) - Re minor
 - Tema I (m. 5) - Re minor, expus de violon
 - Punte (m. 17) - modulare de la Re minor la Do Major
 - Grup Tematic II
 - T. II₁ (m. 39) - Do Major, expus de pian
 - T. II₂ (m. 77) - La minor, expus de violon
 - Concl. G.T. II (m. 96)
 - Concl. exp. (m. 108)

- Desv. { - Faza I (m. 114) - banta pe motive din T. I = tesa
 - Faza II (m. 130) - banta pe motive din G.T. II = antitese
 - Faza III (m. 172) = sinteza T. I / G.T. II = Secția Aurea (Climax)

- Repetiție inversată { - T. II₁ (m. 218) - Fa Major (= rel. maj. a ton. de bază)
 - T. II₂ (m. 256) - Re minor
 - Concl. G.T. II (m. 276) - include T. II₂ (m. 287)
 - T. I (m. 297) - Re minor
 - Concl. (m. 307)
 - Coda (m. 311) - Coda coda (m. 331)

Brahms - Sonata I în mi minor op.38 pentru violoncel și pian

- [Partea I] - Formă de Allegro de Sonata

- Exp. - T. I (mi minor, liric) - m. 1-20 (+ reluare primă)
- (m. 1-91) - Punte (T. I în Do major cu tr. 6 cob.) - m. 34-57
- T. II (hi minor, dramatic) - m. 58-65 (+ reluare primă)
- Concl. exp. - m. 79-91
- Derz. - Faza I ($\approx$ T. I - modulatoriu) - m. 92-125
- (m. 92-161) - Faza II ($\approx$ T. II - modulatoriu) - m. 126-144
- Faza III (dramatică, figurativă arm. + pedale, extenuată) - m. 145-161
- Repr. - T. I (mi minor, liric) - m. 162-181 (+ reluare primă)
- (m. 162-281) - Punte (T. I în Fa major tr. 6 cob.) - m. 195-218
- T. II (mi minor, dramatic) - m. 219-226 (+ reluare primă)
- Concl. repr. - m. 240-264
- Coda (liric) - m. 265-281

- [Partea a II-a] - Formă de Lied Tripartit compus

- $A (a' a' a'' a)$ Bip. cu uile repr. $B (b(x2) b'(x2))$ Bip. simplă $A (a' a' a'' a)$ Bip. cu uile repr. = reluare A
- A - a (la minor, uile - m. 1-15), a' (la minor, primă - m. 16-29), a'' (re major + modulatoriu - m. 30-59), a (la minor, uile - m. 60-76)
 - B - scurte introducere (m. 77-78), b (fa# minor - m. 79-89), b' (fa# minor + modulatoriu - m. 90-108), Concluzie - Punte (m. 109-115)

- [Partea a III-a] - Sinteri All. de S. și Fugă dublă

- Exp. - Grup Tem. Princ. (mi minor) - Subiect 1 (m. 1-4, primă)
- (m. 1-75) (m. 1-60) (caracter triplu, baroc) - Răspuns Tonal 1 (m. 5-8, uile)
- Subiect 1 (m. 9-12, primă) + S. 2 (uile)
- Interludiu (m. 13-15)
- S. 2 (m. 16-19, uile) + S. 1 (primă)
- R. Tonal 2 (m. 20-21, primă) + S. 1 (uile)
- expuneri succesive (în defuncte tonalit.)
- cu S. 1 în formă de cede și în vari. (ghebe)
- T. II (m. 61-75) (sol major) - Contrast = caracter giocoso
- Derz. = Divertissement (m. 76-135): Faza I ($\approx$ S. 1 - m. 76-94);
- F. II ($\approx$ S. 2 - m. 95-114); F. III (dramatică, motive sup. paralele - m. 115-135);
- Repr. Concentrată (m. 136-198) - dar Gr. T. Princ. (m. 136-174)
- Coda (dramatică - Pînă Partea) (m. 175-198)

Brahms - Sonata a II-a în Fa Major op. 99 pentru violoncel și pian

→ Partea I - Formă de Sonata

- Exp. - T. I (1-21) - Fa Maj.
- punte (22-33)
- T. II (34-59) - Do Maj.
- Concluzie (60-65)
- Dezv. - Faza I (66-73) - Fa # min
- Faza II (74-91) - cromaticizări; secvențări
- Faza III (92-127) - dinamizare
- Repriză - T. I (128-150) - Fa Maj.

Sectio Aurea

- - T. II (151-177) - Fa Maj.
- Coda (178-211) - cu dezvoltare codală (terminală)

→ Partea II - Lied Tripartit Compus

- A < a1 (1-11) - Fa # Maj.
- a2 (12-19) - Fa # Maj.
- B < b1 (20-32) - Fa min.
- punte (33-44) - Re b Maj, cu modulații cromatice

S.A.

- - A < a1 (45-55) - Fa # Maj.
- a2 (56-62) - Re Maj.
- Coda < a1 (63-65) - Fa # Maj.
- b1 (66-71) - Fa # Maj. - temă B-b1

→ Partea III - Lied Tripartit Compus

- A < a (1-50) - Fa min.
- a' (51-84) - Mi min.
- a (85-125) - Fa min.
- punte scurtă (126-128)
- B < b (129-144) - Fa Maj.
- b' (145-179) - Re b Maj.
- b (180-191) - Fa Maj.
- punte scurtă (192-195)

S.A.

- - A (reluare)

→ Partea IV - Rondo Sonata

- A < a1 (1-16)] Fa Maj. = G.T. I
- a2 (17-22)]
- B-b1 (23-44) - La min = T. II
- A < a1 (45-51)] Fa Maj. = Concluzie
- punte (52-56)]

= Exp.

- C-c1 (57-84) - Si b min, Temă asemănătoare p. II - B-b1 (caracter ciclic) = Dezv.

S.A.

- A < a1 (85-95) - Sol b Maj (falsă repriză)
- a2 (96-101) - Fa Maj. (repriză reală) G.T. I
- B-b1 (102-125) - Re min (= relativă F Maj.) = T. II
- punte (126-128)
- A-a1 (129-144) - Fa Maj. = Coda

= Repriză

Brahms - Sonata Nr. 2 Op. 120 Nr. 2 pentru claviură (violă), 1894

- Partea I = Sonata

- Exp. - T. I (1-21) - Mi b M
- (1-55) - T. II (22-39) - Si b M
- Concl. Exp. (40-47)
- Punte (48-55)

- Dezv. - Faza I (56-64) - Si b M, cromatizări T. I
- (56-102) - Faza II (65-88) - Sol m, cromatizări T. II
- Faza III (89-102) - tr. V Mi b M, cromatizări dinamizate

- Repr. - T. I (103-119) - Mi b M
- (103-173) - T. II < Dob M (120-125)
- Mi b M (126-137)

(S.A.)

- Concl. Repr. (138-145) - Mi b M
- Punte (146-153) - Sol M
- Coda (154-161) - dezvoltare coda (terminabilă)
- Concl. Coda (162-173)

- Partea II = Lied Tripartit Compus

- A - a (1-27) - Mi b m
- (1-80) - a' (28-36) - Dob m
- a (37-48) - Mi b m
- Concluzie (49-80) - Mi b m

- B - b (81-108) - Si b M
- (81-138) - b' (109-120) - Sol# M
- b (121-133) - Si m
- Punte (134-138) - Si M → Mi b M

(S.A.) →

- A' - a (139-167) - Mi b m
- (139-223) - a' (168-176) - Dob m
- a (177-188) - Mi b m
- Concl. (189-205) - Mi b m
- Coda (206-223) - Mi b m, cu inflexiuni

./.

- Partea III = Temă cu Variațiuni

- Temă (1-14) - Mi b M;
- Var. I (15-38) - Mi b M - motiv derivat din temă și secvențat;
- Var. II (39-52) - Mi b M - figurativ;
- Var. III (53-66) - Mi b M - var. de caracter;
- Var. IV (67-80) - Mi b M - var. armonică;
- Var. V (81-107) - Mi b M - la omorînd; var. ornamentală;
- Var. VI (108-155) - Mi b M - var. liberă;
- Var. VII (156-173) - Mi b M - dinamizare pe celula motivică inițială, ce este secvențată în formă concentrată

(S.A.) →

α — α

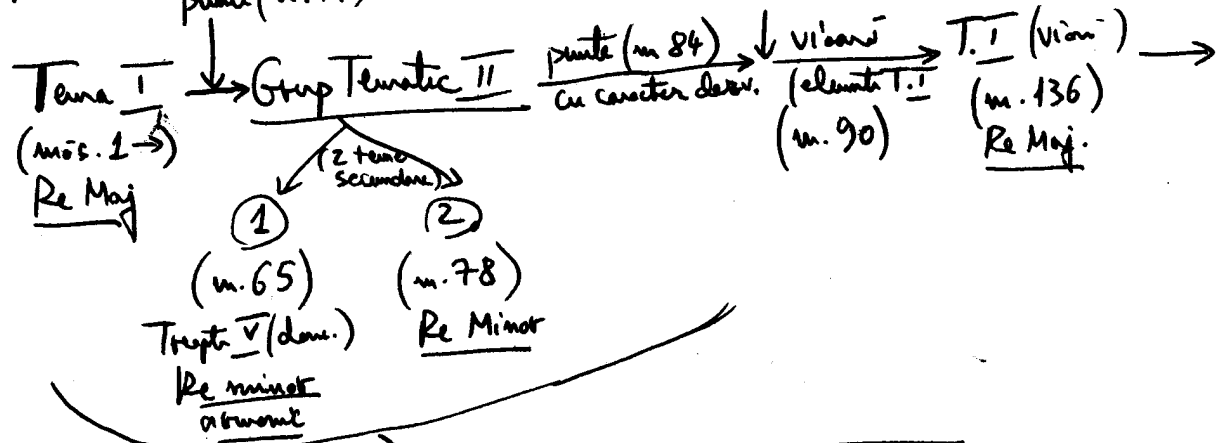
Johannes Brahms: Concert pt. violon și orch. op. 77

Partea I (= formă de "Allegro de Sonata")

Dublă Exp. - Dezv.	Repriza
T.I - G.T.II (1+2) - Faza I - III	T.I - G.T.II - Cond. - Coda
- T.I - G.T.II - Cond.	

Dublă Expoziție

Exp. 1 (ORCH.) Exp. 2 (violon) →



(Exp. 2) → G.T. II (violon) → Concluzia Exp. (orch.) (m. 260)

① (m. 204) La Maj.
 ② (m. 246) La min.

Dezvoltare

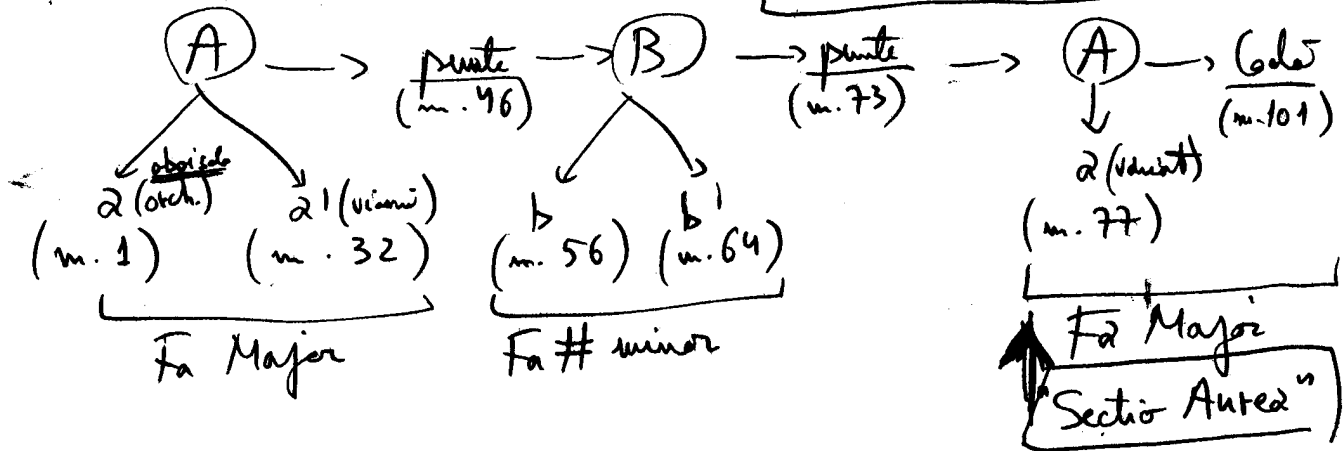
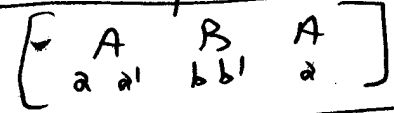
Faza I (elemente din T. I și T. II 1) (m. 272) La minor → Faza II (dev. motiv ritmic derivat din T. II 2) (m. 303) → Faza III (dinamicitate) (m. 340)

Repriza = "Secția Antecodă"

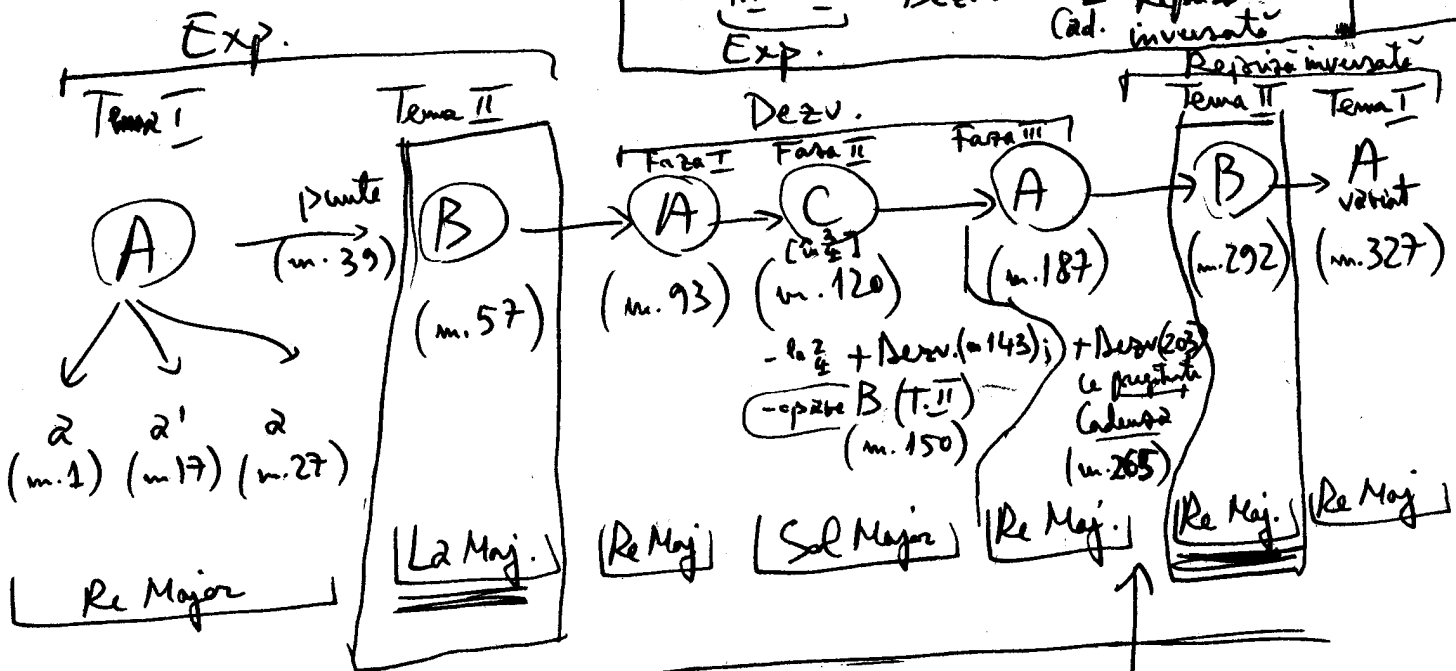
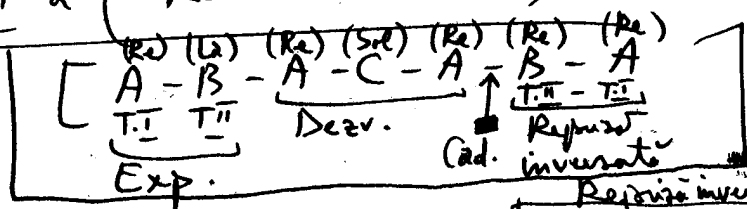
T. I (orch.) (m. 481) Re Maj. → G.T. II (violon) (m. 601) → Concluzie (oral cu elemente T. I) (m. 614) → Cadență (violon solo) (m. 626) → Coda (v. tot orch.) (m. 627)

G.T. II (violon) (m. 543) → ① Fa# Maj. → ② (m. 587) Re minor (diminuat Re Maj.) (= finalit. de bas)

• Punte a II-a ("Lied Tripartit Compus")



• Punte a III-a ("Rondo-Sonata")



"Cadente" (m. 266)

marcheas
"Sectia Aurea"

- Compus: 1878;
- Prima auditie:

ianuarie 1879 la Leipzig;

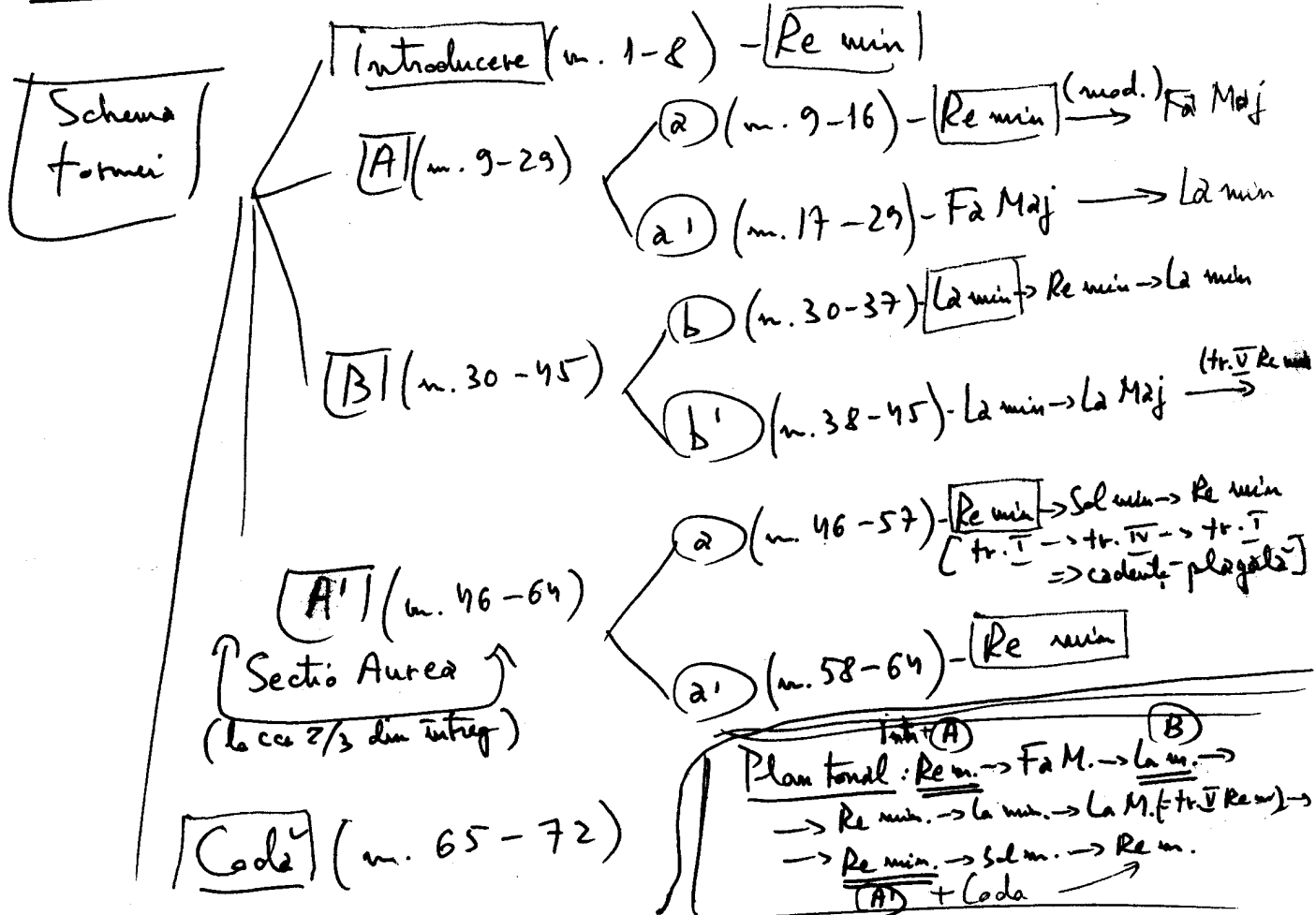
avand ca solist pe Joseph Joachim

R. Schumann: "Märchenbilder" (= "File de poveste" / "Imagini de poveste")

→ Macrostructură: pentru violă & pian, Op. 113 (1851)

⇒ caracter specific (poetic, epic, "fantastic")
"liber" → poeză rubat, quasi-improvizandă

Formă de lied tripartit compus



→ Microstructură:

- motiv ^{ternar} cu 2 accente
pe cadente de sorginte plagală

acc. metric acc. expresiv

3 4 | IIII | II

I — IV (și derivate)

- material proliferă prin secretați în diferite tonalități, într-o quasi-modulație continuă
- configurația texturii discantului (= melodiei) este antifonică, responsorială (= dialog violă/pian)

-1/2- → Schumann - Cello Concerto { Caracter cíclic = legătură fenomenologică între părți, unitate modală în a părților I-III, circulația liberă a tonurilor (vezi puntea părții II)

Op. 129 (1850)

→ P. I → Exp. - Introducere: La min., cadență plagală (I-IV-I) - m. 1-4
(= formă de sonată)
- T. I: La min. - m. 5-33
- Punte: La min. → Do Maj. - m. 34-49
- T. II: Do Maj. - m. 50-95
- Concl.: Do Maj. → Fa Maj. - m. 96-104

→ Dezv. - Faza I: Fa Maj. (elemente T. II) - m. 105-133
- Faza II: Fa Maj. → modulații (secvențiale) - m. 134-152
- Faza III: Fa# min. (T. I în falșă repetiție) - m. 153-175
→ Repr. - T. I: La min. - m. 176-204
- Punte: La min. → La Maj. - m. 205-217
- T. II: La Maj. - m. 218-263
- Concl. și totodată punte spre P. II | m. 264-279 = Concl. P. I
m. 280-285 = Punte

→ P. II → A - a: Fa Maj. - m. 285-294
- a': Do Maj. → Fa Maj. - m. 295-302
→ B - b: Fa Maj. - m. 303-311
- a'': Fa Maj. - m. 312-319
- Punte spre P. III - Tema I din P. I: La min. - 320-327
(evidențiat caracterul cíclic al lucrării) - Tema P. II: Do Maj. - 328-330
- punte pr.-zisă în formă de recitativ, inflexiune spre Re minor - m. 331-344
(= trupa II în La minor ⇒ cadență plagală)
(a în introducere P. I)

Secția Aurea

→ P. III - Exp. → G.T. I → (a) La min. (pe cadență perfectă compusă I-IV-V) - m. 345-364
(= formă de grup tematic) → (a') Do Major - m. 365-401
La minor

(= formă de sonată)
- Punte: La minor → Do Maj. (Fa M) - m. 402-409
- T. II: Do Major - m. 410-463

- Concl. Exp.: Do Maj. → Si Maj. - m. 464-475.
→ Dezv. - Faza I: Si Maj. (elemente T. I-a) - m. 476-493
- Faza II: La min. (modulații, secvențiale) - m. 494-531
- Faza III: Si b Maj. (dinamizare motiv T. I-a) - m. 532-548

→ Repr. - G.T. I → (a) La min. - m. 549-568
(a') Do Maj. → La min. - m. 569-605
- Punte: La min. → Re Maj. → La Major - m. 606-613
- T. II: La Major - m. 614-667
- Concl. + punte - m. 668-684
- Cadență - m. 685-721
- Coda - m. 722-756

-2/2-

Analiza Schenkeriană (sistem Heinrich Schenker)

Summary of Form

- Part I (Sonata Form) -

Exposition

Theme 1: I (A minor) - Transition: I-III - Theme 2: III - Closing Theme (III)
1-33 34-49 50-95 96-104

Development:

Part 1 - Part 2 - Part 3 (various "Keys")
105-133 134-152 153-175

Reprise

Theme 1: I - Transition: I - Theme 2: I - Closing Theme/Transition
176-204 205-217 218-263 264-279 280-285

- Part II (Two-Part Form with Reprise) - (Rounded Binary Form)

A - A' - B - A
VI III VI VI
285-294 295-302 303-311 312-319

Transition (with T. I/1 and T. II)
Part 1: I - Part 2: III - Part 3: IV
320-327 328-330 331-344

- Part III (Sonata Form) -

Exposition

Theme 1: I - Transition: I-III - Theme 2: III - Closing Theme (III)

Part 1 - Part 2

345-364 365-401 402-409 410-463 464-475

Development

Part 1 - Part 2 - Part 3 (various "Keys")
476-493 494-531 532-548

Reprise

Theme 1: I - Transition: I - Theme 2: I - Closing Th./Transition - Cadenza - Coda

Part 1 - Part 2

549-568 569-605 606-643 614-667 668-684 685-721 722-756

Schubert: Cvatet op. 29 (1824)

→ I -) Sonata

- Exp. (1-100)
 T. I (3-31)
 Punte (32-58) - meditatione
 T. II (59-68) - Do Major
 Concl. Exp. (69-100)

La minor (3-22)
 La Major (23-31)

- Repr. (101b-167)
 Fosa I (101b-125) - elemento T. I
 Fosa II (130-140) - elemento T. II
 Fosa III (141-167) - elemento T. I
dinamizante

- Repr. (168-296)
 (se Seccio Aurea)
 T. I (170-189) - La Minor → La Major
 Punte (188-221)
 T. II (222-231) - La Major
 Concl. Repr. (232-265)
 Coda (266-296)

⇒ II -) Sonata per 5 strumenti

- Exp. (1-52)
 T. I (1-16b) - Do Major
 Punte (17-27)
 T. II (28-42) - Sol Major
 Concl. Exp. (43-52)

- Repr. (53-125)
 T. I (53-68) - Do Major
 Punte (69-95)
 T. II (96-109) - Do Major ← Seccio Aurea
 Concl. Repr. (110-117)
 Coda (118-125)

→ III Lied Tripartit Compus

- (A) = Allegretto

(a) (1-20)

(a') (21-79)

Punte (79-81)

- (B) = Trio

(b) (1-10)

(b') (11-30)

Punte (31-34)

- (A) = Allegretto (da capo) - pe Sección Nueva

→ IV Suite para desarrollo

- Exp.
(1-129)

T. I (1-76) - La Mayor

Concl. T. I (77-36)

Punte (37-71)

T. II (72-103)

Concl. T. II (104-112)

Concl. Exp. (113-129)

Do # minor

- Repr.
(130-318)

T. I (130-159) - La Mayor

Concl. T. I (160-216) - desarrollata ! (S.M.)

Punte (217-253)

T. II (254-269)

Concl. T. II (270-278)

Concl. Repr. (279-291)

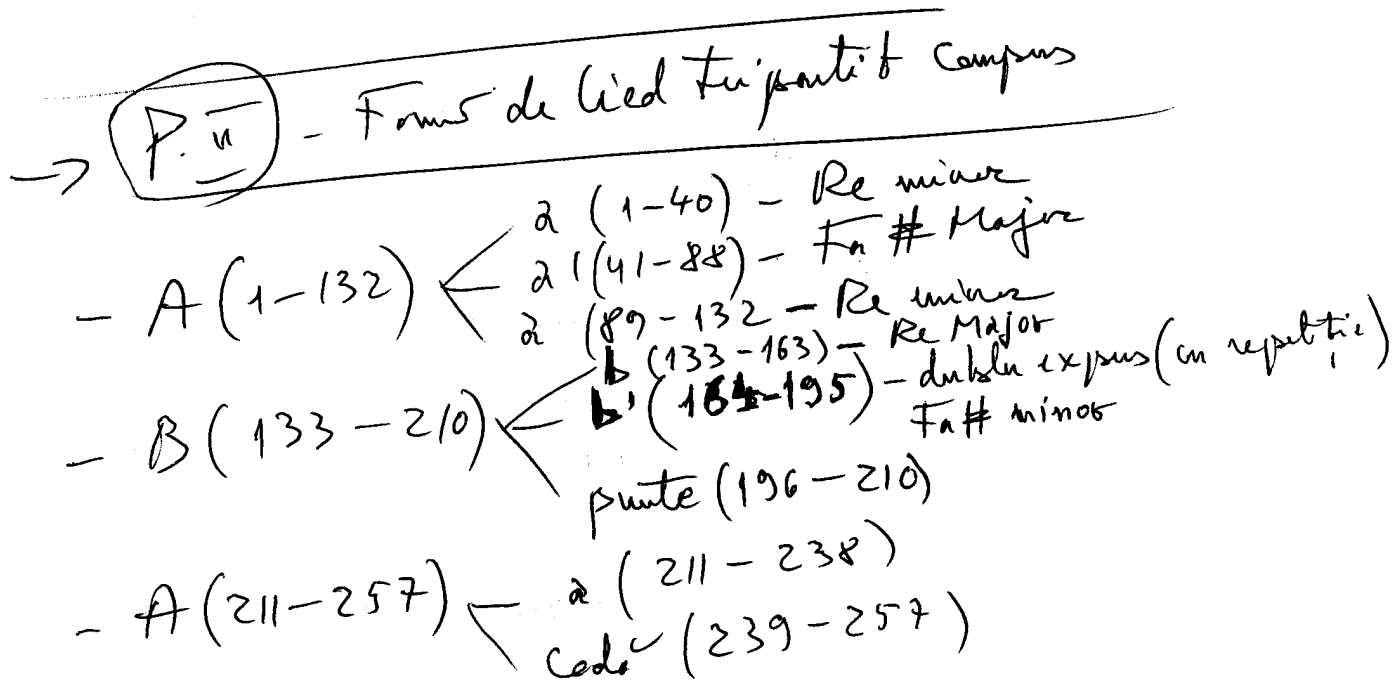
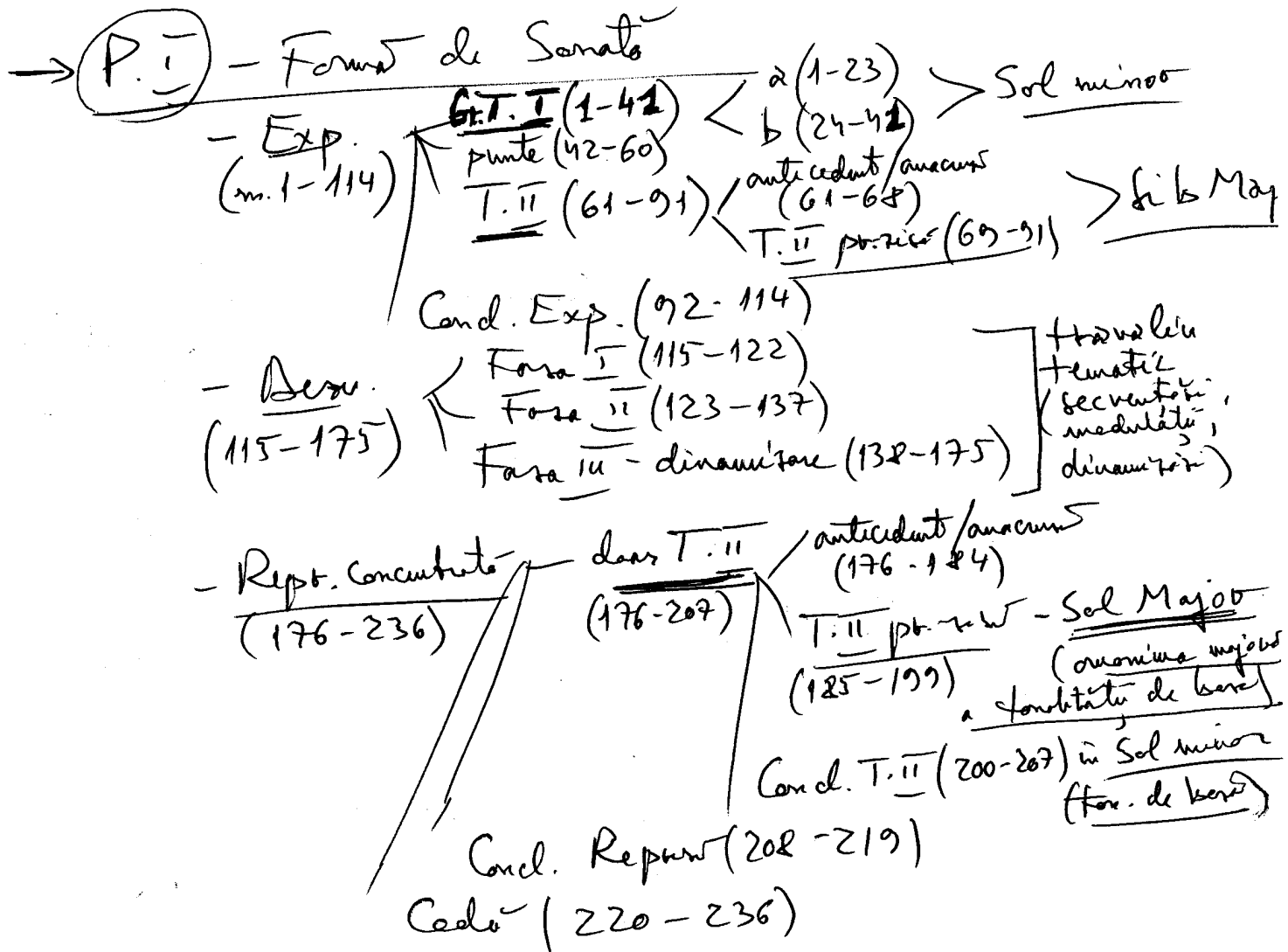
Coda (292-318) - elemento T. I

Fa # minor

(belated minor)
La Mayor

- 1/2 -

Chopin - Sonata op. 65 pt. alto / piano



- 2/2 -

→ P. III - Formă de lied monopartit simplu

- A₁ (2) (1-17) - Sib Major - modulație continuă
(1-27) | Coda (18-27) - Sib minor → Sib Major

→ P. IV - Formă de Sonata

- Exp. (1-72)
 T. I (1-18) - Re minor - modulatoriu
punte (19-29) - Lab Maj → Do min
Gr. T. II (30-56)
 a (30-44)
 b (45-56)
 Do minor
Concl. Exp (57-72)

- Dezov. (73-147)
 F. I (73-109)
 F. II (110-135)
 F. III - dinamică (136-147)
 transilin
fematic
(securitate,
modulație,
dinamică)

- Repr. concitato (148-199)
 dear T. I (148-164) - în Re minor
(ton. de bas)

Coda în Sol Major (cantație ton. de bas a p. I)
(pt. p. IV și pt. intruziune Sonata)
- reliefează caracterul ciclic
 foarte important

Bazătură generală:

- Caracter ciclic (temele p. I - IV sunt invadate), subliniat și prin planul formal (ex: Coda p. IV e și Coda intruziune Sonata)
- modulație continuă → caracter quasi-improvisatoric.
- aplicarea liberă a schemelor formale (Sonata și lied)
- planurile dinamice și agogice subliniază caracterul quasi-improvisatoric - ca ipoteză a unei concepții luminoase romantice

Paganini: Concert Nr. 1 pt. violon & orchestra

Partea I - formă de Allegro de Sonata -

→ Duble Exponție

1.) Exp. orchestra

- Tema I₁ (măs. 1) - Re Maj., caracter introductiv
- Tema I₂ (măs. 12) - Re Major
- Concluzia T. I (m. 28)
- punte (m. 32) - modulare spre La Major
- Tema II (m. 43) - La Major
- Tema I₂ (măs. 62) - Re Major
- Concluzia exp. orchestra (m. 79)

2.) Exponția solistului

- Tema I₁ (m. 95) - Re Maj., caracter introductiv
- Tema I₂ (m. 110) - Re Major
- punte (m. 127) - modulare spre La Major
- Tema II (m. 143) - La Major
- Tema II variată (m. 164) - La Major
- cu rol de concluzie a exponției

→ Dezvoltare

- Faza I (m. 198) - doar orchestra
- la măs. 221 apare o temă de sinteză ["Maggiore"] în Si Major

- Faza II (m. 231) - intră solistul
- quasi Cadenza 1 (m. 231)
- Temă de sinteză, variată (m. 235) (= T.S. 1)

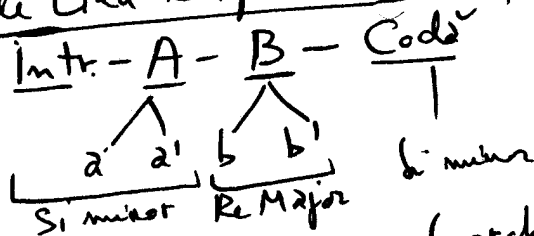
- 2 -

- gura Codreasa 2 (m. 243)
- Tema de sinteză variată - (m. 247)
- o nouă variație a temei de sinteză - (m. 260)
- Faza III - Tema de sinteză la violon (m. 280)
- ("Maggiore") - Si Major
- Variația temei de sinteză - (m. 290)
- (t.s. 3)
- repetiția temei (m. 302)
- Si a T. II (m. 307)

→ Repetă inversată

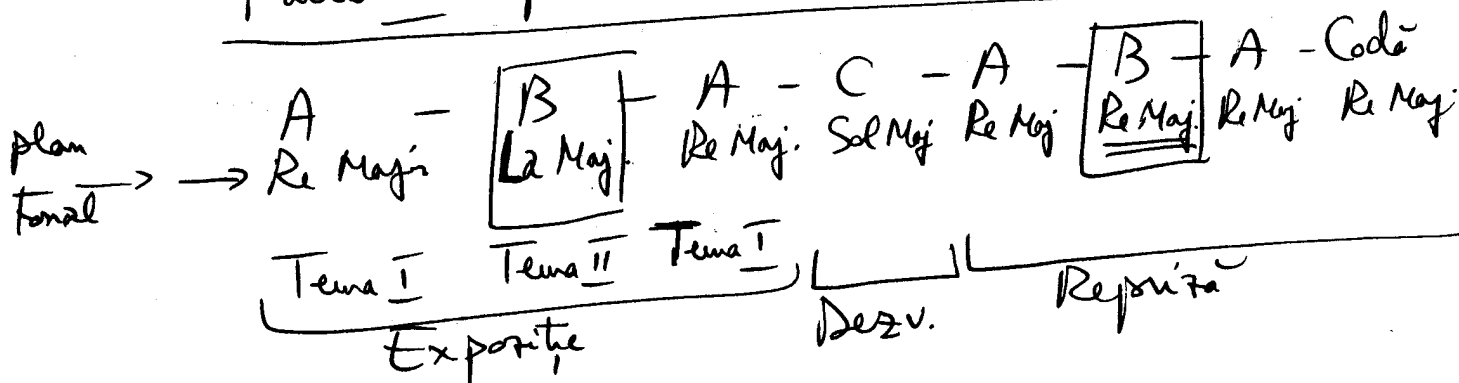
- T. II (m. 311) - Re Major
- (translație de bas)
- T. I₂ (m. 332) - Re Maj.
- Concluzie (m. 340)
- Coda (m. 366)
- Coda ad lib. (m. 378)
- Concluzia Codeli (m. 380)

- Partea II - Formă de Lied Bipartit Compus



- Introducere (m. 1) - Si minor (orchestr.)
- A - a (m. 8) - Si minor (solo)
- a' (m. 19) - Si minor - modulare spre Re Major
- B - b (m. 31) - Re Major
- b' (m. 43) - Re Maj. - modulare spre Si minor
- Coda (m. 56) - Si minor - în final Si Major
- ("majorul lui Bach")

- Partea III - formă de "Rondo - Sonata"



- Expozitie - (A) = Tema I (m. 1) - Re Major
(= grup tematic)

- T. I₁ (m. 1)
- T. I₂ (m. 31)
- Concluzia T. I (m. 46)
- puncte (m. 67) - modulator spre La Major

- (B) = Tema II (m. 94) - La Major
(= grup tematic)

- T. II₁ (m. 94)
- T. II₂ (m. 126)
- T. II₂ variată (m. 142)
- Quasi Cadenza viosă (m. 170)
- puncte (m. 182) - modulator spre Re Major

- (A) = Tema I (m. 206) - Re Major
(= grup tematic)

- T. I₁ (m. 206)
- T. I₂ (m. 234)
- Concluzie (m. 254) - se termina pe treapta I din Re Major, care este si tr. V (dominanta) din Sol Major - deci modulator spre

- Desvoltare - (C) (m. 271) - Sol Major

- c (m. 271)
- c₁ (m. 322) - la o variație
- punte (m. 349) - modulator spre Re Major

- Repriza - (A) = Tema I (m. 365) - Re Major
(= grup tematic)

- T. I₁ (m. 365)
- T. I₂ (m. 386)
- punte (m. 395)

- (B) = Tema II (m. 402) - Re Major

- apare în forma T. II₂ (m. 402)
- T. II₂ variație (m. 418)
- Quasi Cadenză viroasă (m. 446)

- (A) = Tema I (m. 458) - Re Major

- apare în forma T. I₁ variație, cu rol de concluzie a tezei
- Coda (m. 474)

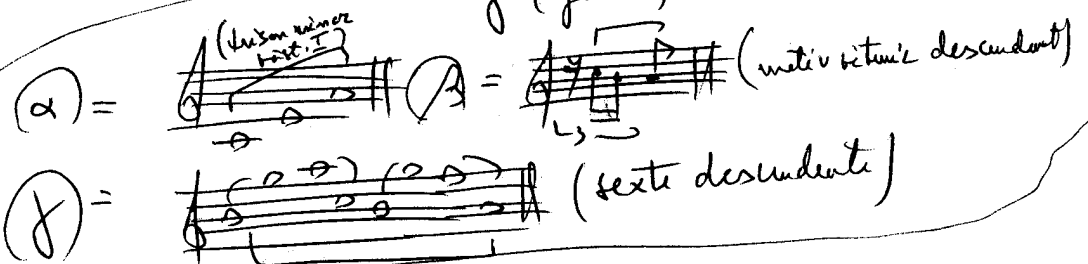
X ————— X

Dumk - Tró Dumki (Tró Nr. 4, 1891)

- Caracteristică generală:

- "Dumki" derivă din "Dum-Ka" = cântec popular slav
alternând stările de bucurie și tristețe

- consecințe în plan formal
 - structură bipartită, de tip sonat
 - numeroase modulații la
unorino și la relative
(alternând Majorul cu minorul)
 - configurații ciclice, bazate
pe motivele α (alfa), β (beta) și
 γ (gamma):



- structurat în 6 părți în formă de sergiute populare:
lied bipartit dublu (p. I și II), lied bipartit compus (p. III, IV și V)
și rondo (p. VI).

→ (P. I) = lied bipartit dublu - AB A'B'

- A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (n. 1-12)} \\ a' \text{ (n. 13-34)} \end{array} \right\}$ Mi' minor
- B (n. 35-72) - Mi' Maj.
- A' $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (n. 73-81)} \\ a' \text{ (n. 82-102)} \end{array} \right\}$ Mi' minor
- B1 (n. 103-137) - Mi' Maj.

→ (P. II) = lied bipartit dublu - AB A'B'

- A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (n. 138-152) } \text{Do\# minor/Major} \\ a' \text{ (n. 153-162) } \text{Do\#} \end{array} \right\}$ alternanți Do\# minor / Major
- B $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (n. 163-178) } \text{Do\# minor} \\ b \text{ (n. 179-210) } \text{Do\# minor} \\ b' \text{ (n. 211-226) } \text{secvență} \\ b'' \text{ (n. 227-234) } \text{Do\# minor} \end{array} \right\}$

punte incluzând și Cadență violoncel (n. 235-253)

- 2 -
- A' $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (n. 254-266) - Do \# \text{ minor / Major} \\ a' (n. 267-276) - Do \# \text{ Major} \\ a'' (n. 277-283) - Do \# \text{ min} \end{array} \right.$
- punte cu secvență și mai contrastantă dinamică,
ca un început de dezvoltare (n. 284-294)
- B' $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b (n. 295-318) - Do \# \text{ min.} \\ b' (n. 319-332) - Do \# \text{ min., caracter conclusiv.} \end{array} \right.$

(P. III) = lied tripartit compus - ABA' Coda

- A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (333-374) - La \text{ Maj.} \\ a' (375-385) - Fa \# \text{ Maj.} \\ a'' (386-400) - La \text{ Maj.} \end{array} \right.$
- B $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b (401-425) - La \text{ min.} \\ b' (426-450) - La \text{ min.} \\ b'' (452-466) - La \text{ Maj. (temă ală pe 7+)} \end{array} \right.$
- A' (467-496) - La Maj.
- Coda (497-514) - La Maj.

(P. IV) = lied tripartit compus - ABA' Coda

- A (triptartit) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (515-536) - Re \text{ minor} \\ a' (537-545) - Fa \text{ Maj.} \\ a'' (546-563) - Re \text{ minor} \\ a''' (564-586) - Re \text{ Major} \\ a'''' (587-604) - Re \text{ min.} \end{array} \right.$
- B $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b (605-614) \\ b' (615-636) \end{array} \right\} Re \text{ Maj.}$
- $b'' (637-646) \approx \text{punte modulatorie}$
- A' (647-662) - Re min.
- Coda (663-684) - Re Maj.

(P. V) = lied tripartit compus - ABA' Coda

- A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (685-713) - Mi \flat \text{ Maj.} \\ a' (714-734) - Mi \flat \text{ minor} \end{array} \right.$
- B (735-756) Fa $\#$ min.
- Punte (757-767) - modulatorie
- A' $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (764-799) - Mi \flat \text{ Maj.} \\ a' (780-823) - Mi \flat \text{ min.} \end{array} \right.$
- Coda (824-844) - La b min., opoziție Mi b min.

(A VI) - Rondo: Intr. - A - B - punte - A' - C - A''

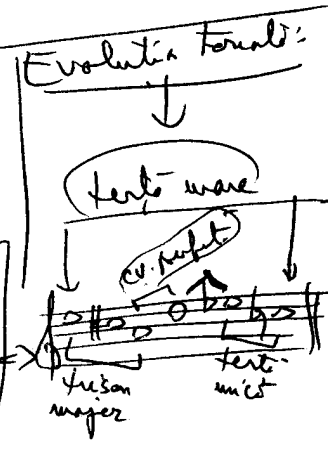
- Introducere (845-866) - Do minor
- A (867-904) - Do minor
- punte (905-930) - Do Maj', c/sar' Do min (917)
- B (931-954) - Do min, în final Do Maj'
- punte (955-969) - Do min → Fa min (elemente din intr.)
- A' (970-1007) - Fa min
- C (1008-1019) - Do Maj'
- A'' (1020-1050) - Do Maj' - în final cu alternanță la armonizare (Do min) - caracter concluziv.

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Concluzii

- Plan tonal general foarte variat.

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<u>Mi</u>	<u>Do#</u>	<u>La</u>	<u>Re</u>	<u>Mib</u>	<u>Do</u>
(M/m)	(M/m)	(M/a)	(m/M)	(M/a)	(m/M)
		fa#m	faM	labm	fa'm



- Material tematic foarte unitar (derivând din motivele A, B, C, f), cu apariții ciclice
- Omogenitatea formei impune analiza ei ca un întreg, ca o structură monolitică, proiectând în ipostaze contrastante (melod, agogic și dinamic) temele folclorice.

- Temele sunt introduse (intervențional și ritmic), derivând din metricele generatoare α, β, γ expuse chiar la începutul lucrării.

- Într-o analiză schenkeriană (operând pentru reducție fenomenologică), întreaga lucrare poate fi astfel considerată drept o mare sonată, în care:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{- Exp.} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} T. \underline{I} = P. \underline{I} \\ T. \underline{II} = P. \underline{II} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{- Desv.} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Faza } \underline{I} = P. \underline{III} \\ \text{Faza } \underline{II} = P. \underline{IV} \\ \text{Faza } \underline{III} = P. \underline{V} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{- Represa concentrată} = P. \underline{VI} \end{array} \right.$$

- La nivel "Background" se poate sintetiza structura schenkeriană de text:



α — γ

Boboche - Cantata Nr. 1

Partea I (format din 2 secțiuni: A & B)

A) - Introducere lentă (Moderato)
lucru simplită (68 măsuri) (A) măsuri 1-23
(B) m. 24-56
Concluzie/Punte - m. 57-68

B) - Allegro
(format de sonata)
(823 măsuri) Exp. (m. 1-209)
Tema I - La Major (m. 1-73)
Punte (m. 74-116) - modulator spre Mi Major
T. II - Mi Major (m. 117-171)
Concl. Exp. (m. 172-209)

- Dez. (m. 291-517) faza I (m. 210-291) - elemente T. I
faza II (m. 292-404) - elemente T. II
faza III (m. 405-517) - dinamizare, spre sfârșit
apare pedalele și prăgătore Repus

12-15 - Repus - apare pe Secția Aurea ("secțiunea de aur")
(518-823)

- T. I - La Major (m. 518-584)
- Punte (m. 585-627)
- T. II - La Major (modulator de bas) (m. 628-683)
- Concl. Repus (m. 684-746)
- Coda (m. 747-823) - elemente din T. II (în La Major)
- final irizat (pedale în registru acut)
(diminuare)

Partea a II - lucrul simplită compas

(A) - (B) (fugato) - (A')
(2 2') 2 2''

- (A) (m. 1-68) - Andante
Fa # minor 2 (m. 1-16) - fa # minor
Punte (m. 17-22)
2' (m. 23-68) - instabilitate tonală
(multe inflexiuni
modulatorii, cromatisme)

B - Fugate
 (m. 69 - 131)
 (Re minor - Re Maj.)

expunere de fugă (alternanță S - R real.
 urmate de interludiu
 apoi intrare în stretto)
 diversament (m. 97 - 125) - Re Major

punte
 (m. 126 - 131) -

"Sectia Aurea" → A' - A Tempo
 (m. 132 - 180)
 Fa# minor

a (m. 132 - 158) - fa# minor
 punte (m. 159 - 163) -
 a'' (m. 164 - 180) - caracter conclusiv
 (fixarea Fa# minor)

Partea III - a - Scherzo

{ A (Scherzo)
 B (lied tripartit simplu)
 A' (Scherzo = revers)

(lied tripartit complex)

A - Forme de Sonate
 (m. 1 - 295)
 Prestissimo

Exp. (m. 1 - 98)

T. I (m. 1 - 33) - Fa Major, caracter
 antifonic (responsabil)

punte (m. 34 - 51)

T. II (m. 52 - 82) - La minor,
 apoi Fa minor (secvență),
 caracter omofonic

Concl. (m. 83 - 98)

- Dezm. (m. 99 - 201) = T. I și II în 5 secvențe:

Re b Maj' (m. 99 - 120), Fa# min. (m. 121 - 142),
 Re Maj' (m. 143 - 164), Fa Maj' (165 - 193),
 Re min. (194 - 201)

- Repus
 (m. 202 - 295)

T. I - Fa Major (m. 202 - 218) - antifonic

punte (219 - 234)

T. II - Re minor (= relativi minor Fa Maj',
 doi aalari material instrumental)

(m. 235 - 257)

Concl. (m. 258 - 295)

-3-

(B) - Turb - leed supantit simple : $b - b' - \text{punte} - b - \text{codo}$
(m. 1-69)

- punte scute (m. 1-4)
- b (m. 5-20) < $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Tema (melodici)} \\ \text{Respectum Mobilitate} \end{array} \right]$ suprapune

in Re Maj

- b (m. 21-29) - in Fa Major (Secventare)

- punte (m. 30-39) - secventare ale celulei 2 din material generator (celule 2 fiind augmentate la valori de potentie pe intervalul caracteristic de ciclate)

- b (m. 40-55) - in Re Maj

- Codo (m. 56-69) - leed textura punctu (secventare ale celulei 2), facind transitie spre reluarea A-ului si meduland spre Fa Major

(A) - reluarea prima sectiuni (form de sanata)
- Fa Major - "Sectio Aurea"

Punte a IV - 2 sectiuni < $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \text{ (intr. lent)} \\ \beta \text{ (sanata)} \end{array} \right.$

- α) introducere lent - Andante

(m. 1-26)
form supantit simple < $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \text{ (m. 1-10)} \\ \alpha' \text{ (m. 11-20)} = \text{Secventare a} \\ \text{punte scute (m. 21-26)} \end{array} \right.$

- β - Allegro risoluto - fornit de Senato
(m. 1 - 270)

- Exp. (m. 1 - 67)
(docs se repetă,
ante dubla - experit)

$\swarrow$ T. I (m. 1 - 18) - la murea
punte (m. 19 - 32)
 $\searrow$ T. II (m. 33 - 53) - Do Major
Canal, exp. (m. 54 - 67)

- Desu
(m. 68 - 144)

- fosa I (m. 68 - 89) - elemente T. I

- fosa II (m. 90 - 128) - elemente T. II

- fosa III (m. 129 - 144) - suprapunse

T. I cu T. II, nu deosebit,
impunând deosebita lui la murea
(pe Mi)

Sectia
Ansea $\rightarrow$
"sectiune
de ansa")

- Peșniș
(m. 145 - 270)

T. I în la murea (m. 145 - 160)

punte (m. 161 - 178)

T. II în fa # murea - relativ murea a
omunilor facilitate de bon (la major a
omunilor în la murea)

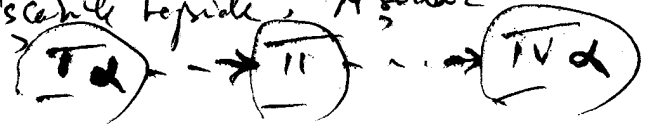
(m. 179 - 206)

Canalul repare (m. 207 - 218)

Calea (219 - 270), cu "Calea Calea" (m. 258 - 270),
fixarea omunilor La Major (caracter optimist!)

Atentie! Se poate afirma că

introducerea portului T și IV, impune în parte a II,
formarea a mater lentă (caracter melancolic, nostalgic) din care
se nasc miscabile topide. Așadar "mater lentă" are structură:



* Delussy - Sonata pt. cell. si pian (var 1915)
(22-VIII-1862, Saint Germain-en-Laye - 25-III-1918, Paris)

→ p. I - Allegro de Sonata (f. concentrat: 51 măsuri!)

(m. 1-51)

- Expoziție (m. 1-15) - T. I (m. 1-4)
- T. II (m. 8-15)

- Desvoltare (m. 16-38) - faza 1 (m. 16-20) - elemente T. I
- faza 2 (m. 21-28) - elemente T. II
- m. 3 faze - dinamizate (≈ tren)

- faza 3 (m. 29-38) - T. I variat
↳ marchează Secția Aurea
(Secțiunea de aur = culminată, apogeu)

- Reprise inversate (m. 39-51) - T. II (m. 39-44)
- T. I (m. 45-47)
- Coda scurta (m. 48-51)

NB - Nu este muzică tonală.
deci nu funcționează principal
final ci cel al etno-solului
(caracterul) temelor ⇒ contrast
de caracter

→ p. II - Rondo (ABACA + punte p. III, legat prin attacca)

(m. 1-64)

- A < a1 (m. 1-4)
a2 (m. 5-7)
a3 (m. 8-12)

- B - b1 (m. 13-20)

- A < a2 (m. 21-25)
a3 (m. 26-27)

- C < c.1 (m. 28-30)
c.2 (m. 31-43)
c.3 (m. 44-53)

- A < a1 (m. 54-55)
a2 (m. 56-58)

- punte spre p. III (59-64) - "attacca p. III"

(NB - a1, a2, a3,
c1, c2, c3, etc
= idei muzicale
în cadrul secțiunii A sau C)

- P. III (1-123) - Rondo (ABACA + Coda) ← S.A. pt. toate Sonate (P. I, II, III)
- A $\begin{cases} a1 (m. 1-14) \\ a2 (m. 15-22) \end{cases}$
 - B - b1 (m. 23-36)
 - A $\begin{cases} a1 (m. 37-44) \\ a3 (m. 45-56) \\ a4 (m. 57-68) \end{cases}$ ← S.A. pt. părțile II + III, ce formează un tot (cu o structură "monolitică")
 - C - c1 (m. 69-84)
 - A $\begin{cases} a1 (m. 85-95) \\ a2 (m. 96-103) \\ a4 \text{ dinamizat} (m. 104-114) \end{cases}$ → S.A. pt. P. III
 - Coda (m. 115-123) ← elemente din T. 1 / P. I (caracter cadential, imprevizabil)

Caracteristici

- cea de a III-a perioadă de creație (sinteză neoclasică, îmbinând inovația cu tradiția)
 - caracter imprevizabil, după modelul neoclasicilor francezi (Couperin, Rameau)
 - joacă pe două planuri - un proiectat ciclu de 6 Sonate franceze (a scris două S(I) pt. ucl./pian, S(II) pt. flaut/violă/harpă și S(III) pt. violon/pian)
 - scris în vara lui 1915: S. pt. ucl./pian, S. pt. flaut/violă/harp, la Pourville / 12 Études (Études) pt. pian (Stațiune la OC. Atlantic, Cabul Mémé, lângă Dieppe, m.d. a locuit între 12-VII - 12-X-1915) - NB - este operă de cancer pe 7-XII-1915 (are preaminta Martin).
 - trăsături stilistice generale: panteism, sistem supranatural (tonal + + modal ← armonici naturale), duplicarea frazelor scrute (ululilor),
- ⑦④ glotopism pozitiv (arbitrar spre o fundamentare virtuală ↓)

Legendă:
T = Tema
G.T. = Grup tematic
P = parte

Maurice Ravel - Sonata pt. violoncel și pian (1923-1927)

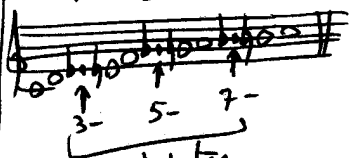
→ P. I) Allegretto = Formă de Sonata

- Expunție (m. 1-52)
 - T. I (m. 1) - Mod lidian, în baza Sol
 - Punte (m. 27)
 - G.T. II (m. 34) - Mod lidian, cromatizat parțial, în baza Do; 2 elemente < linie (prima) α ritmic-dinamic (viola) β >
 - Concluzie (m. 47)
- Dezvoltare (m. 53-152)
 - Faza I (m. 53-96) - bazată pe T. I augmentată
 - Faza II (m. 97-132) - secvențieri, modulații
 - Faza III (m. 133-152) - dinamizare
- Reprise inversată (m. 153-232) pe "Sectio Aurea"
 - T. II (α) (m. 153) în baza Sol
 - T. I (173) - în Sol
 - Concluzie (m. 183) - bazată pe T. II (β)
 - Codă (m. 225)

→ P. II) Blues - Moderato = Formă de Sonata

- Exp. (m. 1-77)
 - Introducere (m. 1-10) pe acord de undecimă (cu inflexiuni politonale) în La b Major
 - T. I (m. 11) în La b Major, conține elemente din T. I și T. II (P. I) reconfigurate într-un med jazz-istic ("Negro Spirituals"), cu "Blue Notes"
 - T. II (m. 64) - în baza Re *
- Dezv. (m. 78-109)
 - Faza I (m. 78) - bazată pe T. II
 - Faza II (m. 86) - secvențieri
 - Faza III (m. 95) - dinamizare

Legendă
Blue Notes = alterare descendentă a treptelor 7, 3 și/ sau 5:



Blue Notes

- Reprise (m. 110-145) pe "Sectio Aurea"
 - T. I (m. 110) în La b Major
 - T. II (m. 121) în La b Major
 - Codă (m. 137)

(75)

* T. II conține interioare interne cu T. I în plan armonic, La b (T. I) și Re (T. II) fiind distanțate la o cuartă majoră

- spre descrierea de Rand-ul obiectului, în Randul-Semant
 (B) apare în cu totul alte termeni, iar (B1) în termeni de A-ul:

- Deriv. $f_C(n, 105) < c(n, 105) - \frac{Do \text{ minor}}{c'(n, 115) - \frac{La \text{ minor costante}}{(la \text{ vicin}, t. \pi(x) \text{ di } p. i., \text{ delimitate})}}$

$\underline{+B'} = T.\underline{II} (n. 155) < \begin{cases} b(n. 155) - \underline{\text{Sol Major}} - \text{terce derivate} \\ \text{de } T.\underline{I} - P.\underline{I} \\ b'(n. 169) - \text{la } 3^{\text{da}} \text{ ordine, Terce derivate} \\ \text{de } T.\underline{I} - P.\underline{II} - \text{in } \underline{\text{Mi } \text{Maj/min.}} \end{cases}$
 $- A = T.\underline{I} (n. 177) - \text{terce, trunchetur,}$
(rel. minor, amănunt relativ)

- A = T.I (n 177) - leopore, transformate,
T.I clui P.I - in Sol

CONCLUZII

- caracter ciclic (circulația temelor în cele 3 părți);
- formă atipică (determinată și de natura structurii armonice modale, de sorginte jazzistică, cu "Blue Notes");
- În macro-structură poate fi considerată o mare formă de sonată liberă, de factura sonatei fără dezvoltare,

în care:

- Partea I = G.T. I
 - Partea II = G.T. II
 - Partea III = Repriza
- } Expoziție

Maurice Ravel – Sonata pentru vioara si pian

Partea I « Allegretto » – Forma de Sonata :

- Expozitie (m.1-52): - Tema I (m.1) – mod lidian in baza Sol; Punte (m.27) ; Grup Tematic II (m.34) – mod lidian, cromatizat partial, in baza Do – format din 2 elemente : « alpha » liric (pian) si « beta » dinamic (vioara) ; Concluzie (m.47) ;
- Dezvoltare(m.53-152) : Faza I (m.53-96) bazata pe T.I augmentata ; Faza II (m.97-132) incluzand secventari si modulatii ; Faza III (m.133-152) – dinamizare ;
- Repriza inversata(m.153-232) : Tema II « alpha » (m.153, cu climax pe « Sectio Aurea ») in baza Sol ; Tema I (m.173) in Sol ; Concluzie (m.183) bazata pe T.II « beta » ; Coda (m.225).

Partea a II-a « Blues – Moderato » - Forma de Sonata :

Expozitie (m.1-77)) :

- Introducere (m.1-10) pe acord de undecima (cu inflexiuni politonale) in La b Major ;
- Tema I (m.11) in La b Major, contine elemente din T.I si din T.II (Partea I) reconfigurate intr-un mod jazz-istic (specific « Negro Spirituals »), ce contine « Blue Notes » (in structura modala Do, Mi b, Mi, Fa, Sol b, Sol, Si b, Si – « Blue Notes » sunt treptele 3, 5 si 7 alterate la un semiton descendent, deci Mi b, Sol b si Si b) ; Tema II (m.64) in baza Re (Nota Bene : La b din T.I si Re din T.II contrasteaza puternic in plan armonic, deoarece sunt distantate la un interval de cvarta marita) ;

Dezvoltare (m.78-109) : Faza I (m.78) bazata pe T.II ; Faza II (m.121) – secventari ; Faza III (m.95) – dinamizare ;

Repriza (m.110-145) : T.I (m.110, pe « Sectio Aurea ») in La b Major ; T.II (m.121) in La b Major ; Coda (m.137).

Partea a III-a « Perpetuum Mobile » – Forma de Rondo Sonata : ABACABA, in care Exp : A (=T.I) –B (= T.II in tonalitatea diferita de A) – A (= Concluzia Exp. Bazata pe T.I); Dezv. : C ; Repriza : A (=T.I) –B' (= T.II in tonalitatea A) – A (= Coda bazata pe T.I). Analiza in detaliu :

Expozitie (m.1-104):

- Introducere (m.1) = T. II « beta » din Partea I ;
- A = T.I (m.15) format din a (m.) si a' (m. 29), ambele in Sol Major ;
- B = T.II (m.52) format din b (m.52)-in Fa diez Major cu « Blue Notes » si b' (m.79)-in Si Major ;
- A (m.89) format din T.I din Partea III (la vioara) si T.II « alpha » din Partea I (la pian), ambele in La b Major ;

Dezvoltare (m.105-138):

- C (m.105) format din c (m.105) in Do minor si din c' (m.115) in La minor cromatizat (la vioara apare T. II « alpha » din Partea I, in configuratie dinamizata)
- A (m.129) = T. I format din a (m.129) in Mi Major (falsa repriza) si

Repriza(m.139-194, pe « Sectio Aurea ») : a' (m.139) in Sol Major (repriza autentica)

- B' = T.II (m.155) format din b (m.155) in Sol Major (tema derivata din T.I Partea I) si din b' (m.169) – la pian (tema derivata din T.I Partea II) in Mi Major/Minor (deci Mi major cu « Blue Note » pe treapta 3), reprezentand : Mi minor- relativa minora a lui Sol Major, iar Mi major- omonima relativei (adica a lui Mi Minor) ;
- A=T.I (m.177), ce apare transfigurata, ca si T.I din P.I – in Sol.

Concluzii : caracter ciclic (circulatia temelor in cele trei parti), forma atipica (si din cauza structurii armonice modale, de sorginte jazzistica-cu « Blue Notes ») – deci, in macro-structura lucrarea apare ca o mare forma de sonata libera, de factura sonatei fara dezvoltare, in care : Marea Expozitie este alcatuita din Partea I (considerata ca un Grup Tematic Principal) si din Partea a II-a (considerata ca un Grup Tematic Secundar), iar Marea Repriza este reprezentata de Partea a III-a.

George Enescu - "Concertstück" - 1 -

- forma de sonată -

Schemă formei

- Expozitie
(m. 1-73)
- m. 1-2 - scurtă introducere (pian)
 - m. 3-6 - T. I₁ (Fa Maj.)
 - m. 7-9 - T. I₂ (Fa Maj.)
 - m. 10-14 - T. I₃ (Fa Maj.)
 - m. 15-30 - Concluzia Grupului Tematic Principal
- [influențe în Re Maj. (m. 21-22),
apoi revenite în Fa Maj.]
- m. 31-54 - Punte [Fa Maj. → Lab Maj. (m. 38) →
→ secvență → Lab min. (m. 50) →
→ secvență → Mi Maj.]
 - = Tema Puntii apare la m. 32-33 =
 - m. 55-61 - T. II (Mi Maj.)
 - m. 62-73 - Concluzia Expoziției
- Dezvoltare
(m. 74-148)
- m. 74-97 - Faza I (elemente din Tema Puntii
și din T. I₁ dinamizată la viol.)
 - m. 98-126 - Faza II (continuă dezvoltarea
asupra Temei Puntii)
 - m. 127-148 - Faza III [T. II augmentată la viol.,
în Re Maj. → modulație → T. I₁ la
viol. suprapus peste Tema Puntii la
pian - mărșă strânsă (m. 135 - Re minor) →
→ T. I₁ la viol. (m. 143 - Mi minor) →
→ modulație → Fa Maj.]

- 2 -

→ Reprise

(m. 149-216)

- m. 149-152 - T. I₂

- m. 153-155 - T. I₃

- m. 156-161 - T. I₁

Grup
Tematic
Principal
(în Fa Maj.)

Sectia
Aurea

- m. 162-171 - Concluzia Gr. Tem. Princ.

- m. 172-178 - T. II în Fa Major

- m. 179-187 - Concluzia Reprisei

- m. 188-216 - Coda

(Reconcilierea elementelor din
T. II și din T. I - prin

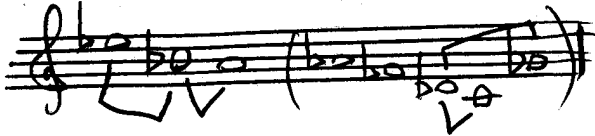
dinamizări și cromatizări progresive
ce conduc la apoteoză finală)

x ————— x

Bartók - Sonata pentru Violă Solo

- Partea I - a (Tempo di ciaccona) - f. de Sonat

- Exp. (1-52)
 T. I (1-15) - baza Sol (min-crom.)
 configurație bazo (Ciaccona) **
 T. II (16-31) - baza La (mod Bali)
 configurație ritmică caracteristică
 Cond. exp. (32-52) - baza Mi♭ descendent
 (mod Bali), linie **



- Dezu. (53-95)
 Faza I (53-66) - baza Si (maj-crom.)
 Faza II (67-83) - baza Fa (politonal);
 - factură responsorială;
 - dinamizare elemente T. I
 (celula ritmică)
 Faza III (84-95) - baza Fa# (modul)
 - dinamizare elemente T. II

- Reprise (96-150)
 T. I (96-111) - Si♭ (min-crom.)
 - factură responsorială pe
 celula ritmică generatoare
 T. II (112-124) - Mi modul (Bali)

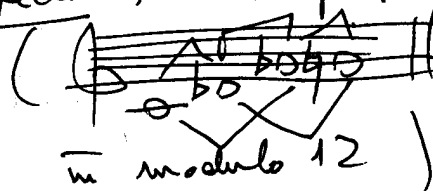
(Secțiune Aurea)

Code (125-150) dedusă din Cond. Exp.,
 faută caracteristică; pe fond liric,
 finalizată în Sol Major.

*)
 Celula
 Ritmică
 Caracteristică
 1" 11 12 13 14

**) N B

- Modul Bali este un mod indonezian,
 pentatonic defectiv, cu configurație
 cromatică



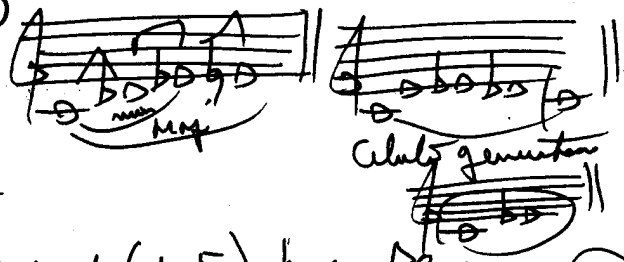
(81)

în modulo 12

- Partea a II - Fuga

- 2 - (*)

Mod



- Exp. (1-19)

Sukript (1-5), baza Do, med Maj/minor - vers. partitur (*)

Răspuns real (5-10) - baza Sol

S. (10-15) - baza Do

R. (15-19) - baza Sol.

- Diversificarea

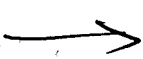
(20-92)

Faza I (20-35) - baza Do# (canonizat)

Faza II (36-62) - dinamicare pe med pentatonie indoneziană



Secția
Auto



Faza III (63-92) - dinamicare, răspunsuri politonale în oglindă în bară (Mi/Si)
→ la măs. 88 apare pedala caracteristică finalului de fugă - în formă de pedale duble (Re/La)

- Reprise scurte - (93-107)

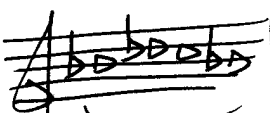
- răspunsuri politonale în oglindă

- în final - baza Do, în anafonie

psalmodic (organum)

- ultimele 2 sunete sunt identice cu primele (Do-Mi) (celule generate)

- Partea a III - a (Melodie) - Sonat^ă / fără dezvoltare

- Exp. (1-44) { T. I (1-29) - Mi^b medal
(pentatonie în cromatisme
permanente) - de sargente
indiviziuni)
T. II (30-44) - în bas Si^b,
celulo de sargente gregorieni
 - în organum la teatru

- Requies inversata { T. II (45-48) - în
organum la contra
Sectio Aurea { T. I (49-64) - ornamentata
melodic
Coda (64-67) - elemente T. I,
încheiate cu organum (specific T. II)

- Partea a IV - a - (Prest)^o - Rondo - Sonat^ă

A - B - A' - C - A''
T. I T. II
Exp (1-200)
(83)
Dezu (201-333) Repr (334-418)
Sectio Aurea pe C

Expoziție

- A' (g vase perpetuum mobile)

(1-100),

în formă catenată

(a-a'-a''-a'''-a''''-a''''')

→
din ce în ce mai mici!

a(I-30) - baza Sol

a⁷(31-52) - baza Si b

a^{II}(53-67) - baza Mi'

a^{III}(68-78) - baza Mi b

a^{IV}(79-91) - baza Fa #

a^V(92-100) - baza Re (to-VL Sol)
(= dominante - l
baza Sol)

- B (101-200)

b(101-118) - baza Sol,

mod indonezian pentatonice
descendut



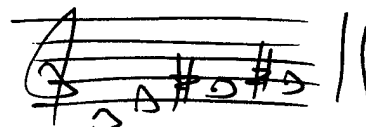
secvență opor' pe Si b
și pe Mi b

b'(119-146) - Sol Maj.

cromatizat întreg, opor' secvență
pe La Major.

b''(147-184) - mod lidian

în baza Re



b'''(185-200) - Sol minor cromatizat

Descent

- A' (201-265) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (201-220) - \text{baza } Mi^b \\ a' (221-269) - \text{baza } Mi \end{array} \right.$
 (= T. I)
 (opare pe Si/La = acord de noută pe dominantă si')

- C (270-333)
 (= T. II)

Sectio Antea

c (270-311) - pentatonie indoneziană
 pe baza La b,
 în formă defectivă
 (fără si b)

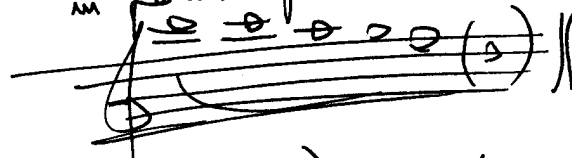


c' (312-333) - mod indonezian
 descendent



- A'' (334-418) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (334-348) - \text{baza } La b \\ = T. I \end{array} \right.$

$a' (349-398) = C' = T. II$
 = mod indonezian descendent,
 în formă pentatonice



Coda (399-418) - mod cromatic
 descendent, apoi modul pentatonice
 indonezian din C (pe Si b)
 final în Sol Major

Concluzii

- lucrarea are o configurație cicășă,
în care temelii (deduse din motive și
celele comune) acționează în cele 4 părți.
- există 2 mari sisteme internaționale
(tonal și indemonstrabil/modal) ce sunt
expuse și în ipoteze foarte concretizate.
- se remarcă (la nivel motiv/celular)
opacitatea Major/minor (fără mare/minor)
- în macro-structură, partea a
III (Meledie) marchează o culminatie
implosivă pe Sectio Aurea (secțiunea
de aur)

X — X

Igor Stravinsky: "Suite Italienne"

I. - Introduzione
(f. de lied bipartit
cu unică repriză)

- A < a (m. 1-6) Sol Maj.
- a' (m. 7-15) Mi min.
- B < b (m. 16-33) La Maj.
- a'' (m. 34-45) Sol Maj.

II. - Serenata
(f. de lied tripartit
simplu)

- A (m. 1-12 $\frac{1}{2}$) Do min.
- B (m. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{1}{2}$) Mi b Maj.
- A' (m. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32) Do min.

III. - Tarantella
(f. de lied tripartit a partit)

- Introducere (m. 1-3) Sib Maj.
- A (m. 4-35) Sib. Maj.
- B (m. 36-69) < b (m. 36-46) Fa Maj.
- b' (m. 47-56) Sol min.
- b'' (m. 57-69) Re min.
- A' (m. 70-102) - Sib Maj.
- B' (m. 103-137) < b (m. 103-113) Fa Maj.
- b' (m. 114-123) Sol min.
- b'' (m. 124-137) Re min.
- A'' (m. 138-158) - Sib Maj.

IV. - Gavotta con due Variazioni
(Tema cu variațiuni)

- Tema (lied tripartit simplu) < A (m. 1-10) Re Maj.
- B (m. 11-32) < Sol Maj.
- La Maj. (progrusi)
- Re Maj.
- Var. I (lied bip. simplu) < A (1-10) - Re Maj.
- B (11-32) - Sol Maj. → Re Maj.
- Var. II (lied bip. simplu) < A (m. 1-5) Re Maj.
- B (m. 6-16) Re Maj.
- variațiuni ornamentate în sistem ternar
- variațiuni ornamentate la vîrsoare, figurative la pian

V. - Scherzino
(f. de lied bipartit
cu unică repriză)

- Introd. (m. 1-2) Re min.
- A < a (m. 3-17) < Re min.
- Sol min. (m. 8)
- a' (m. 18-36) - Re min.
- B < b (m. 37-50) - Sol min.
- a'' (m. 51-60) - Re min.
- Coda (m. 61-70) - Re min.

- VI. - Minuetto e Finale

- Minuetto
(f. de lied monopartit)

Introducere (m. 1-8) Fa Maj.
A (m. 9-39) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (m. 9-24) \text{ Fa Maj.} \\ a' (m. 25-39) \end{array} \right.$

Coda (Punte I) - modulatorie spre Sol Maj.

Interludiu (Punte II) - modulatorie bruscat
în Do Maj. - se caracterizează prin

transformări motivice și ritmice
(din ternar în binar) - în fel de

amănor pro muzicală (= două imagini sonore
aparent disjuncte - motivul a din Minuetto și motivul B
din Finale - ce au însă elemente constitutive
comune: tricolorul "fa-sol-la" și succesiunile
ritmice de optimi).

- Finale
(Formă de Sonata)

Exp.
(m. 1-45)

T. I (m. 1-14) Do Maj.

T. II (m. 15-30) Sol Maj.

Concluzia Exp. (m. 31-45)

Dezv.
(m. 46-103)

Faza I (m. 46-62) basată
pe elemente din T. I

Faza II (m. 63-67 $\frac{1}{2}$) basată
pe elemente din T. II

Faza III (m. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103) implicând
o dinamizare progresivă a
discursului sonor; la m. 97 apar
o falsă repetiție pe T. II în Re Maj.

T. II (m. 104-115) în Do Maj.
(tonalitate de bază)

Repr. inversată -
(m. 104-136)

T. I (m. 116-124) în Do Maj.

Coda (m. 125-136) - Do Maj.

→ **Paul Hindemith – Sonata pentru clarinet si pian**

- **Partea I – forma de sonata**

- Exp. (m. 1-53) : T.I (1-20) Si b M – clarinet in ipostaza pentatonica – cromatizat si secventat ; T.II (21-45) La b minor cromatizat ; Concluzia Exp. (46-48) ; Punte (49-53) ;
- Dezv. (54-98) – Faza I (54-74) ; Faza II (75-83) ; Faza III (84-98) dinamizare ;
- Repriza (99-174) – T. I (99-108) Mi b Major ; T.II (109-133) Do Minor (relativa minora a lui Mi b Major, avand asadar acelasi material intonational) ; Concluzie (134-139), ; Coda (140-162) urmata de o « coda a codei » (163-174).

- **Partea a II-a – forma de sonata**

- Dubla Exp. – Exp. I (1-25) : T. I (1-11) – Si b Major ; T. II (12-25) – Mi Major ; Exp. II (26-50) : T. I (26-36) – Si b Major ; T. II (37-50) – Mi Major ;
- Dezv. (51-87) – Faza I (51-65) ; Faza II (66-87)
- Repriza (88-97) : T. I (88-94) Fa minor ; T. II (95-97) Fa minor ; Concluzie (98-105) ; Coda (106-112)

- **Partea a III-a – lied tripartit compus**

(pe campuri modale f. cromatizate si « instabile », permanent modulante)

- A (1-30) – a (1-18) Re b ; a ' (19-30) Si b ;
- B (31-59) – b (31-42) – Do # ; b ' (43-52) – Si b ; punte (53-59)
- A ' (60-84) – a (60-72) – Re b ; a ' (73-84) – Re (becar)
- Coda (85-92)

- **Partea a IV-a – rondo (forma de palindrom ABACABA)**

- A (1-23) – a (1-15) Si b Major ; a' (16-23) Fa Major ;
- B (24-44) b (24-30) Do « minor ; b " (31-40) Fa minor ; b (41-44) Do # minor
- A (45-54) La b Major
- C (55-72) : c (55-64) Re minor ; c ' (65-69) Mi b minor ; punte (70-72) ;
- A (73-88) Mi b Major
- B (89-105) : b (89-93) La Major-minor (mod « Tonart ») ; b ' (94-99) Re b Major ; b (100-105) La Major ;
- A (106-119) Si b Major

. ——— .

Aspecte intonationale generale:

- teoria « campului armonic » implicand determinarea fundamentalei comune a trei sau mai multe sunete juxtapuse (succesive), dupa regula : « fundamentala intervalului optim este si fundamentala intregii inlantuiiri » (apud Paul Hindemith – « Initiere in compozitie » vol.II, Editura Muzicala, Bucuresti, 1967, p. 130) ;
- descrierea modului major-minor numit « Tonart » (ibidem, p.111)

→ Tudor Ciortea – Sonata pentru clarinet si pian

Partea I – forma de sonata

- Exp. (1-36) – Tema I (1-17, mod cromatic in baza Re) : a (1-5), a' (6-10), punte (11-17) ; Tema II (18-36, mod cromatic in baza Fa#) : b (18-22), b' (23-27), concluzie (28-36) ;
- Dezv. (37-62) – Faza I (37-47, elemente T.I dinamizate), Faza II (48-54, elemente T.II in climax), Faza III (55-62, caracter imploziv) ;
- Repriza (63-119, initiata pe Sectio Aurea) – Tema I (63-79, mod Re) : a (63-68), a' (69-72), punte (73-79) ; Tema II (80-101, mod Re) : b (80-83), b' (84-90), concluzie (90-101) ; Coda (102-119, final pe cadenta Re Major).

Partea a II-a – tema cu variatiuni

- Tema (1-11, caracter liric) : a (1-4, mod La), a' (5-11, mod Do quasi-lidian, apoi mod La) ;
- Var. I (12-23, caracter improvizatoric) : a (12-15, mod Fa «), b (16-19, mod La), a" (20-23, mod Fa #) ;
- Var. II (24-35, caracter dansant) : a (24-27, mod Do #), b (28-30, mod Mi), a' (31-35, mod Do #) ;
- Var. III (36-57, caracter dansant pe ritm aksak) : a (36-43, structura polimodala Fa # + Fa becar lidian), b (44-48, structura hexatonala in baza Do), a' (49-57, structura polimodala Fa « + Fa) ;
- Var. IV (58-87, caracter dinamic) : a (58-67, moduri La, apoi Fa #, masuri alternative de 5 si 7), b (68-76, mod Mi b, ritm ternar constant), a' (77-87, moduri La, apoi Fa #, masuri alternative de 5 si 7) ;
- Var. V – Passacaglia (88-121, de factura polifonica si ornamentala) : Sub-Variatiunea 1 = Tema Passacagliei (88-95, mod Re, tema in bas), Sub-Variatiunea 2 (96-103, mod Re, tema in bas fara modificari, cu ostinato ritmic la vocea mediana), Sub-Variatiunea 3 (104-111, mod Re, tema in bas nemodificata, clarinetul preia ostinato-ul), Sub-Variatiunea 4 (112-121, mod Re cu bas figurat, cadenta pe La).
- Var. VI – Rondo (122-225, schema formei ABACA) : A (122-154)-a (122-142, mod Re), a' (143-154, mod La) ; B (155-181, mod 2 Messiaen cu transpozitie limitata) ; A a (182-198, mod Re) ; C (199-212, mod La) ; A (213-225, structura polimodala Da + Fa #, cadenta finala pe Re).

→ Bohuslav Martinu – Sonatina pentru Clarinet si Pian

Aspecte generale : caracter rapsodic, forma ciclica. Lucrarea poate fi considerata un mare rondo (A-B-A'-C-A''), in care A = 1-66 ; B = 67-107 ; A' = 108-201 ; C = 202—245 (adica partea a II-a) ; A'' = 246-351 (adica partea a III-a). Barele duble puse de autor puncteaza astfel tocmai cele 6 sectiuni ale rondoului.

Totodata, titlul lucrarii poate justifica si o analiza ca « sonatina », deci ca o mica sonata in trei parti - in care insa nu apare forma de sonata (!), avand asadar urmatoarea configuratie cristalizata prin aplicarea libera a unor structuri de lied bi- si tripartit:

Partea I (1-201) = lied tripartit compus : A-B-A'

[= A-B-A' din marele rondo]

- A (1-66 = a-a'-a''-punte-a variat) : a (1-19, Mi b Major)-a' (20-30, Re minor)-a'' (31-42, La b Major)-punte (43-51) -a variat (52-66, Mi b Major) ;
- B (67—107 = b-b'-punte) : b (67-75, Si b Major)-b' (76-95, incepe in Fa Major, apoi Re minor-m.80) -punte (96-107) ;
- A' (108-201 este identic cu A + coda = a-a'-a''-punte-a variat-coda) : a (108-126, Mi b Major)-a' (127-137, Re minor)- a'' (138-149, La b Major)- punte (150-158) – a variat (159-173, Mi b Major) - coda (174-201, Si b Major, derivata din a variat) ;

Partea a II-a (202-245) = lied bipartit simplu : A-B

[= C din marele rondo]

- A (202-219) : a (202-212, Re b Major) – a' (213-219, Fa minor) ;
- B (220-245) : b (220-224, Mi b Major) – b' (225-233, Re b Major – climax/Sectio Aurea) ; coda (234-245, Mi b Major) : c (234-237) – c' (238-245) ;

Partea a III-a (246-351) = lied tripartit simplu : Introducere-A-B-A variat

[= A'' din marele rondo]

- Introducere (246-258, Sol Major) ;
- A (259-273) : a (259-266, Fa Major) – a' (267-273, La minor) ;
- B (274-297) : b (274-285, La b Major) – b' (286-297, Si Major) ;
- A variat (298-351) : a (298-323, Si b Major) – a' (324-341, Si b Major) ; coda (342-351, Si b Major)

Martini: Sonata No. 2 (alto-primo)

- Observații generale:

- 1.) → formule de sooginte clasice (sonate, lied tripartit compus) sunt aplicate liber, neconvențional, în structuri atipice;
- 2.) → analiza formală nu se referă la coordonatele planului tonal — ci la cele de natură modală și ritmică, ce caracterizează secțiunile principale în evoluția lor dinamică.
- 3.) → elementele de mai sus definesc și stilul neo-clasic promovat de Martini [sintetizând între structurile formale specifice clasicismului și noile coordonate modale și ritmice — reprezentate de scări complexe, intense cromatizate și de formule metro-ritmice asimetrice (sugerând celulele de tip "aksak")]
- 4.) lucrarea are o configurație ciclică (temele din p. I-II-III sunt inovative intonațional)

- P. I - formă de sonată

- Exp.
(1-123)

introducere (m. 1-17)

T. I (m. 18-55)

Punte (m. 56-66)

T. II (m. 67-91)

Concl. T. II (m. 92-103)

Concl. Exp. (m. 104-123)

- Devor.
(m. 124-237)

Tara I (m. 124-170)

Tara II (m. 171-205)

Tara III (m. 206-237)

- Repr.
(238-319)

T. I (m. 238-271)

Punte (m. 272-280)

T. II (m. 281-297)

Concl. T. II (m. 298-303)

Coda (m. 304-319)

Tot materialul tematic apare proiectat în măsuri compuse (în special ternare) ce se contopesc de la m. 290 într-o structură metaciclică unitară: 6/8.

Nota Bene: în această parte diferențele dintre T. I și T. II în Exp. și Repr. se referă la configurația metaciclică (m. 5. simple alternative în Exp., m. 5. compuse ternare în Repr.)

A B A
a a' b b' a

- P. II - lied tripartit complex

- A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) (m. 1-21) < \text{Prion (1-7) (caracter introductiv)} \\ \text{cello/prion (8-21)} \\ (a') (m. 22-43) \end{array} \right.$

- B $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (b) (m. 44-55) \\ (b') (m. 56-66) \end{array} \right.$

(Sectio Aurea) $\rightarrow$ - A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) (m. 67-83) - \text{concentrat} \\ \text{Prion (67-70)} \\ \text{cello (m. 71-83),} \\ \text{(la 8^{va} bassă)} \end{array} \right.$

- P. III - fermă de sonata

- Exp. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T. I (m. 1-20) \\ T. II (m. 21-36) \\ \text{Concl. Exp. (m. 37-52)} \end{array} \right.$

- Devu. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Faza I (m. 53-71) - elemente T. I} \\ \text{Faza II (m. 72-94) - elemente T. II (cello-78-80)} \\ \text{Faza III (95-117) - dinamisme pe} \\ \text{o pedală dinamică} \\ \text{în octință (la cello).} \end{array} \right.$

(Sectio Aurea) $\rightarrow$

- Rept. concentrat $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T. I (118-133) \\ \text{Concl. Rept. (134-142)} \\ \text{Cod. cello (144 - tubato) = un} \\ \text{coral figurat quasi bach-ian} \\ \text{(preludiu), cu totul de a crește} \\ \text{pensivitatea expresivă spre Coda} \end{array} \right.$

Coda (145-177) - basată pe T. I, în climax dinamic

Martiniu - Var. pe a tema slovacă (cule/psion)

- Tema $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{intr. (m. 1-2)} \\ \text{Tema} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (3-4)} \\ a' \text{ (5-7)} \end{array} \right. \\ B \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b \text{ (8-9)} \\ b' \text{ (10-11)} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \text{bipartit}$

- Var. I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (12-21)} \\ a' \text{ (22-29)} \end{array} \right. \\ B \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b \text{ (30-41)} \\ b' \text{ (42-50)} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \text{bipartit}$

- Var. II $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A-a \text{ (51-63)} \\ B \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b \text{ (64-77)} \\ b' \text{ (78-96)} \end{array} \right. \\ A' a' \text{ (97-99)} \end{array} \right. \text{tripartit}$

- Var. III $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{intr. (100-105)} \\ A \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (106-112)} \\ a' \text{ (113-124)} \end{array} \right. \\ B-b \text{ (125-136)} \end{array} \right. \text{bipartit}$

- Var. IV $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{intr. (137-144)} \\ A \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (145-170)} \\ a' \text{ (171-194)} \end{array} \right. \\ B \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b \text{ (195-210)} \\ b' \text{ (211-234)} \\ b'' \text{ (235-249)} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{Concl. (250-254)} \end{array} \right. \text{bipartit}$

- Coda
(Sintetică) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{intr. (255-257)} \\ A_2 \text{ (258-263)} \\ a' \text{ (264-282)} \\ B \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b \text{ (283-293)} \\ b' \text{ (294-304)} \end{array} \right. \\ A'-a'' \text{ (305-322)} \end{array} \right. \text{bipartit}$

Leonard Bernstein: Serenade for Solo Violin,
String Orchestra, Harp and Percussion (1954)
(duration: ~ 33')

→ P. I = Sonata

- Exp. (1-107)
 - T. I (1-31) - fugato (exposiție de fugă):
 - S¹_a (1-4) - S¹_a (5-8) - S¹_a (9-11) -
 - R¹_a (10-13) - R¹_a (14-17) - R¹_a (18-20) -
 - S¹_a (19-22) - S¹_a (23-26) - S¹_a (27-31)
 - punte (32-68)
 - T. II (69-107): S² (69-72) - R² (71-75) -
 - Interludiu (76-107)
- Dev. (108-135) - o singură fază - elemente punte
- Repr. concentrată - doar T. II (136-184)
- Coda - dezvoltare codă (185-194)
- coda codă (195-209)

→ P. II = Sonata

- Exp. (1-81)
 - T. I (2-46)
 - punte (47-65)
 - T. II (66-81)
- Dev. (82-136)
 - Faza I (82-97) - elemente T. II
 - Faza II (98-118) - elemente T. II
 - Faza III (119-136) - elemente T. I
 - izolate (armonice)
- Repet. concentrată (137-182)
 - T. I (137-156)
 - Coda (157-170)
 - Coda codă (171-182)

→ P. III - Fugato-Scherzo (cf. prezentări lui Bernstein),
un fel de "Perspectivă Mobilă" în formă tripartită
compusă - A - B - punte - A - Coda

- A (1-24)
 - a (1-13)
 - a' (14-24)
- B (25-74)
 - b (25-42)
 - b' (43-60)
 - b'' (61-74)
- Punte (75-80)
- A - a (81-88)
- Coda (89-91)

→ P. IV = lied Tripartit Compous (Intro - A - B - A - Coda)
 $\begin{matrix} & \wedge & & \wedge & & \wedge \\ & a & a' & b & b' & a & a' \\ & & & & & & \text{(Coda)} \end{matrix}$

- Intro. scute (1)
- A (2-25) $\begin{matrix} & \wedge \\ & a & a' \end{matrix}$ (2-19) (18-25)
- B (26-36) $\begin{matrix} & \wedge \\ & b & b' \end{matrix}$ (26-35) (36 = Cadenza)
- A (37-50) $\begin{matrix} & \wedge \\ & a & a' \end{matrix}$ (37-43) (44-50)
- Coda (51-55)

punte fi si
 Sonata "ascunsă"
 ("hidden Sonata-form"),
 în care A = T. I, B = T. II,
 iar repetiția apare în Introducere
 p. V.

→ P. V $\begin{matrix} & \wedge \\ & \text{Intro. scute} = \text{lied Tripartit simplu} & \begin{matrix} & \wedge \\ & A & B & A' \end{matrix} \\ & & (1-49) \text{ si repetiție} & \begin{matrix} A (1-19) \\ B (18-36) \\ A' (37-49) \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$

Rondo (dublu-rondo) (50-414):

A - B - punte - A - C - punte - A - punte - B - A - B (b') - punte - A - C - punte - A - D - punte - A - Coda
 $\begin{matrix} & \wedge & & \wedge & & \wedge & & \wedge & & \wedge \\ & b & b' & & a & a' & & a & a' & a'' \\ & & & & & & & & & \text{Rondo/B} \end{matrix}$
 Rondo A More Rondo

În detaliu: A (50-74) - B (75-107) - punte (108-115) - A (116-137) - C (138-155) -

$\begin{matrix} & \wedge & & \wedge & & \wedge \\ & b & b' & & a & a' & a'' \end{matrix}$
 (75-91) (92-107)
 - A (156-185) - punte (186-196) - D (197-207) - A (208-257) -
 $\begin{matrix} & \wedge & & \wedge & & \wedge \\ & a & a' & & a & a'' \end{matrix}$
 (156-168) (169-185) (208-225) (226-242) (243-257)
 - B (258-273) - punte (274-281) - A (282-303) - C (304-310) - punte (311-321) -
 $\begin{matrix} & \wedge & & \wedge \\ & b & b' & & a & a' \end{matrix}$
 (258-273) (322-334) (335-351)
 - A (322-351) - D (352-357) - punte (358-367) - A (368-399) - Coda (400-414)

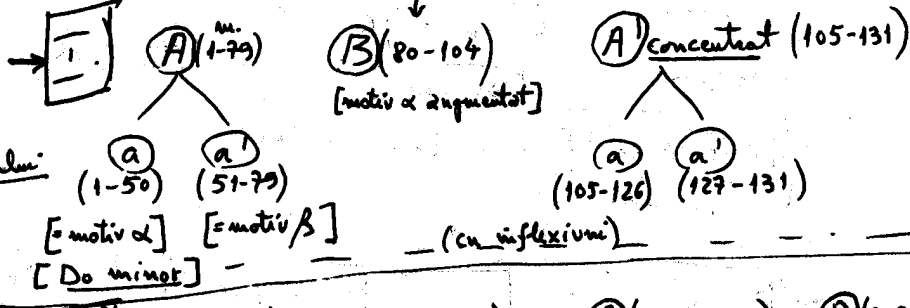
Sostakovič - Concertul 8 op. 110 (1960)

Caracter ciclic (motiv α/β), sintetic

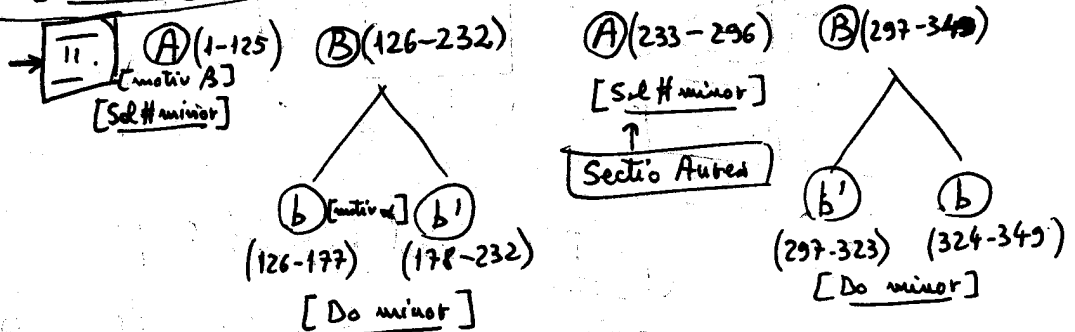
Structura formală:

Sectio Aurea

Nota Bene
motivul generator α
= melogramă compozitorului
(D E C H)
Re Mi Fa Do Si
D E C H

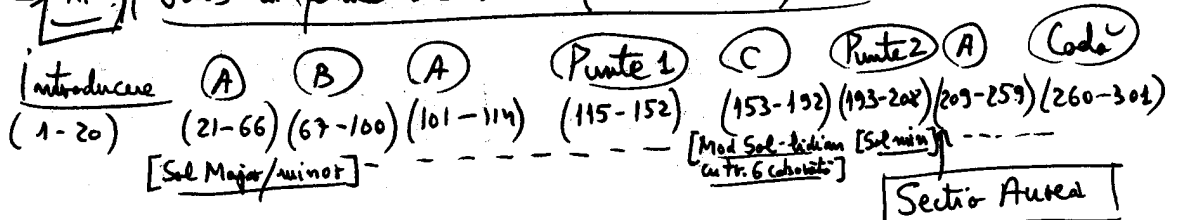


A B A'
a a' a a'
Forma de
lied bipartit
compus
(aplicație
liber)



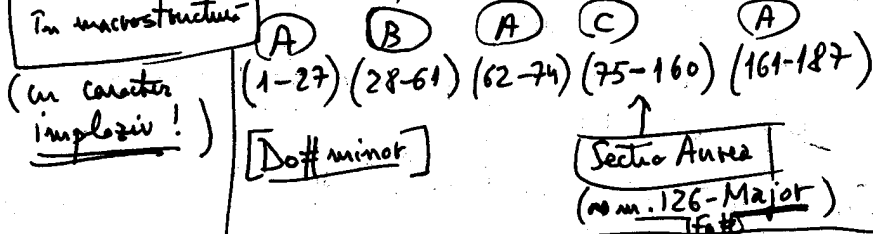
Forma de lied bipartit dublu (A B A B)

Vals în formă de rond (A B A C A)



Nota Bene - în Puntea 1 (m. 140-147)
și în Coda (m. 270-286) apare tema generatoare
din Concertul Nr. 1 pt. violoncel și orch. op. 107 (1959)

Sectio Aurea în macrostructură - Largo în formă de rond (A B A C A)



A (refrenul) = motivul generator
al Conc. I pt. violoncel și orch.
B și C (cupletele) = o melodie
infinită cu caracter funebru
(posibil de sorginte bizantină)

Fuga dublu la 9 voci - Largo cu caracter de Repriță concentrată

Expositiv (1-34)

Divertisment (35-53)

Repriza în stretto (54-64)

Coda (65-88)

S₁(u**ll**) R₁real(vi**ol**) S₁(v.**II**) R₁(v.**I**)
[Do minor] S₂(u**ll**) R₂tonal(vi**ol**) S₂(v.**II**)

- Forma globală: o mare Sonata:

[] = plan tonal

- $\boxed{P. I}$
[Do Minor]

= Expoziție

material α (D.S.C.H.) = T. I (caracter apăsător)

material β = T. II (caracter dinamic)

- $\boxed{P. II, III, IV}$
[Do Min.] [Sol Maj/min] [Do# Min.]

= Dezvoltare

- $\boxed{P. V}$
[Do Min.]

= Repetiție concentrată

în care: $\boxed{P. I}$ = lied tripartit compus: A B A'

$\boxed{P. II}$ = lied bipartit dublu: A B A B

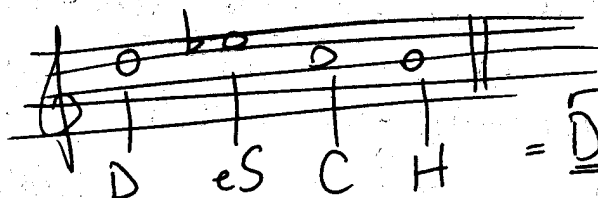
$\boxed{P. III}$ = Vals în formă de rond: A B A C A

$\boxed{P. IV}$ = largo în formă de rond: A B A C A

$\boxed{P. V}$ = Fugă dublu la 4 voci (Exp. Div. - Rep. + Coda)

- Aspecte microstructurale:

- melograma lui Sostakovici (= material α):



= D. S.C.H. Sostakovici

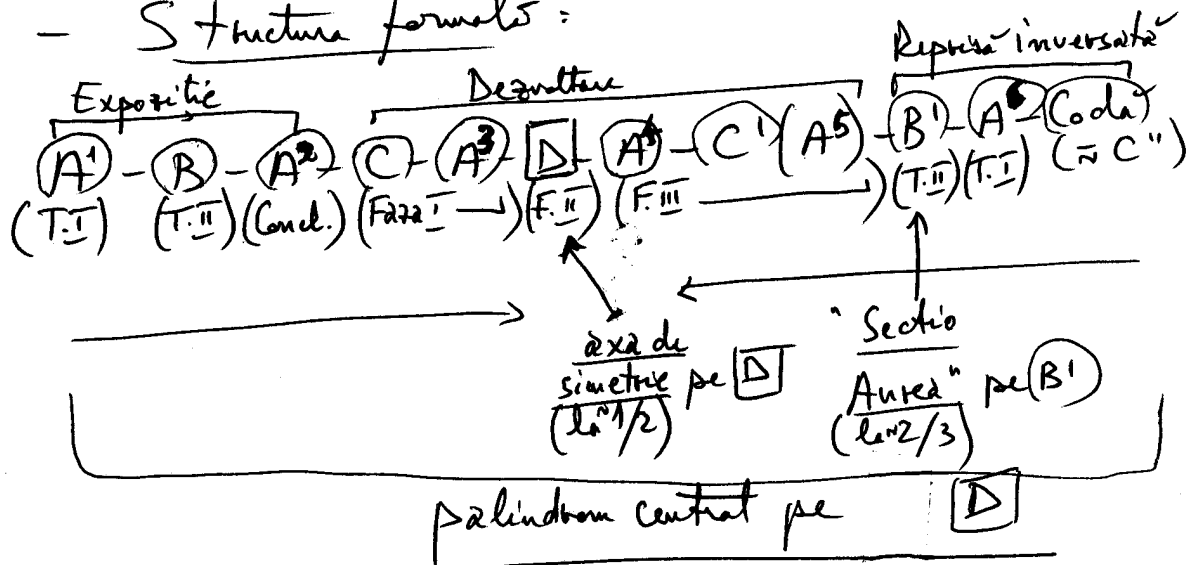
- melograma a mai fost utilizată și în Sinfonia a X-a

Sostakovic: Trio No. 1 Op. 8

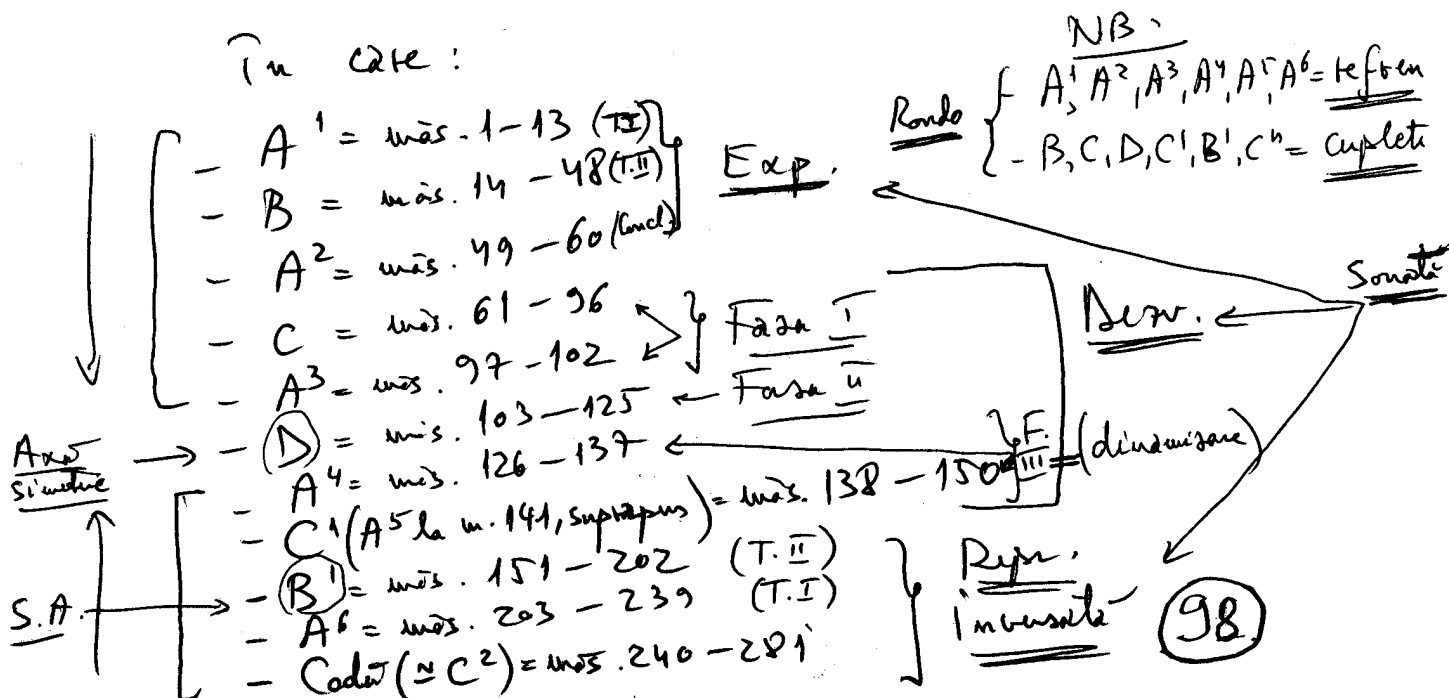
(monopartit la nivel macro-structural)

→ Forma de Rondo-Sonată, aplicată liber,
 în configurație unui pălindrom (= structură proiectată
 "în oglindă", ce are aceeași valoare dacă e citită
 recurent - ex.: "**ROTOR**" ; etimologie elină: "pálin" =
 din nou; "dromos" = curs

- Structura formală:



În care:



Sostakovici: Sonata pentru violă și pian op. 147
 → Partea I - forma de sonată

- Expoziție (m. 1-156)
 - Grup Tematic I
 - 2 (m. 1-45) *
 - 2' (m. 46-61)
 - Concluzie G.T. I (62-70)
- Tema II (m. 71-119)
 - Concluzia Exp. (m. 120-156)
- Dezvoltare - Faza I (m. 157-188)
 - Faza II (m. 189-212)
 - Faza III (m. 213-241) = Cadenza
- Repriza concentrată - G.T. I
 - 2' (242-246)
 - 2 (247-261)

* apare motivul sintetic de cvinte,
 cu caracter ciclic

→ Partea a II-a - Rondo-Sonată: ABA'CA''B''A'''Coda
 (în configurație de "formă mozaic")

- A (262-308)
 - 2' (262-299)
 - 2 (300-308)
- B (309-318) - b (309-318)
- A' (319-384)
 - 2' (319-333)
 - 2 (334-384)
- C (385-431)
 - c' (385-417)
 - c (417-431)
- A'' (432-493)
 - 2' (432-453)
 - Cadenza (454-461)
 - 2 (462-483)
 - 2' variat (484-493)
- B'' (494-507) - b (494-507)
- A''' (508-535) - 2' (508-535)
- Coda (536-596)
 - 2' (536-561)
 - Concluzia Codi (562-596)

→ Partea a III-a - Lied Tripartit Compus

[Intr. - A(a1, a2) - B(b1, b2, b3) -
A'(a1, a2) - Coda]

- Introduce Cadenza (597-608)

- A (609-661) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a1 (609-628) \\ \text{[citat motiv "Sonata Luna"} \\ \text{de Beethoven]} \\ a2 (629-661) \\ \text{[motivul sintetic de cuinte} \\ \text{în configurație descendentă]} \end{array} \right.$

- B (662-728) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b1 (662-688) \\ \text{[melodie infinită]} \\ b2 (689-710) - \text{Cadenza} \\ b3 (711-728) \end{array} \right.$

- A' (729-768) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a1 (729-752) \\ a2 (753-769) \end{array} \right.$

- Coda (769-790)

Particularități

- Caracter ciclic - prin circulația motivului generator de cuinte (ce apare în 3 forme de cuinte = cuinte răsturnate) în cele 3 părți. Toate elementele tematice fiind reductibile fenomenologic la acest motiv. Astfel, temele din cele 3 părți apar ca anamorfoze ale arhetipului motivic generator bazat pe intervalul de cuinte.

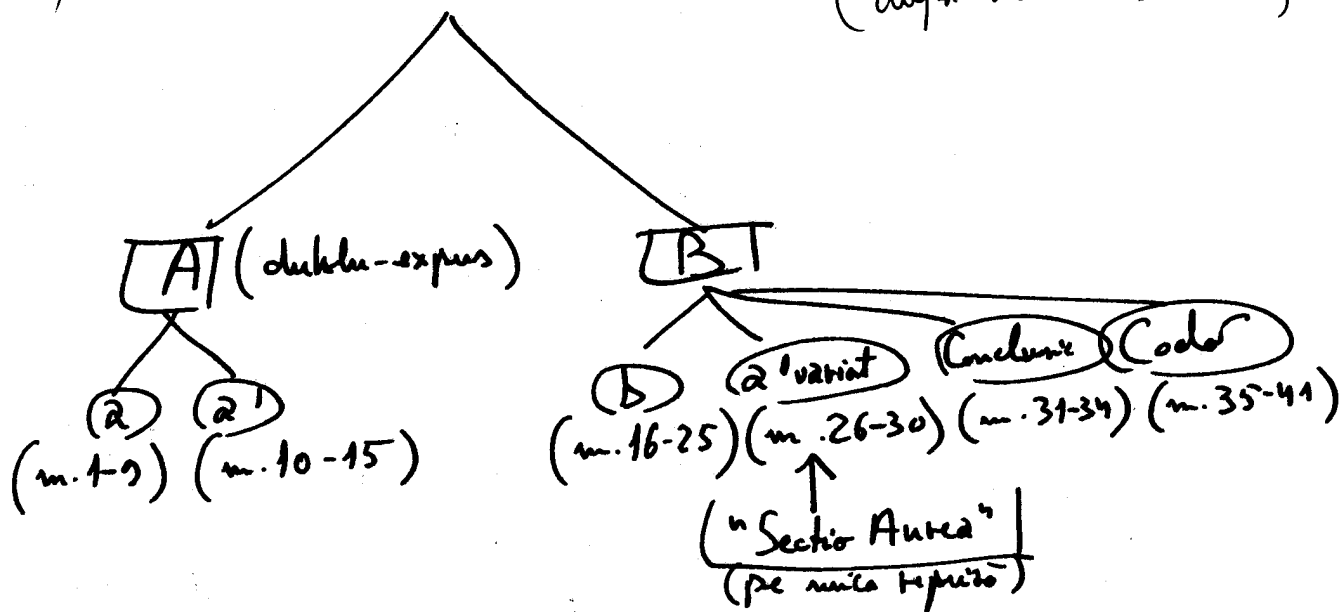
- Datorită caracterului ciclic, lucrarea poate fi considerată ca o mare formă de Sonată, în care Partea I = Expoziția, Partea II = Dezvoltarea și Partea III = Repriza. Secția Ariea e la începutul Partii III (Repriza), ca un "climax introvertit".

- Dezvoltarea are o formă originală, îmbinând scheme Rondo-Sonata în "formă mozaică" (în care temele se dădă morfologice continuu).
 - se remarcă (ca punctele "personaje muzicale") motivul beethovenian (din "Sonata nr. 1", ce apare în P. a III-a) în melodia lui Șostakovič în secvență: DSCH (re-mib-do-si)
 - Relieful culminărilor expresive pe "Secția Aurea" (SA):
 - Partea I: SA la m. 189 (dinamizare) Foro II Nov.
 - Partea II: SA la m. 493 (B")
 - Partea III: SA la m. 729 (A')
- Secția Aurea pe întreaga Sonată e la începutul Partea a III-a (citatul beethovenian)

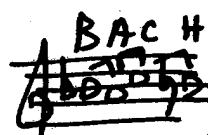
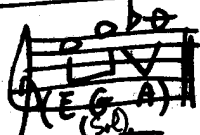
x ————— x

Alfred Mendelssohn - Preludiu din Partita pt. violoncel

I) → Formă în macro-structură: Lied Bipartit cu mică repetiție
(după modelul bachian)



II) → Micro-structura melodică:

- 1) - motiv principal (α)  = melograma BACH
↳ expus de 15 ori (de 7 ori în A, de 8 ori în B)
exclusiv în tens direct $\langle 0-1+3-1 \rangle$
- 2) - motiv secundar (β)  (derivat din α)
expus în cele 4 ipostaze:
 - sens direct $\langle 0+3+1 \rangle$
 - sens recurent $\langle 0-1-3 \rangle$
 - sens inversat $\langle 0-3-1 \rangle$
 - sens recurent-inversat $\langle 0+1+3 \rangle$


MÉNDELSSOHN ALFRED
Mi Sol La
(desi motivul β = melograma sup.)

III) → Micro-structură ritmică

- ritm pitic (FFF) într-un quasi-continuum (perpetuum mobile)
- motiv anapestic (FF)^{*} inserat în continuum-ul pitic

IV) → Configurația texturală e de natură polifonică
- în ipostaza liniară, ce concentrase
(prin reductie fenomenologică) cele 4 voci virtuale.

* ce devine - în recurență - motiv dactilic (FFF).

V) → Coordonate dinamice :

$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ > < < \end{bmatrix}$

sunt deduse din material melodic β (în sensul recurent-inversat), prin transformarea frecvențelor în planul intensităților

VI) → Coordonate agogice surtine - în Moderato - Continuum-ul ritmic (de factură piric + anapestic), având interpolate 4 momente de dilatare temporală - statate, rit., etc. (la articulațiile macro-structurii formale).

VII) → Stil: neo-băroac (în sensul promovat și de Paul Hindemith), ca o replică modernă la partitile badeniene.

VIII) → Concluzie: Lucrarea este în mod indubitabil o capodoperă a literaturii românești dedicate violii - remarcându-se ^{atât} prin profesionalismul elaborării, cât și prin nobilitatea expresiei sonore, ca omagiu dedicat lui J.S. Bach.

IX) → Alfred Mendelssohn (reper biografic).

- București, 1-II-1910 | București, 9-V-1966
- Compozitor, muzicolog și pedagog român
- genul liric: - opere: "Michelangelo" și "Spinoza"
- opere: "Anton Pann"
- baleturi: "Harap Alb" și "Călin"
- genul vocal-sinfonic: - răscolurile "Horiz", "1907"
- "Cantata Poveștii lui"
- genul simfonic: 9 simfonii
- genul concertant: mai multe concerte instrumentale
- genul cameral
- genurile vocal și coral] numeroase lucrări
- muzicologie, "Melodii și arte interconectate"

(103)

lucrări destinate ↓

Alfred Mendelsohn - Sonata Brevis pt. violonci și pian (xorgă)

- General: computer actor, counter-intuitive (implied), sinteză
Lund - atonal - model (plutend)
- P. I - F de Sante (1-98) - Exp. (1-29)
T.I (1-9) F# univ. dist.
Punte (10-14)
T.U (15-24) - A# # modal,
modal, intenc. crom. (resembl)
Funct. + func. caracteristici
- [NB-Analiza Computerizată
La p. 154-157]
- F# | F# | F# | F# | F# | F# | F#
Cord. (25-29)
F.T (30-43) - T.I
F.U (44-58) - T.U subtilitate
intenc. Exp.
- Poen (30-69)
F.W (59-69) - T.I n' u, fecu., dnu.
- Repr. inv. (70-98)
S.A. opponente
T.U (70-78) - la modal-tr. 4 (rel)
miser, f. constant
- T.I (79-91) - la mizer
Ced. (92-98) - Clente T.I n' u
Fa# univ. - ultimul acord la mag

- P_u (1-138) tied ^{in part 1000}
 A ^{terrace} ^{a double exp. (1-24, 25-49)} ^{p. 1 - 6 mch.}
 a1 (50-72) ^{p. 1 Re veg.} ^{p. 2 - cran.}
 p. 2 ^{p. 2 p. 2 p. 2} ^{p. 2 p. 2 p. 2} ^{p. 2 p. 2 p. 2}
 p. 2 - wedul. cran. (73-90)
 A' ^{in part} ^{a2 - 6 mch (91-110)} ⁽¹¹¹⁻¹³⁸⁾
 S. A. ^{a3 - Re veg. - cran. (111-138)} ^{attached}

- S.A.
- P. in (1-62) - given down (wed ran) died 1/2 part 1/2 single
A (1-15) down
points (16-19)
B (20-28) - T. A n p. in
A (29-46) down (part. white) - S.A.
Cds (47-62) - T. I P. I
like - died 1/2 p. Compens - 10 50

- IV (1-271) g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z aa ab ac ad ae af ag ah ai aj ak al am an ao ap aq ar as at au av aw ax ay az ba bb bc bd be bf bg bh bi bj bk bl bm bn bo bp bq br bs bt bu bv bw bx by bz ca cb cc cd ce cf cg ch ci cj ck cl cm cn co cp cq cr cs ct cu cv cw cx cy cz da db dc dd de df dg dh di dj dk dl dm dn do dp dq dr ds dt du dv dw dx dy dz ea eb ec ed ee ef eg eh ei ej ek el em en eo ep eq er es et eu ev ew ex ey ez fa fb fc fd fe ff fg fh fi fj fk fl fm fn fo fp fq fr fs ft fu fv fw fx fy fz ga gb gc gd ge gf gg gh gi gj gk gl gm gn go gp gq gr gs gt gu gv gw gx gy gz ha hb hc hd he hf hg hh hi hj hk hl hm hn ho hp hq hr hs ht hu hv hw hx hy hz ia ib ic id ie if ig ih ii ij ik il im in io ip iq ir is it iu iv iw ix iy iz ja jb jc jd je jf jj jh ji jj jk jl jm jn jo jp jq jr js jt ju jv jw jx ja jb jc jd je jf gg gh gi gj gk gl gm gn go gp gq gr gs gt gu gv gw gx gy gz ha hb hc hd he hf hg hh hi hj hk hl hm hn ho hp hq hr hs ht hu hv hw hx hy hz ia ib ic id ie if ig ih ii ij ik il im in io ip iq ir is it iu iv iw ix iy iz ja jb jc jd je jf gg gh gi gj gk gl gm gn go gp gq gr gs gt gu gv gw gx gy gz ha hb hc hd he hf hg hh hi hj hk hl hm hn ho hp hq hr hs ht hu hv hw hx hy hz ia ib ic id ie if ig ih ii ij ik il im in io ip iq ir is it iu iv iw ix iy iz ja jb jc jd je jf gg gh gi gj gk gl gm gn go gp gq gr gs gt gu gv gw gx gy gz ha hb hc hd he hf hg hh hi hj hk hl hm hn ho hp hq hr hs ht hu hv hw hx hy hz ia ib ic id ie if ig ih ii ij ik il im in io ip iq ir is it iu iv iw ix iy iz ja jb jc jd je jf gg gh gi gj gk gl gm gn go gp gq gr gs gt gu gv gw gx gy gz ha hb hc hd he hf hg hh hi hj hk hl hm hn ho hp hq hr hs ht hu hv hw hx hy hz ia ib ic id ie if ig ih ii ij ik il im in io ip iq ir is

W. Lutosławski: "Subito" pentru violă și pian (1992)

Rondo: A-B-A'-C-A''-D-A'''-E-A''''

↑
Axa de
simetrie

↑
Sectio
Aurea

- A — (1-11)
- B < $\begin{matrix} b (12-23) \\ b' (24-30) \end{matrix}$
- A' — (31-36)
- C < $\begin{matrix} c (37-43) \\ c' (44-52) \end{matrix}$
- A'' — (53-65)
- D < $\begin{matrix} d (66-73) \\ d' (74-81) \end{matrix}$
- A''' — (82-85)
- E < $\begin{matrix} e (86-95) \\ e' (96-102) \\ e'' (103-124) \\ e''' (125-146) \end{matrix}$
- A'''' — (147-154)

Alfred Schnittke - "A Paganini"
per violino solo

Lent - Tema (x1) - (1-17) - parlando rubato

- Var. I (18-26) - ornamenti pe directe de pînturi

- Var. II (27-36) - ornamenti pe directe de cîşturi

- Var. III (37-82) - ornamenti pe directe de frînă de optime

- Var. IV (83-92) - ornamenti pe directe de frînă de şaisprezece

- Var. V (93-100) - ornamenti pe directe de treisecundă

Variat - Căderea I (101-108) - rubato, în bină elemente din Var. I-V

Lent - Tema (x2) - (109-144) - parlando rubato (Sectio Antea)

- Var. VI (145-151) - ornamenti pe directe variate

- Var. VII (152-162) - ornamenti pe directe de treisecundă - continuând var. V

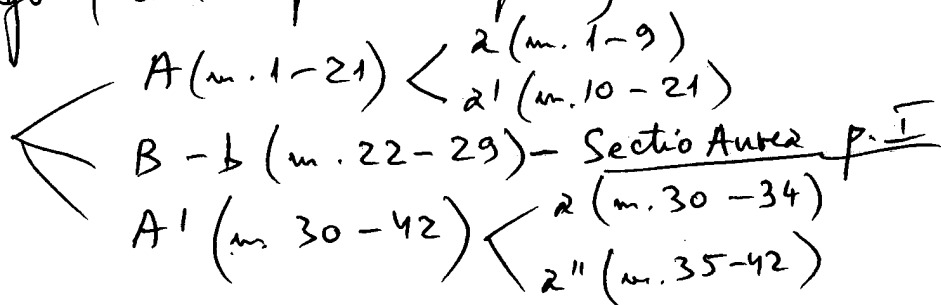
Variat - Căderea II (163-167) - rubato, în bină elemente din Var. VI şi VII

Lent - Tema (x3) - (168-181) - parlando rubato

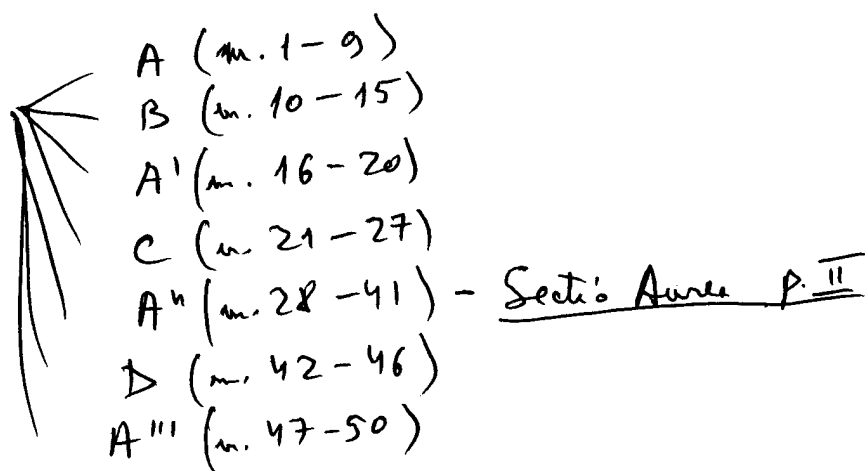
Sub aspect internațional, lucrarea este
alături de modern cromatică complexă, în
permanente transformare (deci mobile) — ~~toată~~
în să grăvând în jurnal Smetului.
Re —  = Cea de III a vior — (106)

David Webster: Irregular Dances pentru 2 violi, sau

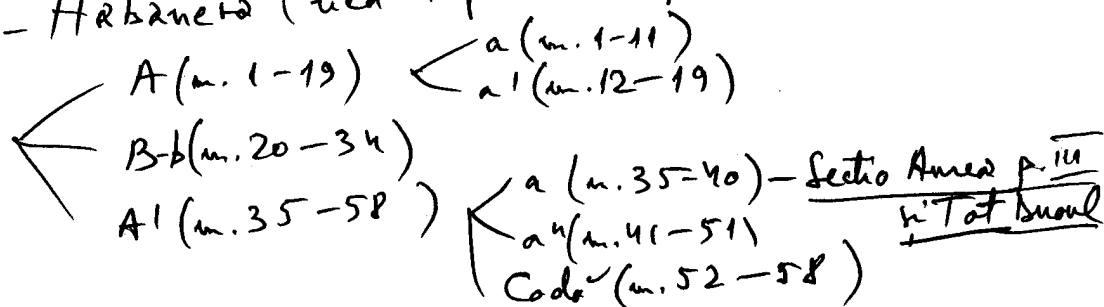
I - Tango (lied tripartit compus) pentru violon și violă



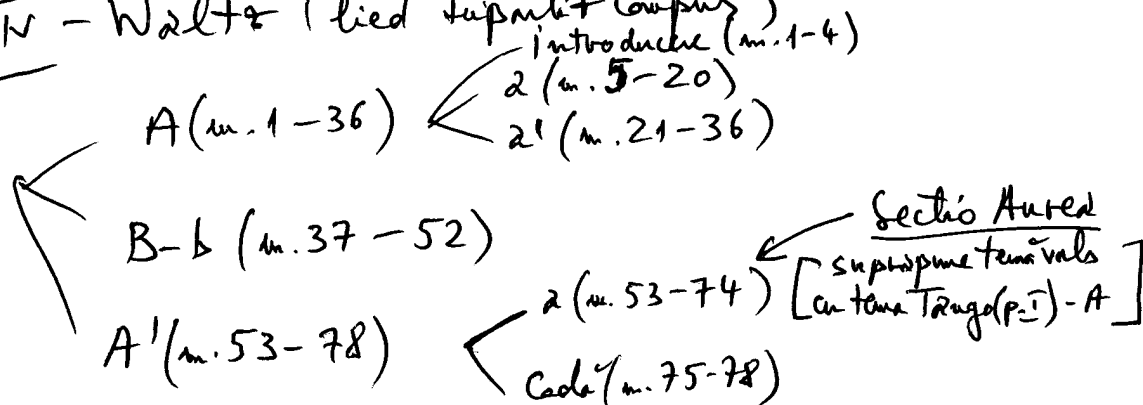
II - Siciliana (Tondo)



III - Habanera (lied tripartit compus)



IV - Waltz (lied tripartit compus)



Atenție - Caracter general ciclic, toate temele derivând din tema A - p. I (Tango)

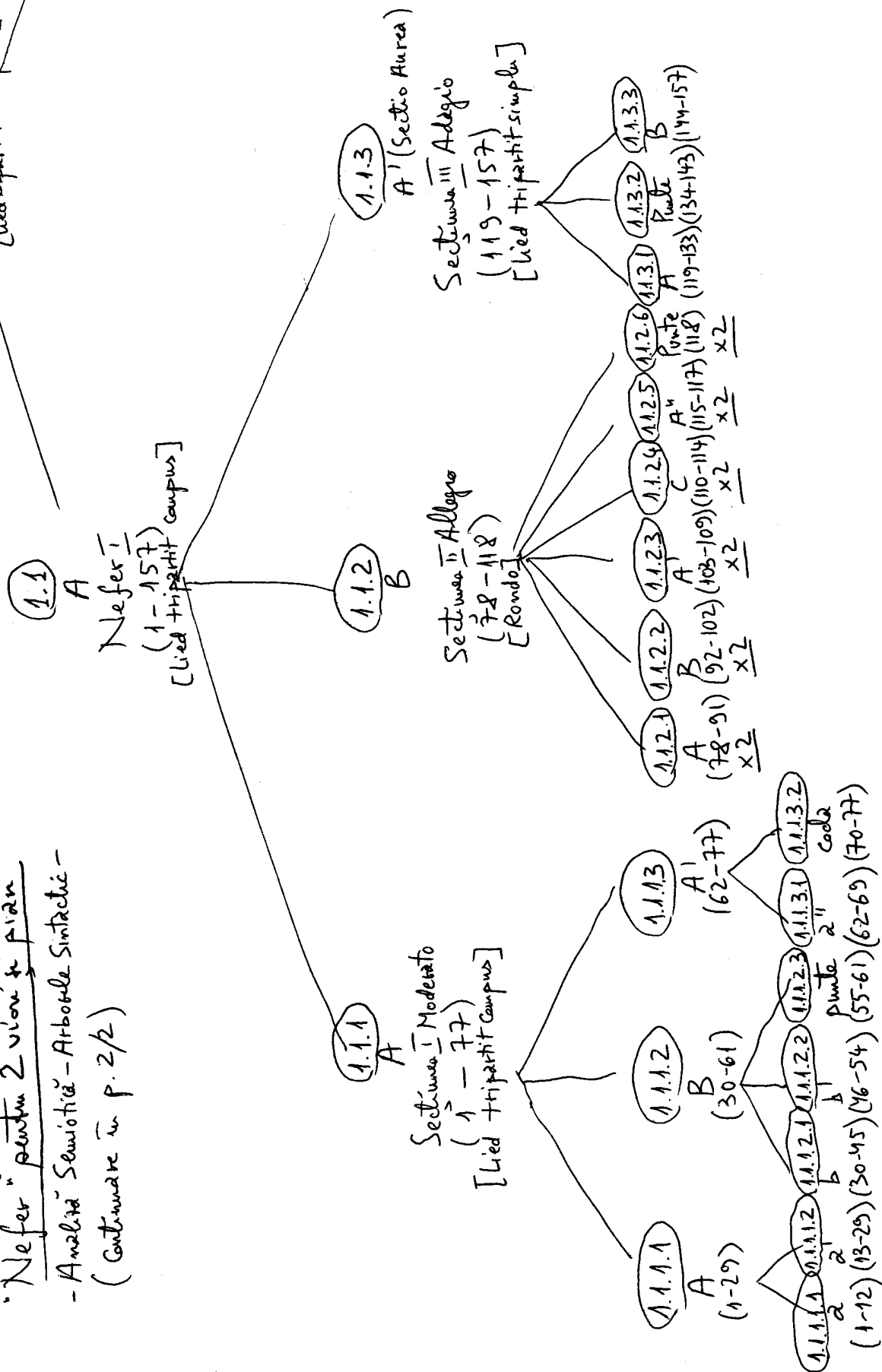
Boudewijn Buckinx:

Nefer pentru 2 viori si pian

- Analiză Semiotică - Artăbale Simbolice -
(continuare în p. 2/2)

$$-1/2 -$$

① $\text{NaFe}(\text{---} + \text{---})$
[Ued bipartit Compus]



(1)
[Nefer(±+±)]

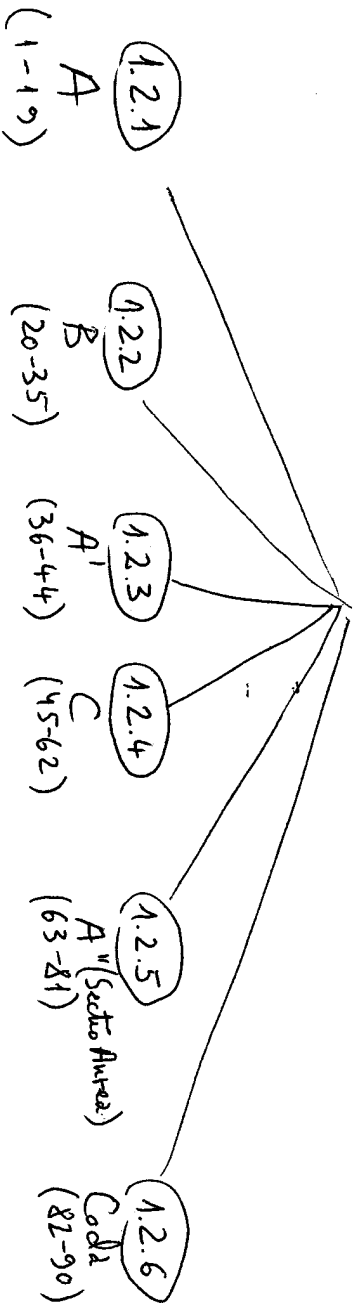
-2/2-

(1.2)

B (Sectio Aurea)

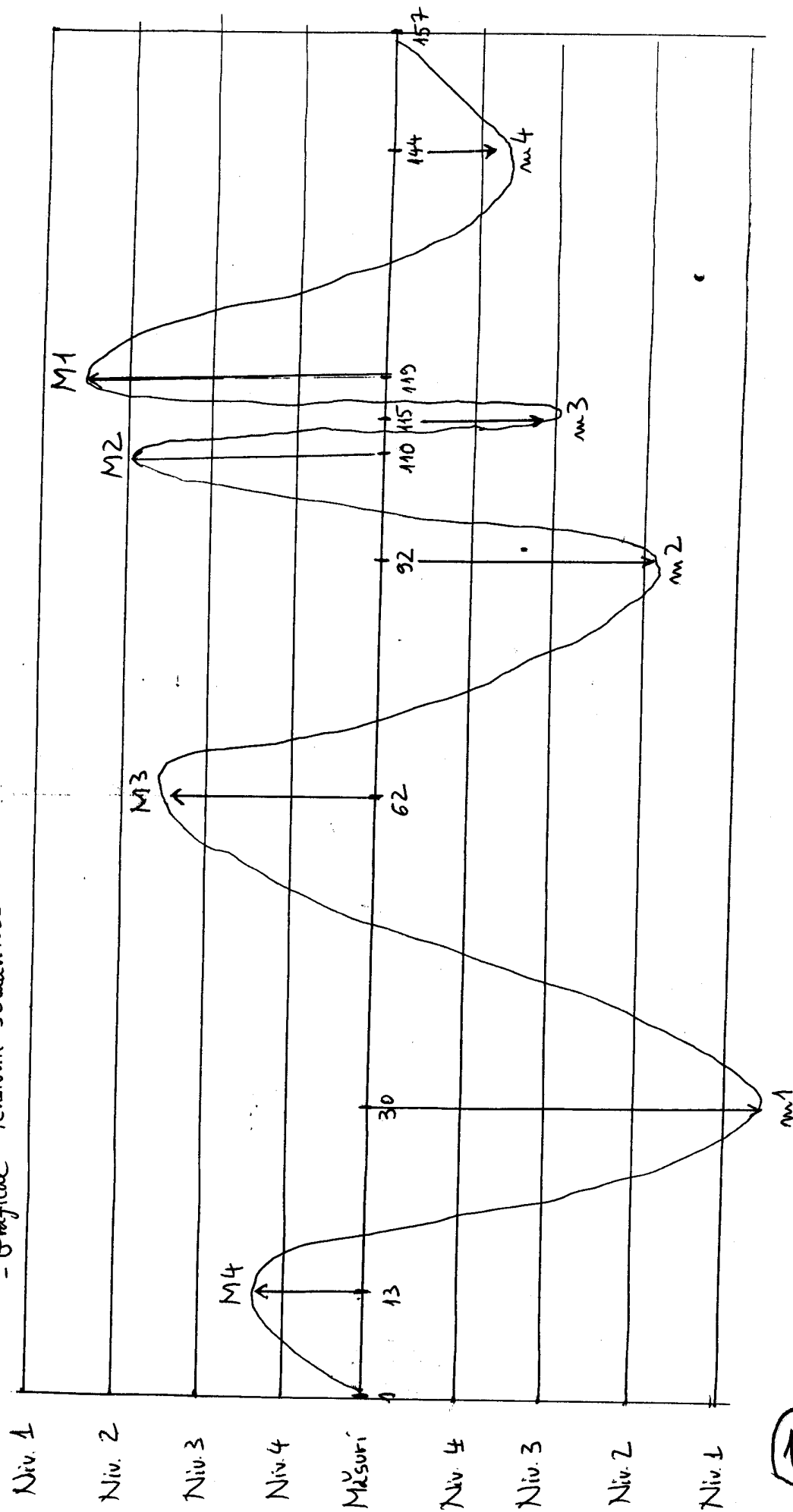
Nefer II
(1-90)

Boudewijn Buckinx:
"Nefer"
- Analiza Semiotică - Arhivă Sintactică -
(continuare din p. 1/2)

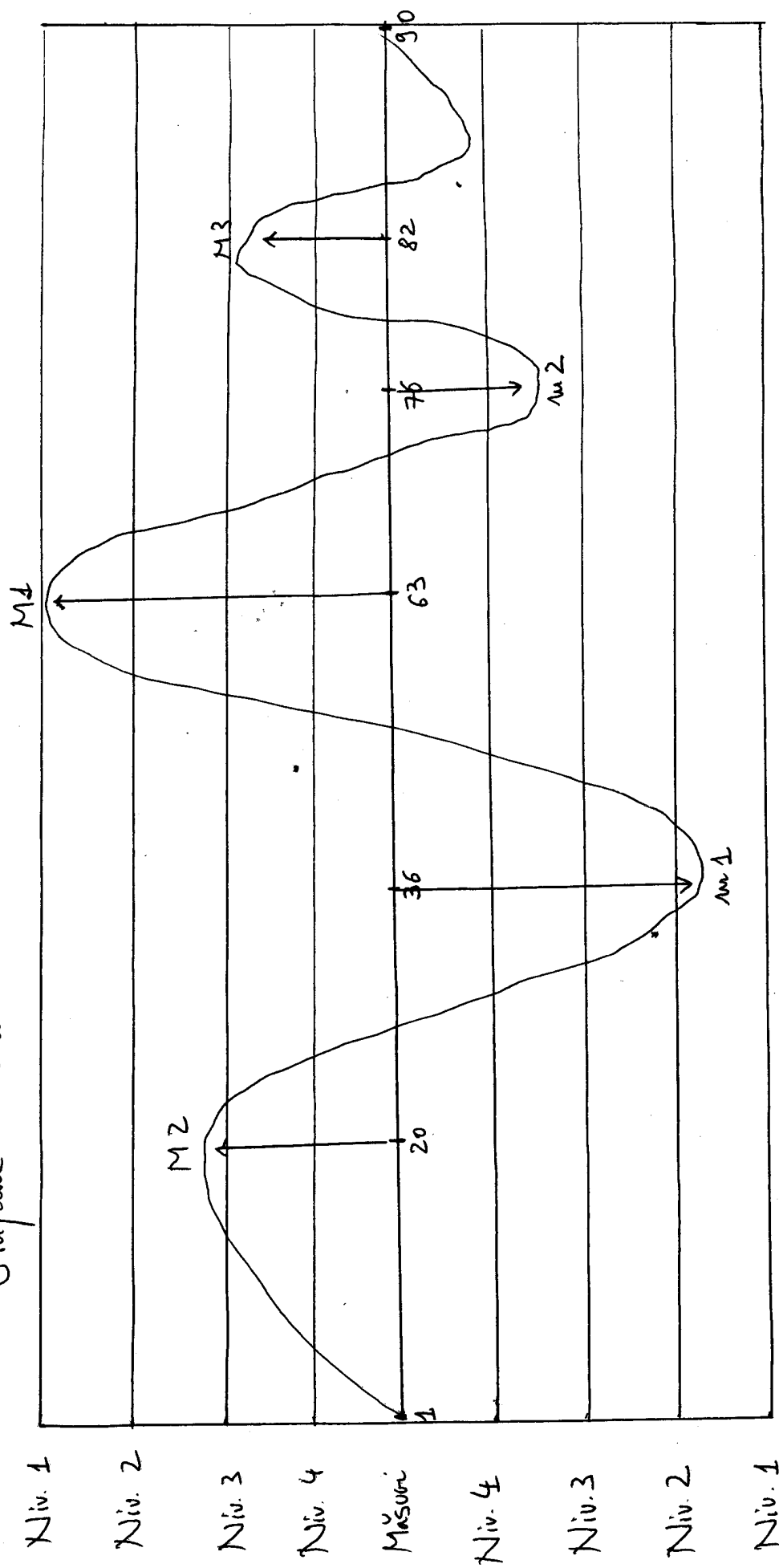


Boudewijn Buckinx: "Nefer I"

- Graficul tensiunii semantice -



Boudewijn Buckinx: "Nefer II" Graficul tensiunii semantice



Baudewijn Buckinx: "Codex Iacobinus"

penton vicar's solo

Suită:

- 1.) $A(1-3) B(4) A'(5-9) C(10) A''(11-20) \text{Code}(21-26) = \text{Rondr}$
- 2.) $A(1-5) B(6-16) A(17-22) \text{Code}(23) = \text{Lied Tripartit Simplu}$
- 3.) $A(1-15) B(16-22) A'(23-33) = \text{Lied Tripartit Simplu}$
- 4.) $A(1-19) B(20-29) = \text{Lied Tripartit Simplu}$
- 5.) $A[a(1-12) a'(13-28)] B[a(29-40) b(41-50)] = \text{L. Bipartit Compus}$
- 6.) $A[a(1-10) a'(11-14)] B[b(15-21) a''(22-24) b'(25-30)]$
 $A'[a''(31-36) a'(37-40)] \text{Code}(41-50) = \text{L. Tripartit Compus}$
- 7.) $A(1-26) B(27-45) = \text{Lied Bipartit Simplu}$
- 8.) $A(1-16) B(17-29) \text{Code}(30-36) = \text{Lied Bipartit Simplu}$
- 9.) $A[a(1-11) a'(12-16)] B[b(17-25) a''(26-36)] \text{Code}(37-44) =$
 $= \text{Lied Bipartit Compus}$
- 10.) $\text{Intro}(1-9) A(10-27) \text{Code}(28-35) = \text{Lied Monopartit Simplu}$
- 11.) $A(1-15) B(16-40) A'(41-54) = \text{Lied Tripartit Simplu}$
- 12.) $A(1-29) = \text{Lied Monopartit Simplu}$
- 13.) $A[a(1-13) a'(14-24)] B[b(25-43) a''(44-48)] = \text{L. Bipartit Compus}$
cumica rediza
- 14.) $A[a(1-11) a'(12-26)] B[b(27-33) b'(34-41)] = \text{Lied Bipartit Compus}$
- 15.) $A[a(1-10) a'(11-18)] B[b(19-28)] \text{Code}(29-30) = \text{Lied Bipartit Compus}$
- 16.) $A(1-17) B(18-29) A'(30-37) = \text{Lied Tripartit Simplu}$
- 17.) $A[a(1-13) a'(14-30)] B[b(31-44)] A'[a(45-55) a'(56-65)] = \text{L. Tripartit Compus}$
- 18.) $A(1-12) B(13-27) A'(28-39) = \text{Lied Tripartit Simplu}$
- 19.) $A[a(1-7) a'(8-10)] B[b(11-16) b'(17-28)] \text{Code}(29-32) = \text{L. Bipartit Compus}$
- 20.) $A(1-23) B(24-40) = \text{Lied Bipartit Simplu}$
- 21.) $A[a(1-37) a'(38-61)] B[b(62-81) b'(82-99)] = \text{L. Bipartit Compus}$
- 22.) $A(1-21) B(22-30) A'(31-42) = \text{Lied Tripartit Simplu}$
- 23.) $A(1-12) B(13-24) A'(25-39) = \text{Lied Tripartit Simplu}$
- 24.) $A[a(1-28) a'(29-54)] B[b(55-67) b'(68-96)] = \text{L. Bipartit Compus}$

Rondewijn Buckinx: "Sherlock Holmes" pt. viona solo
Suită:

- 1.) $A(1-12) - B(13-20) =$ lied bipartit simplu
- 2.) $A(1-18) - B(19-29) =$ lied bipartit simplu
- 3.) $A(1-8) - B(9-18) =$ lied bipartit simplu
- 4.) $A(1-12) - B(13-24) =$ lied bipartit simplu
- 5.) $A(1-12) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a(1-3) \\ b(4-6) \\ a'(7-9) \\ b'(10-12) \end{array} \right\} - B(13-23) =$ lied bipartit compus
- 6.) $A(1-10) - B(11-19) =$ lied bipartit simplu
- 7.) $A(1-21) - B(22-28) - A'(29-35) =$ lied tripartit simplu
- 8.) $A(1-9) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a(1-2) \\ b(3-4) \\ a'(5-6) \\ b'(7-9) \end{array} \right\} - B(10-19) =$ lied bipartit compus
- 9.) $A(1-9) - B(10-15) =$ lied bipartit simplu
- 10.) $A(1-9) - B(10-19) =$ lied bipartit simplu
- 11.) $A(1-12) - B(13-22) =$ lied bipartit simplu
- 12.) $A(1-24) - B(25-41) =$ lied bipartit simplu
- 13.) $A(1-5) - B(6-9) - A'(10-13) =$ lied tripartit simplu
- 14.) $A(1-8) - B(9-17) - A'(18-26) =$ lied tripartit simplu
- 15.) $A(1-7) - B(8-15) =$ lied bipartit simplu
- 16.) $A(1-12) - B(13-22) =$ lied bipartit simplu
- 17.) $A(1-7) - B(8-15) =$ lied bipartit simplu
- 18.) $A(1-5) - B(6-11) - A'(12-17) =$ lied tripartit simplu
- 19.) $A(1-10) - B(11-14) =$ lied bipartit simplu
- 20.) $A(1-9) - B(10-22) =$ lied bipartit simplu
- 21.) $A(1-8) - B(9-20) =$ lied bipartit simplu
- 22.) $A(1-8) - B(9-11) - A'(12-16) =$ lied tripartit simplu
- 23.) $A(1-10) - B(11-17) - A'(18-26) =$ lied tripartit simplu
- 24.) $A(1-9) - B(10-15) =$ lied bipartit simplu

x ————— x

Boudewijn Buckinx:

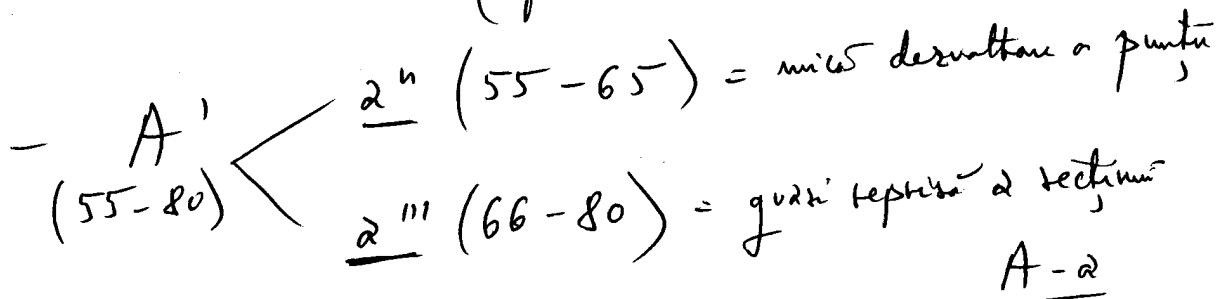
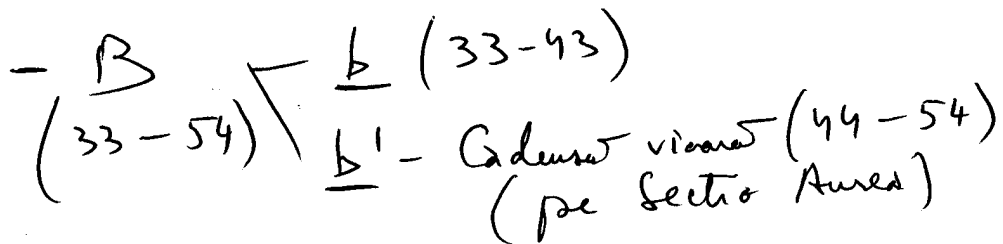
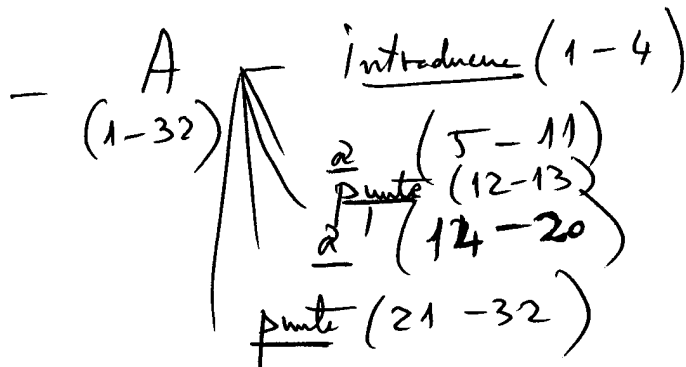
"1001 Sonates" pt. vromt & pion

Forme de lied:

- 1.) - monopartit: introduce (m. 1-2) - A (3-15)
- 2.) - tripartit - A (1-10) - punte (11-14) -
B-b (15-22) - b' (23-27) - A' (28-30)
- 3.) - monopartit - A (1-7)
- 4.) - monopartit - A
- 5.) - bipartit - A (1-6) - B (7-10)
- 6.) - monopartit - introduce (1-2) - A (3-9)
- 7.) - monopartit - A (1-7)
- 8.) - monopartit - A-a (1-4) - a' (5-9)
- 9.) - tripartit deschis (formă de bar - catenă):
A (1-14) - B (15-28) - C (29-40) - coda (41-44)
- 10.) - monopartit - A (1-8)
- 11.) - monopartit - A (1-9)
- 52.) - tripartit - A (1-5) - B (6-12) - A' (13-15)
- 239.) - bipartit - A (1-6) - B-b (7-11) - b' (12-15) -
b'' (16-18) - coda (19)
- 259.) - monopartit - A - a (1-8) - a' (9-11)
- 268.) - monopartit - A - a (1-10) - a' (11-12)
- 284.) - formă de bar (tripartit deschis) - A (1-2) - B (3-5) - C (6-9)
- 345.) - formă de bar (tripartit deschis) - A (1-8) - B (9-13) - C (14-17)
- 398.) - monopartit - A-a (1-8) - a' (9-16)
- 673.) - monopartit - A (1-13)
- 723.) - bipartit - A (1-5) - B (6-18)
- 810.) - bipartit cu mîle repetiție - A-a (1-5) -
B-b (6-12) - a' (13-16)

Robert Starer :
"Elegy" (1985)

- forma tripartita composta :



Piotr Lachert - "17 Sonata per violino
e pianoforte"

- One - forme de kar (lié tripartite des ches) :

$$\begin{aligned} A &< \begin{matrix} a & (1-22) \\ a' & (23-35) \end{matrix} \\ B &< \begin{matrix} b & (36-57) \\ b' & (58-70) \end{matrix} \\ C &< \begin{matrix} c & (71-92) \\ c' & (93-108) \end{matrix} \\ \text{Cedar} & (109-116) \end{aligned}$$

Alternativa:
Rondo ↓

A (1-22)
B (23-35)
A' (36-57)
C (58-70)
A'' (71-92)
D (93-105)
A''' (106-108)
Code (109-116)

Two - live bipartite

Cedrus virens (1)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & (2-11) \\ a' & (12-16) \end{pmatrix}$$
$$- B < \begin{matrix} b & (17 - 26) \\ b' & (27 - 38) \end{matrix}$$

- 13 < 17 (27 - 38)
- Codo (39 - 44) - parlare / contare pe "frente" in decelera

- Three - Rando : A-B-A-C-A-D-A-E-A-F-A
e e e n''(36-42) -

$$A(1-6) - B(7-17) - A'(18-23) - C(24-35) - A''(36-42) -$$

$$D(43-52) - A'''(53-58) - Ee(59-86) e'(87-99, \text{Quasi Cd.})$$

$$e''(90-106) - A^{IV}(107-112) - F(113-123) - A^V(124-129).$$

Four - Wied unpartit - A
(as a Cedar a tutore p_istils)

Jacques Leduc: "Pièces en Trio" pt. 2 violi și pian
(1984)

NB - caracter ciclic

→ Partea I = Sonata

- Exp. (1-31) - T. I (1-18) - motiv liric quasi-gregorian (a)
 - punte (19-22)
 - T. II (23-31) - motiv dramatic (b), sintetizat prin diminuarea motivului (a)

- Dezv. (32-54) - Faza I (32-42) - suprapunerea celor două motive: (a) la violi, (b) la pian
 - Faza II (43-48) - dinamizarea discursului sonor
 - Faza III (49-52) - augmentarea unor elemente din T. I
- Repr. concentrată (55-91) - T. I (55-67) - motivul (a) suprapus polimodal

Sectio
Aurea

-
- Concluzie Repr. (68-78):
elemente din T. I augmentate la violi și dinamizate la pian
 - Coda (79-91):
elemente de F. I a Dezv., în augmentare

→ Partea II = Rondo

- A1 (1-13) = motiv dansant (c), în măsură eterogenă - 5 (3+2)
- B (14-23) = motiv dansant (d), în configurație ternară (quasi vals)
- A2 (24-27) = secțiune în măsură eterogenă 5, cu accente 2ksak
- C (28-33) = îmbinarea motivului ternar (d) cu inserturi binare (4)
- A3 (34-42) = motivul (c) în ipostază polimodală
- D (43-83) = dezvoltarea motivului (d) în ipostază polimodală
- A4 (84-96) = dezvoltarea motivului (c)
- E (97-106) = continuarea dezvoltării motivului (d)
- A5 (107-116) = motivul (c) în extincție

S. A

→

∕

(117)

→ Partea III = Sonata

- Exp. (1-25) - T. I (1-11) - structură melodică eterogenă generată de un bas în configurație gregoriană ("organum" - cvinți paralele) și dezvoltarea motivului (2) din partea I
- T. II (12-19) - motiv clausant basat pe motivul de vals (1) din partea II
- Concl. Exp. (20-25)
- Dev. (26-81) - Faza I (26-57) - elemente T. I
- Faza II (58-68) - elemente T. II
- Faza III (69-81) - dinamizare
- Repr. (82-137) - T. I (82-92)
- (S.A.) → - T. II (93-128)
- Codă (129-137) cu dezvoltare codală (terminală)

α — α

Frédéric Devreese: "Benvenuta" pt. violon și pian

→ Partea I, "Dream - lied Bipartit Simplu cu mică repetiție"

- Intro (1-2)
- A $\begin{cases} a (3-17) \\ (3-27) \end{cases} \begin{cases} a' (18-27) \end{cases}$
- B $\begin{cases} b (28-35) \leftarrow \text{Sectio Aurea} \\ (28-45) \end{cases} \begin{cases} a'' (36-45) \end{cases}$

→ Partea II, "Habánera" - lied Tripartit Compus, în care A' = repetiția A, iar A și A' au forme catenate ("mozaic")

- Intro (1-2)
- A $\begin{cases} a_1 (3-10) \\ (3-42) \end{cases} \begin{cases} a_2 (11-18) \\ a_3 (19-26) \\ a_4 (27-34) \\ a_5 (35-42) \end{cases}$
- B $\begin{cases} b_1 (43-56) \times 2 \\ (43-70) \end{cases} \begin{cases} b_2 (57-70) \end{cases}$
- punte (71-72)
- A' $\begin{cases} a_5 (73-80) \leftarrow \text{Sectio Aurea} \\ (73-112) \end{cases} \begin{cases} a_4 (81-88) \\ a_3 (89-96) \\ a_4 (97-104) \\ a_5 (105-112) \end{cases}$
- Coda (113-119)

→ Partea III, "Waltz" - Lied Tripartit Compus

- A (1-25) $\begin{cases} a (1-13) \\ a' (14-25) \end{cases}$

- B (26-41)

- A' (42-66) $\begin{cases} a (42-53) \\ a' (54-66) \end{cases} \leftarrow \text{Sectio Aurea}$

→ Partea IV, "Tango" - Lied Tripartit Simplu

- Intro (1-6)

- A (7-22)

- B (23-46)

- puncte (47-49)

- A' (50-65)

- B' (66-90) $\leftarrow \text{Sectio Aurea}$

- puncte (91-93)

- A'' (94-109)

$\alpha \quad \text{---} \quad \alpha$

Frédéric Rossille: "Message de l'Archipel"

penton violons si pian

Forma de Rondo

- Intr. (1-9) - Fa M $\rightarrow$ Fa m
- A $\begin{cases} a (10-14) - Fa m \\ a' (15-22) - Fa M \end{cases}$
- B (23-30) - Lab M $\rightarrow$ Si M $\rightarrow$ Fa m
- A' $\begin{cases} a^2 (31-35) - Fa m \\ a^3 (36-43) - Fa M \end{cases}$
- C (44-51) - Fa m
- A'' $\begin{cases} a^4 (52-56) - Fa m \\ a^5 (57-64) - Fa M \end{cases}$
- Coda (65-69) - Fa M

Intr. - A - B - A' - C - A'' - Coda

$\begin{matrix} \swarrow & \searrow \\ a & a' \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \swarrow & \searrow \\ a^2 & a^3 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \swarrow & \searrow \\ a^4 & a^5 \end{matrix}$

α ————— α

→ Liana Alexandra — "Quasi Cadenza" pt. violoncelu

— formă de "Allegro di Sonata" replicat — liber —

— Expoziția — caracter rubato (scritură amenzurală)

— Tema I (pag. 1, sistemele 1-2) — caracter extatic,
configurație modală — pentatonică

— Tema II (pag. 1, sist. 3 și $\frac{1}{2}$ din sist. 4) — caracter dinamic,
configurație modală de sorginte
folclorică, basată pe un trason
cromatic descendent, având structură
 $< 1, 1, 3 >$ și un sens circular
(repetitiv).

— Tema I variată (pag. 1, celălalt $\frac{1}{2}$ din sist. 4 și sist. 5)

— Tema II variată (pag. 1, sist. 6 și pag. 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ din sist. 1)

— Dezvoltarea — în 4 faze:

— Faza I (pag. 2) — predomină caracterul
extatic — diatonic (pentatonic) = T. I

— Faza II (pag. 3) — predomină caracterul
dinamic — cromatic = T. II

— Faza III (pag. 4) — sinteză elementelor tematice I și II
și pag. 5, sist. 1-4 în derulare atemporală
(de factură extatică)

Secția Aurea → Faza IV (pag. 5, sist. 6-8 și
pag. 6) — aceeași sinteză tematică
dinamizată progresiv
până la Climax (Secția
Aurea): octavele ce apar la
pag. 6, sist. 6 și 7

- Repriza

— (pag. 7, sist. 1-6) — expunerea prin
argumentare și în măsură
(deci gîrto) a materialului
tematic I și II, sub forma
unei coral variat, marcat de
un ostinato de pizz. cu mîna
stîngă (quasi chitarra)

— (pag. 7, sist. 7 și
pag. 8) — Coda — ce sublinează
expresia, sugerînd materializarea
în registru supra-acut a
elementelor tematice

Deci: formă de "All. de S." aplicat liber:

Exp.	Dev.	Repriza
T. I, T. II, T. I var., T. II var.	Forme I, II, III, IV (S.A.)	T. I var., T. II var., Coda Coral pe ostinato pizz

Lucrarea a fost compusă în 1983 și
dedicată violonistei și profesoarei Cornelia Branzetti;
ce a interpretat-o în puna auditivă
în același an.

LIANA ALEXANDRA: "A Tre" pentru flaut, oboi si fagot

- PARTEA I (pentru flaut solo): forma de sonata

-Expozitie (masurile 1-37): Tema I (m. 1-14); Tema II (m. 15-28); Concluzia expozitiei (m. 29-37);

-Dezvoltare (m. 28-59): Faza I (m. 28-42); Faza II (m. 43-53); Faza III – dinamizare pe Sectiunea de Aur / Sectio Aurea (m. 54-59);

-Repriza (m. 60-76): Tema I (m. 60-68); punte (m. 69-79); Tema II (m. 80-94); Coda (m. 95-76).

- PARTEA A II-A (pentru intregul ansamblu): forma de sonata

-Expozitie (m. 1-48): Tema I (m. 1-33); Tema II (m. 34-48);

-Dezvoltare (m. 49-60): o singura faza (m. 49-60);

-Repriza concentrate (m. 61-93): Tema I (m. 61-73) pe Sectiunea de Aur / Sectio Aurea; Coda (m. 74-93).

- PARTEA A II-A (pentru intregul ansamblu): forma de rondo (A-B-A'-C-A''-Coda)

A (m. 1-33); B (m. 34-51); A' (m.52-79); C (m. 80-119); A'' (m. 120-160 – Sectiunea de Aur / Sectio Aurea); Coda (m. 161 – sfarsit) = quasi cadenza multipla, avand o configuratie sintetica, simetrica Partii I (pentru flaut solo)

Muzica are un caracter ciclic – elementele tematice (de factura modala si ritmica) expuse in Partea I aparand transfigurate pe parcursul intregii lucrari. La nivel macro-structural Sectiunea de Aur (Sectio Aurea) este determinate la inceputul partii a III-a.

LIANA ALEXANDRA

Relația dintre mozaic și formele muzicale

Mozaicul este construit din punct de vedere geometric cu figuri cu elemente date, cum ar fi pătrate, romburi sau triunghiuri. În cadrul mozaicului se pot căuta figuri originale, folosind diverse combinații ale desenelor geometrice plane cunoscute.

Dicționarul de neologisme - Editura Științifică, București, 1966, definește mozaicul în felul următor: "1. lucrare ornamentală compusă din bucăți mici de marmură, de sticlă etc., colorate diferit și care alcătuiesc o figură, un tablou etc. 2. combinație, amestecătură (frumos îmbinată) de diferite elemente, culori etc. operă literară care conține multe elemente eterogene, însă armonios ordonate; compoziție de caractere tipografice deosebite"¹⁸

Mozaicul a fost frecvent folosit încă din antichitate, în artele decorative, la bază având cele trei rețele fundamentale, care alcătuiau un câmp uniform pavat cu pătrate, triunghiuri echilaterale și hexagoane.

Romani, persanii, chinezii, japonezii erau măestri ai ornamentului și cunoșteau toate mozaicările, care acoperă un plan cu un model repetat.

Mozaicul își găsește expresie și în construcția formelor muzicale, el fiind prezent atât în articulațiile microstructurale, cât și în cele macrostructurale.

¹⁸ Dicționarul de neologisme - Editura Științifică, București, 1966, pag. 473

El poate fi întâlnit, spre exemplu, în tehnica colajelor, unde muzici aparent disjuncte stilistic se armonizează frumos în construcția de ansamblu. O tipologie caracteristică în acest sens o constituie simfoniele lui Gustav Mahler.

De asemenea, mozaicul poate fi ușor recunoscut în înșiruirea de microforme, repetate diferit în două dimensiuni. Un exemplu elocvent îl oferă în muzică forma de passacaglia. Aici ne întâlnim cu fenomenul structural *figura fond*, în care percepția sesizează două aspecte simultane ale aceleiași imagini. Unul este *fondul*, ritmul și melodia neschimbate ale passacagiei, care alcătuiesc câmpul sonor uniform pavat, celălalt este *figura*, construită din diferite variațiuni polifone, ce sunt așezate peste conturul dat.

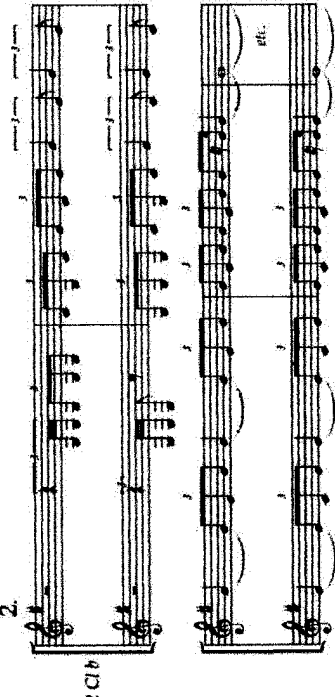
Tehnica colajelor a fost folosită de mai mulți autori, fie în forma juxtapunerii unor structuri melodico-ritmice aparent diferite, fie prin utilizarea unor citate muzicale inserate într-un anumit discurs sonor. Printre compozitorii care au abordat un astfel de procedeu de compoziție, îi putem aminti pe Gustav Mahler, George Enescu, Bela Bartok, George Crumb, Igor Stravinski, George Gershwin, John Cage etc.

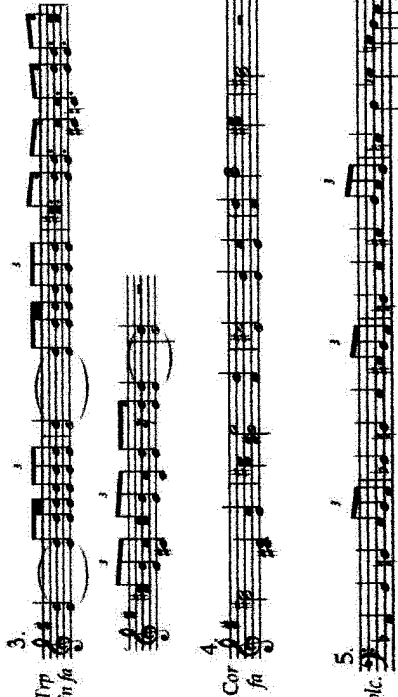
Voi exemplifica această tehnică de creație, denumită "mozaică" cu partea I-a din Simfonia I-a de Gustav Mahler.

Această parte - care din punct de vedere formal este construită pe principiul sonatei - propune două personaje muzicale, cu un contur melodic și ritmic pregnant, cu un contrast evident între ele. Deși sunt aparent disjuncte stilistic, ele coexistă foarte bine și se pot suprapune în diferite ipostaze de-a lungul formei de sonată.

Iată cele două teme, care se desprind de-a lungul primei părți a Simfoniei I-a de Gustav Mahler:

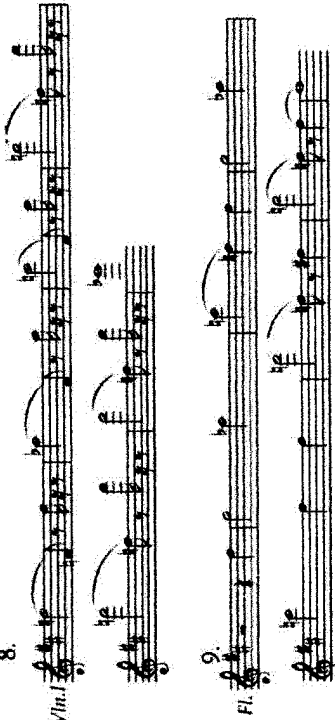


2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

8. 

9. 

La aceste motive se adaugă forma propriu-zisă a formei de sonată:

Deși aceste teme par eterogene din punct de vedere al expresiei muzicale, ele pot fi grupate, urmărind conturul melodic, în felul următor. 1 cu 2 cu 4; 3 cu 5; 7 cu 8; 6 cu 8 cu 9.

În denularea arhitecturii sonore, care clădește o amplă formă de sonată, cele 9 teme-motiv, sunt prezentate într-o distribuție ingenioasă, sugerând un caleidoscop muzical.

Introducere:



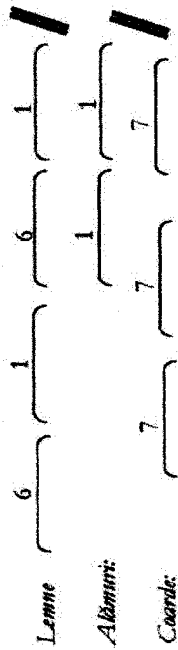
Expoziție:

T1 (T1a + T1b)

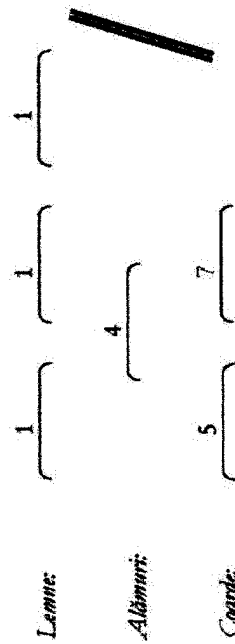


Dezvoltare: (D)

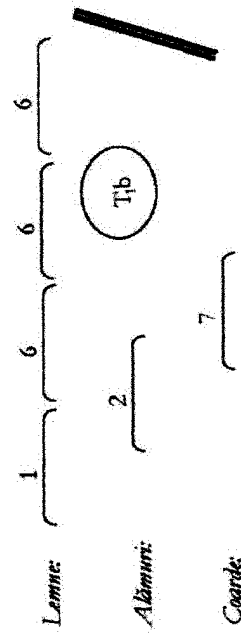
Secțiunea nr.1 (D 1)



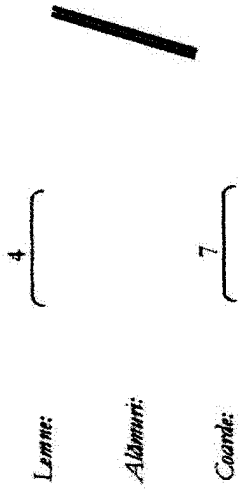
Secțiunea nr.2 (D 2)



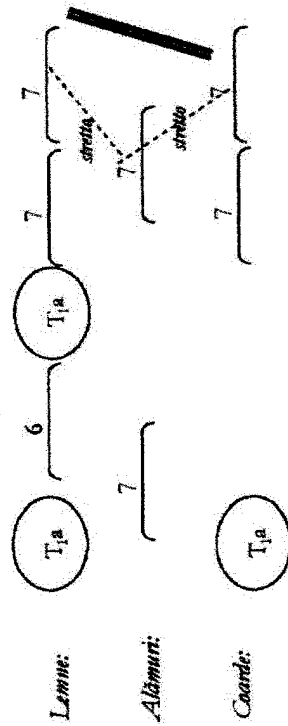
Secțiunea nr.3 (D 3)



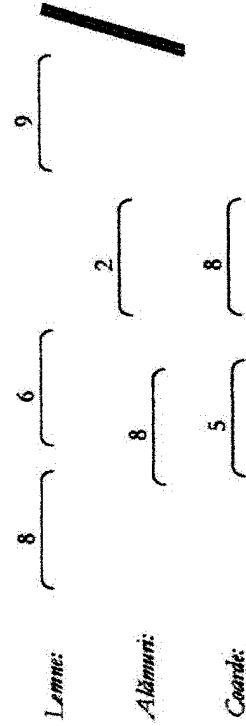
Secțiunea nr.4 (D 4)



Secțiunea nr.5 (D 5)

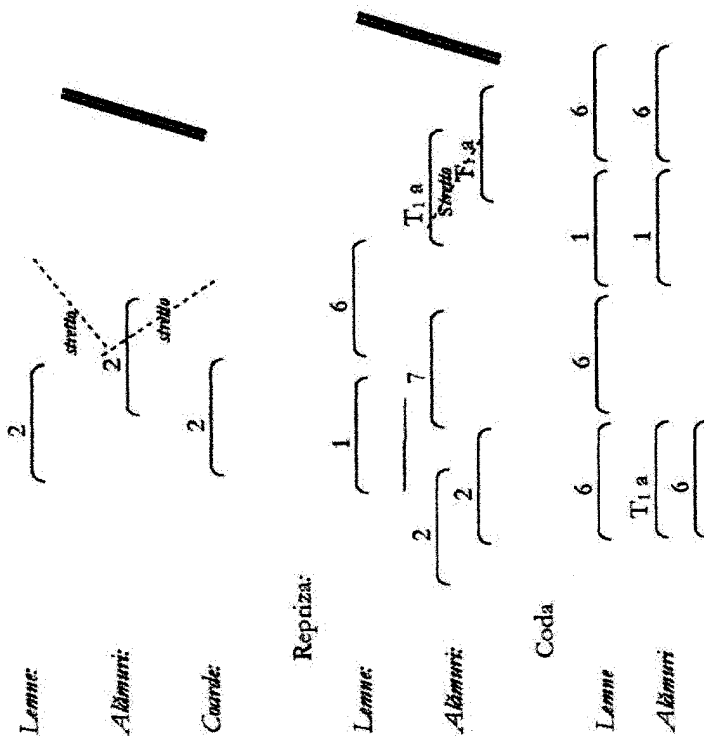


Secțiunea nr.6 (D 6)



142

Secțiunea nr.7 (D 7)



De-a lungul părții a I-a a Simfoniei de Mahler, personajele muzicale apar cu următoarea frecvență.

Nr.1	- de 13 ori	Nr.6	- de 16 ori
Nr.2	- de 8 ori	Nr.7	- de 13 ori
Nr.3	- de 2 ori	Nr.8	- de 3 ori

Nr.4 - de 5 ori
Nr.5 - de 3 ori

Nr.9 - o dată

De aici, se pot constata următoarele:

1) Cu excepția motivelor nr. 1 și 6, care de fapt alcătuiesc împreună tema I-a formei de sonată, celelalte au o frecvență de apariție distribuită pe șirul numeric fibonacciian: 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13;

2) Fiecare secțiune prezintă o anumită structură formală, astfel:

- Introducere* are o compoziție simetrică în oglindă:
1 2 3 4 2 4 3 1 (5)
- Expoziția* - propune o formă de bar 1, 1, 1, 6 (a a b) - care este echivalentă cu forma geometrică a tetraedrului;
- Secțiunea I-a* dezvoltării (D1) are un echilibru în prezența motivelor caleidoscopice, cele trei structuri aparând fiecare de trei ori, într-o distribuție, de tipul polifoniei superpoziționale;
- Secțiunea a II-a* a dezvoltării (D2) folosește preponderent motivul nr.1, suprapus cu structurile nr.4, 5, 7;
- Secțiunea a III-a* (D3) este tot o polifonie superpozițională cu melodiile nr.1, 2, 6, 7;
- D4 este cea mai scurtă și are două personaje muzicale (nr.4, și nr.7);

g) D5 reduce forma de bar (a b b) concretizată în personajele 6 și 7, precum și o polifonie în stretto cu structura nr.7;

h) D6 este o suprafață polifonă superpozițională alcătuită cu temele nr.2, 5, 6, 8, 9;

i) D7 este un stretto cu motivul nr.2

j) *Repriza* este mai bogată în componentele structurilor prezentate mai sus și reia procedeul "stretto"-ului (ca în secțiunea D7) cu segmentul nr.1 al temei I-a.

3) Se poate observa de asemenea, o anumită stratificare orchestrală a celor noua personaje muzicale: astfel, suflătorii de lemn intonează preponderent traseele melodice nr.1 și 6, suflătorii de alamă - nr.2, 4, 7 și 1, instrumentele de coarde - nr. 7, 5, 8 și 2.

Structura nr.9 apare o singură dată, exact acolo unde este și *sectio aurea*, în cadrul formei de ansamblu și ea va fi și tema principală a părții finale.

O altă ipostază muzicală a structurii de mozaic poate fi întâlnită în forma *ostinato*. Aceasta a fost folosită în creația orală și cultă, încă din cele mai vechi timpuri.

Literatura muzicală oferă nenumărate exemple dintre care cel mai pregnant este *genul passacgliei (sau ciacconei)*.

Dicționarul "Larousse" definește passacglia în felul următor: "Dans spuridol străvechi, în trei timpuri, folosit în muzica instrumentală, sub formă de bas ostinat"¹⁹

Structura de fond o constituie basul repetat care constituie câmpul sonor uniform pavat iar variațiunile polifone, care se suprapun lui, conturează diferite figuri cu câte un model dat, care se denulează cu o anumită periodicitate.

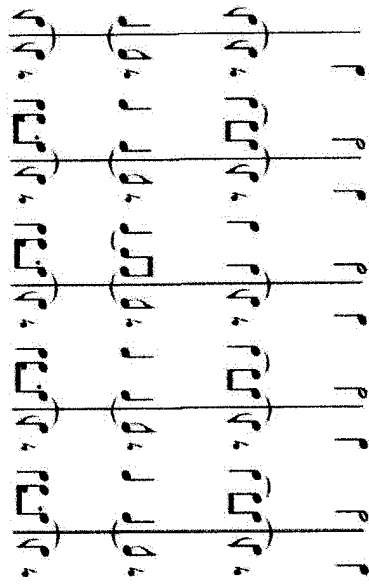
Pentru a demonstra relația dintre mozaic ca ornament geometric și forma de passacglie (sau ciacconă), voi exemplifica structura ritmică a *Passacgliei* în do minor de Johann Sebastian Bach.

Rețeaua ritmică uniformă, peste care se aștern diferite figuri, care au același contur repetat este următoarea:

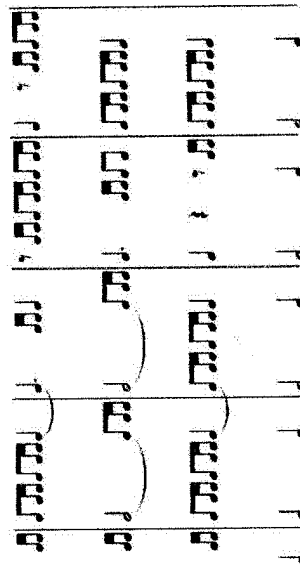


Peste această structură, vom putea observa diferite "parchetări" ritmice, cu configurații, care se repetă identic:

[A]

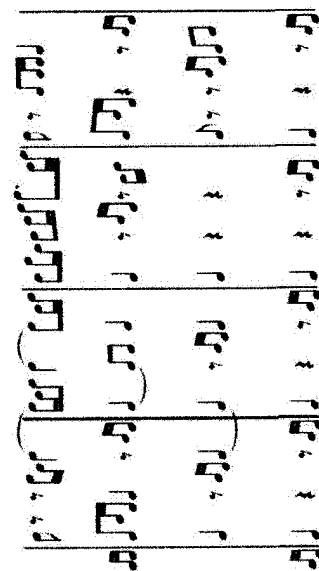


[B]

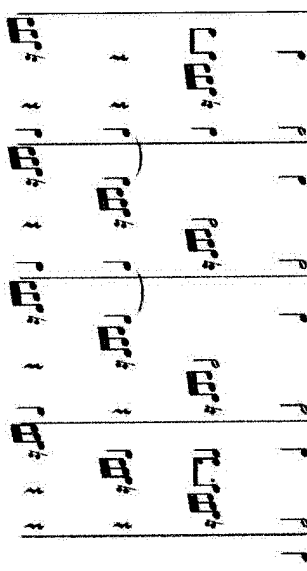


[C]

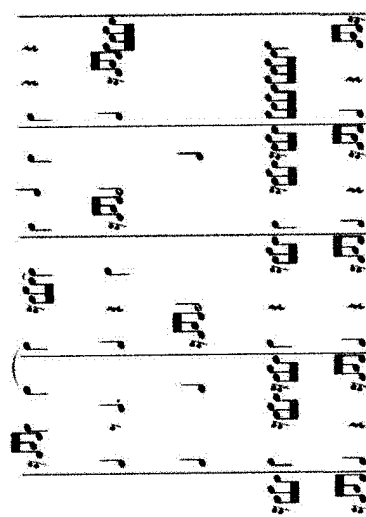
¹⁹ "Petit Larousse" - Paris, 1965, pag. 184.



[D]



[E]

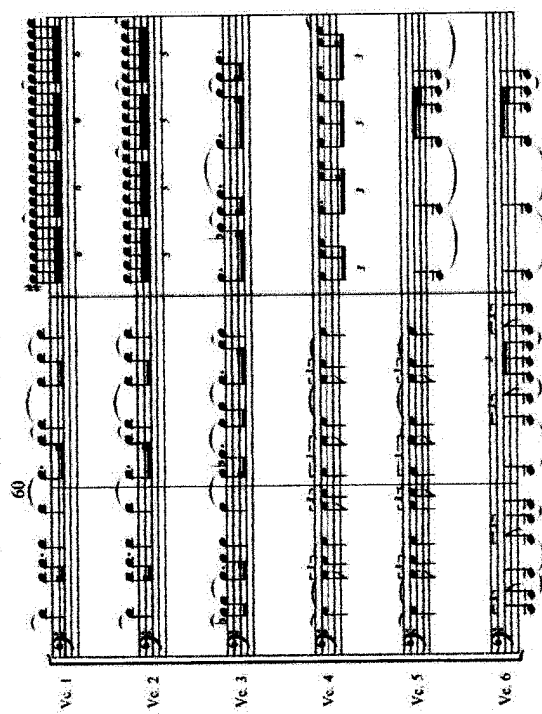


Forma ostinato (care își poate găsi echivalent în decorările mozaicate) este deseori întâlnită în literatura muzicală universală. Dintre exemplele celebre menționez: Ludwig van Beethoven 32 de variațiuni în do minor (secțiunea coda), Paul Hindemith *Quartetul nr. 4* op. 32 (partea finală), Bella Bartok - *Quartetul nr. 3* (partea I-a), Johann Sebastian Bach - *Cricăci* din *Missa* în si minor, Dietrich Buxtehude - *Clavona pentru orgă solo în mi minor*, Max Reger - *Introducere, Pasarela* și *Fuga* pentru două pianuri, op. 96, Johannes Brahms - *Variațiuni pe o temă de Haydn* op. 56 a, (partea finală) și *Sinfonia a IV-a* (partea a IV-a), Igor Stravinski - *Sinfonia Psalmilor*, Anton Webern - *Pasarela* op. 1 pentru orchestră, Arthur Honegger - *Pașă* 231 etc.

În creația personală am folosit deseori tehnica de compoziție ostinato, cu care am realizat diverse "pânze sonore".

Voi exemplifica, în acest sens, un fragment din *Concertul pentru flaut, violă și orchestră de cameră*, realizat cu mai multe motive ritrice, care se repetă identic pe orizontală.

Liana Alexandra - *Concert pentru flaut, violă și orchestră de cameră*, Editura Muzicală, București, 1982, pag. 12-13.



Visual Modulation of a Musical Structural Motive

Prof. Dr. LIANA ALEXANDRA
(1947 - 2011)

I will present two different visual hypostases in this study, of a musical structural motive based on two distinct coordinates, one of which is expressed by means of a horizontal line covering an octavo over five, always present in different asymmetric rhythms, while the other consists of several melodic patterns that overlap heterophonically, having one minimal density and one maximal density (climactic point).

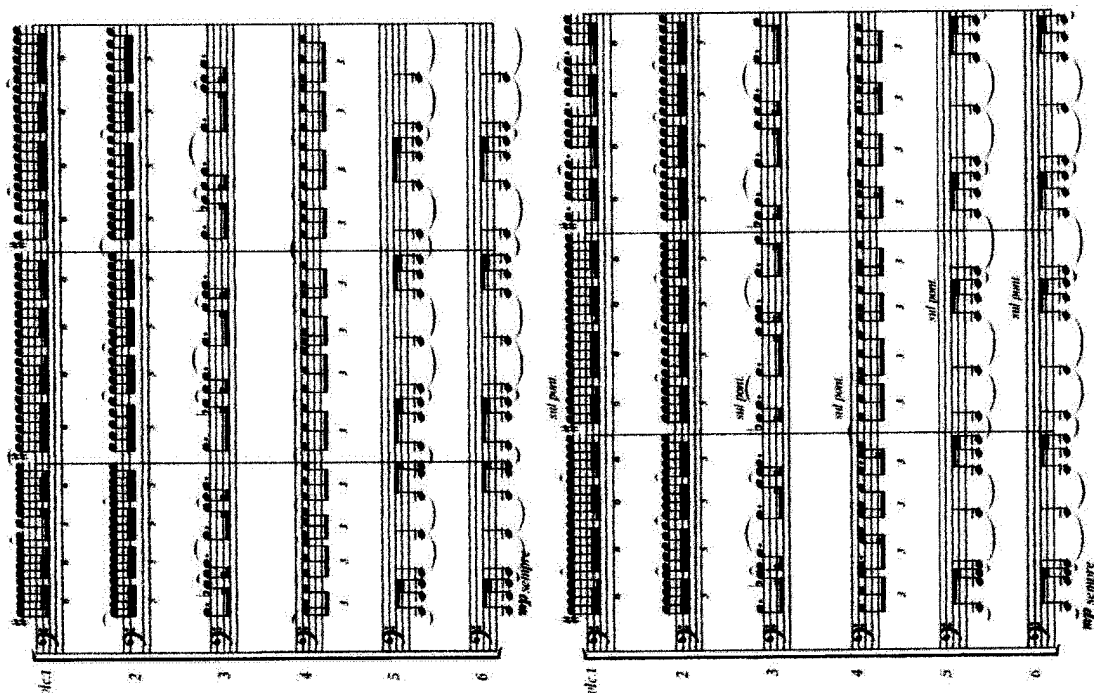
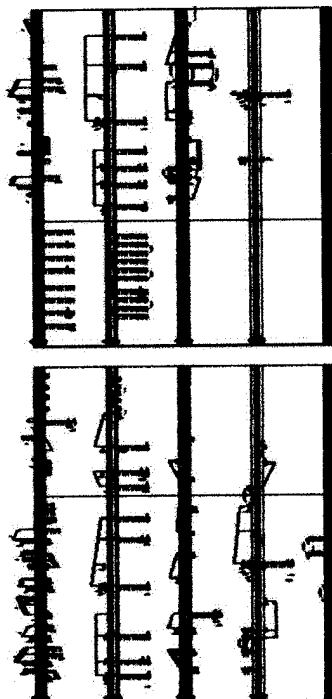
If represented graphically, the motive would have the following vault configuration (arch sound):



This motive is cut out of the cycle of 12 Variations for computer music, produced with the software of Mozart the Music Processor (Great Britain).

The presentation of the motive written with in the musical score (Liana Alexandra: 12 Variations, computer music, page 1, m. 1-4) looks like this:

Example:

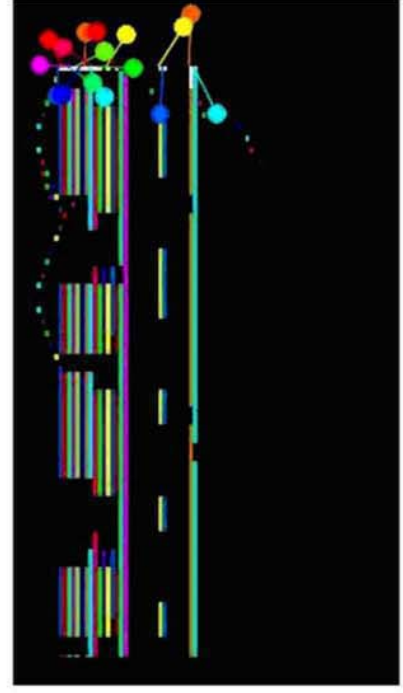
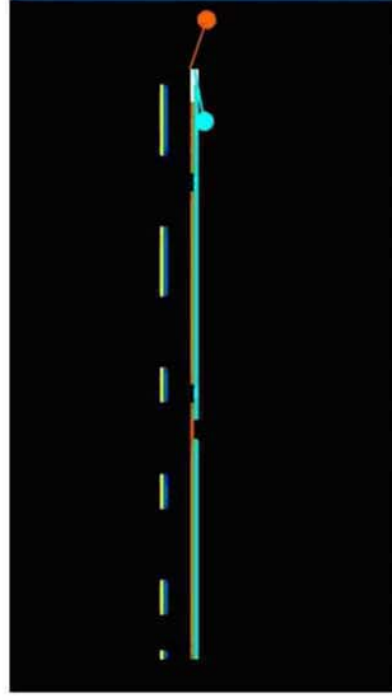


The transcription with Music Animation Machine, a program of musical visualization conceived by Stephen Malinowski (USA), using all visualization variants offered by the respective software, generated several highly suggestive images.

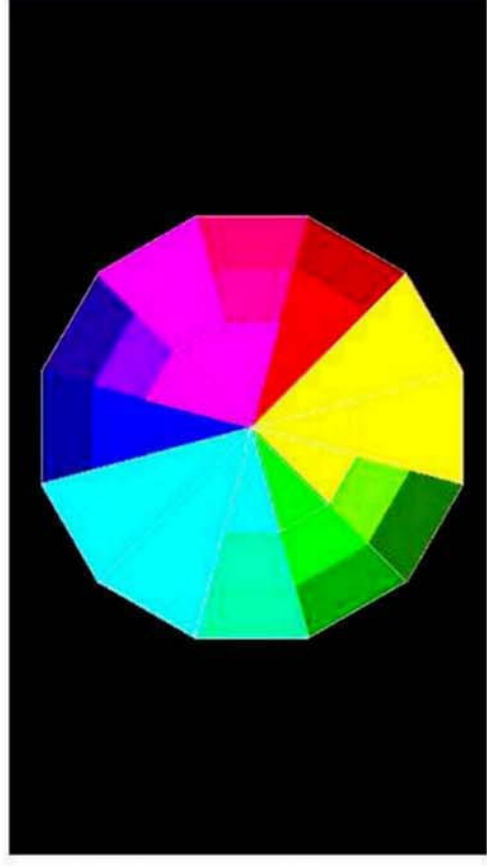
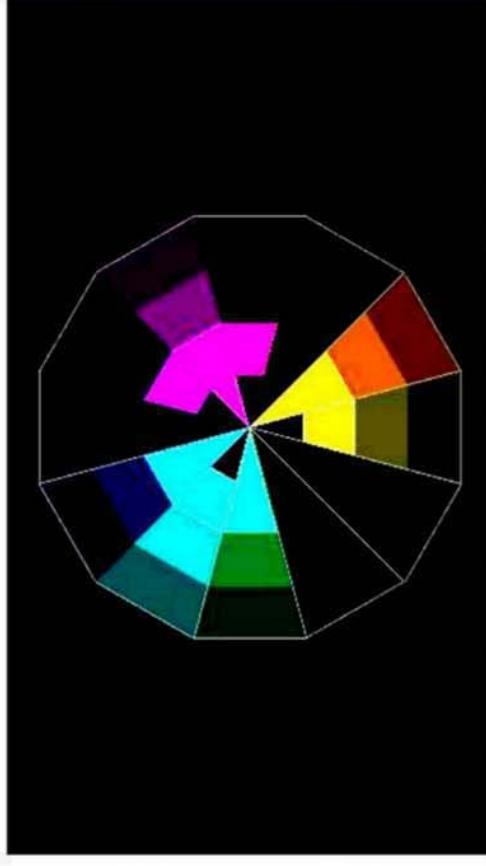
I will present further just two of the hypostases of the visual-musical dynamics for each variant: the image suggesting the minimal density and the one for maximal density. Still images out of this music video were presented at the SIGGRAPH Exhibition organized in the USA.

Visual examples of the Music Animation Machine program:

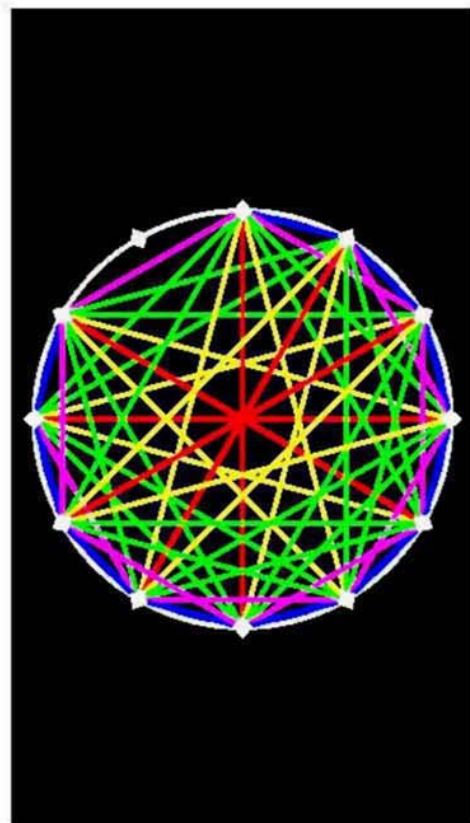
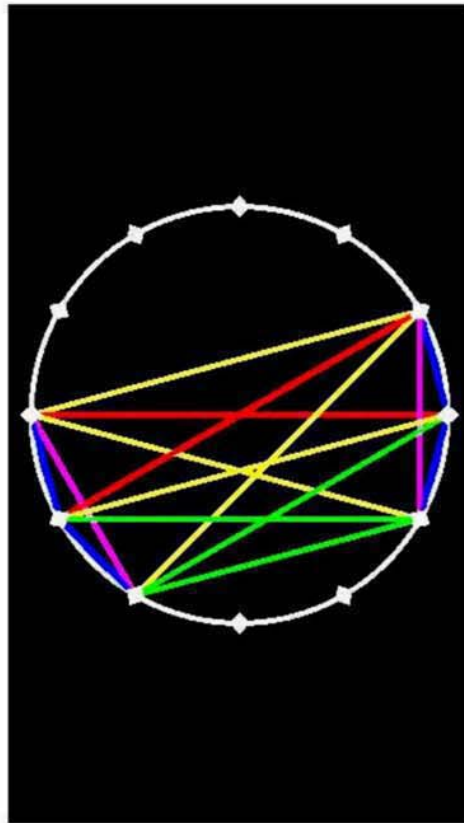
1)piano rol



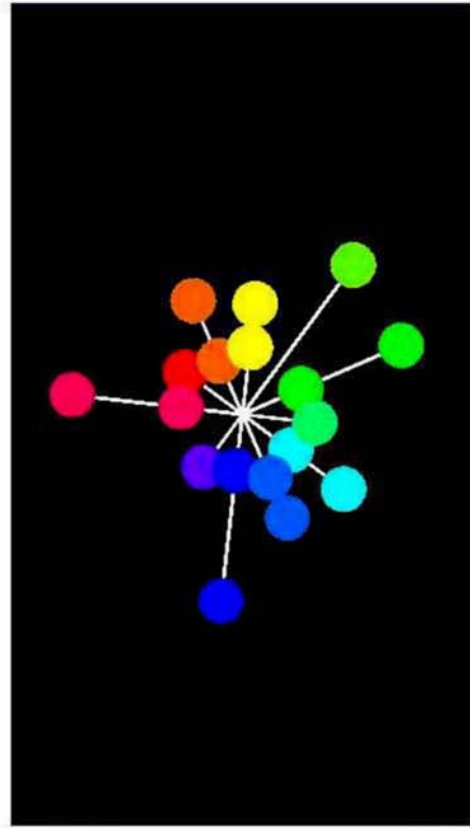
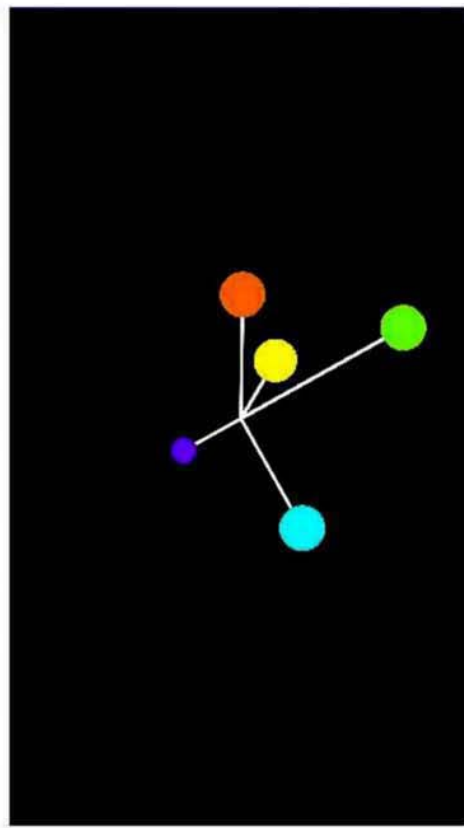
2) pitch class



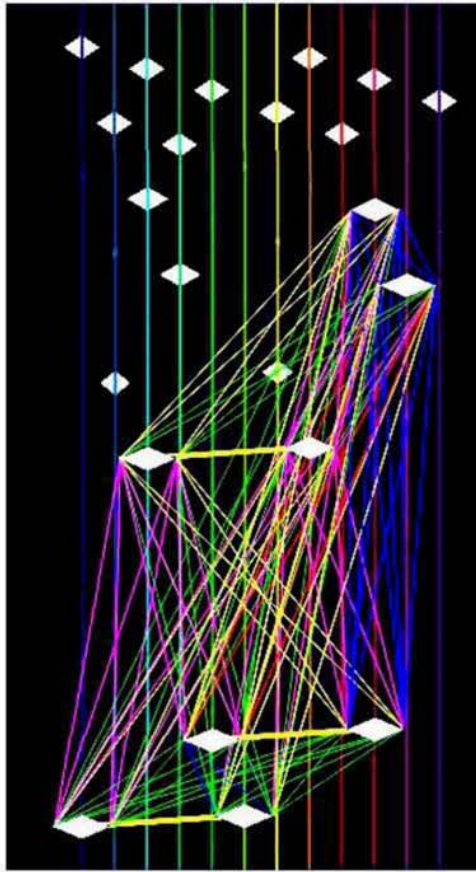
3) intervals



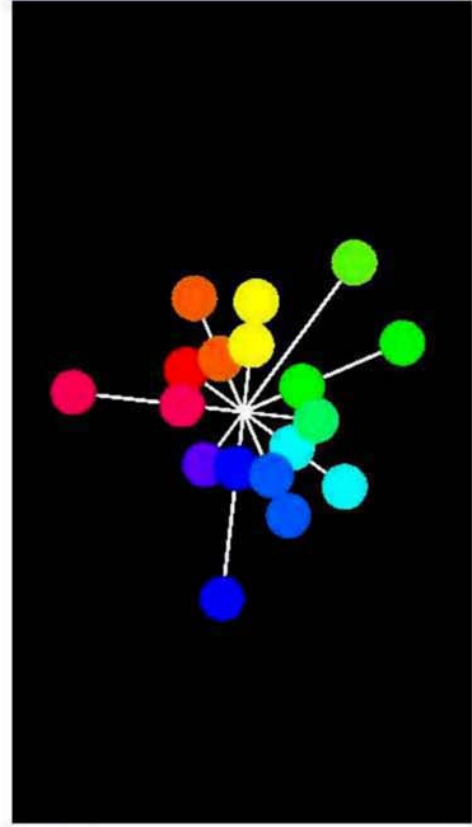
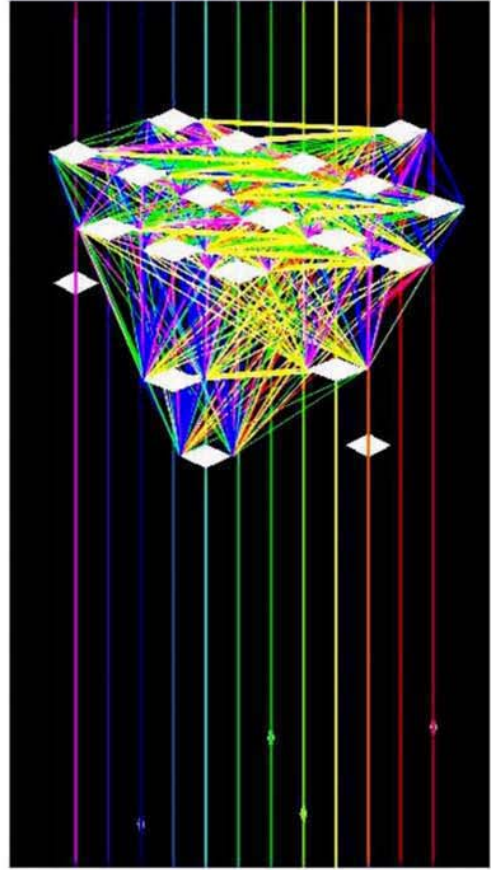
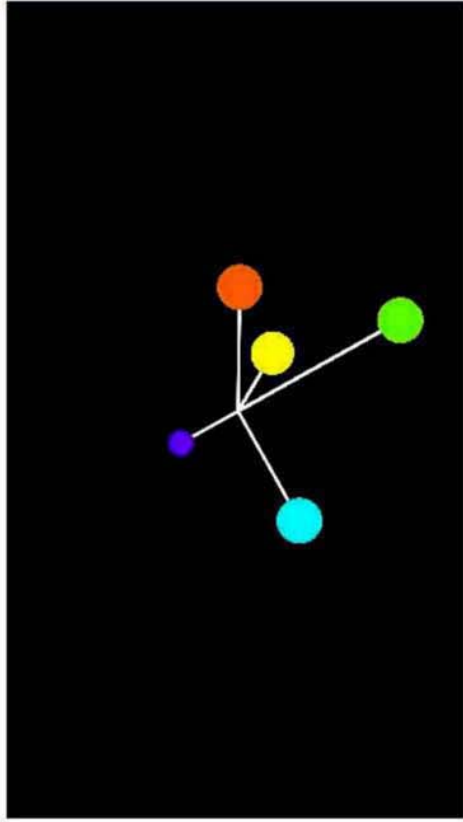
4) shapes



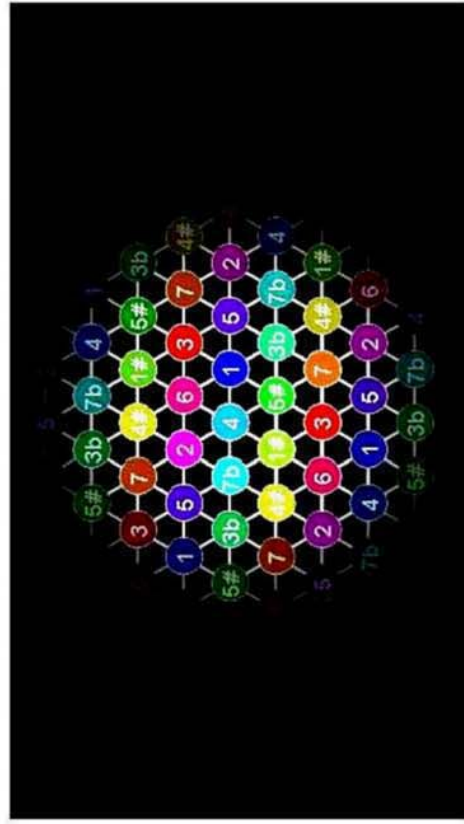
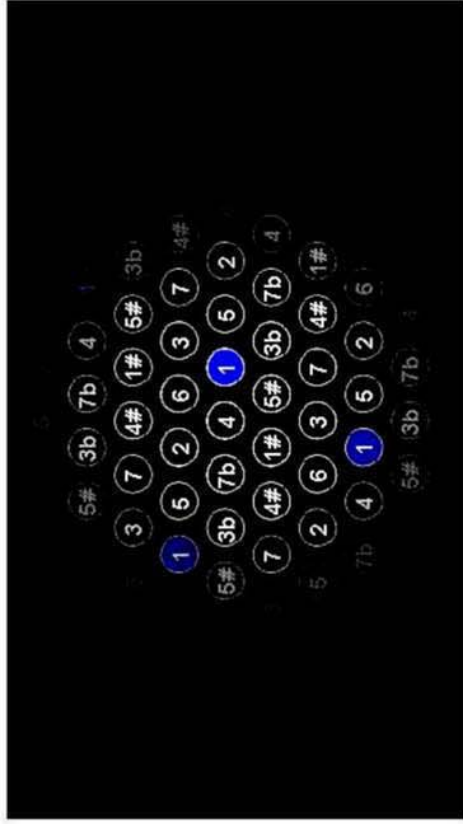
5) tonality staff



6) tonality compass



7) triads



Bucharest, March 21, 2009

→ Compus în 1984, acento-minutier pt. clar. în 6/8 (sau pt. cl. bas în 6/8) evocă un instrument antic (cu pavilionul în formă de "cap de balaur"), ce era utilizat de geto-daci și — ulterior — de romani, ca emfator de semnale de luptă. De aceea, lucrarea se bazează pe o serie de celule melodico-ritmice extrase din clasa semnalelor de buciuri, specific folclorului românesc de munte.

→ Configurația intonațională derivă în consecință din spectrul armonicilor naturale, fiind focalizată pe juxtapunerea unor tronsoane ce includ armonicul 7 — ca element caracteristic ethosului menționat. În acest context se justifică și elementele de factură multi-sonice (ce implică suprapunerea unor sunete armonice).

→ Sub aspect metro-ritmice, evidențiem serie de celule asimetrice de tip "ak'sak", ce sunt de asemenea proprii jocurilor populare românești.

→ La nivelul macro-structurii, pierea are o formă liberă, analogă unui "perpetuum mobile" ce este generat prin tehnica variației continue — în trei faze pricetate conform principiului Secțiunii de Aur ("sectio Aurea"); în acest sens, apogeeul coincide cu momentul utilizării multisonorilor.

Prin reducție fenomenologică, se poate afirma
că lucrarea are forma dinamică a unui
"mare crescendo" și cea agogică a unui
"mare accelerando".

→ Din punct de vedere instrumental, acest
creativ include o serie de procedee specifice
(slap-tongue, glissando, staccato, legato,
multi-sonuri) ce solicită din plin
virtuositatea interpretului.

→ Distins la Concursurile de compoziție
de la Roma și Hong-Kong, lucrarea a fost
prezentată în numerate concerte, gravată pe
mai multe CD-uri și inclusă în repertoriul
curent al marilor claustristi Harry Sparnaay
(Olanda), Andrew Simon (U.S.A.)
și Guido Arbonelli (Italia).

→ Șeban Nichifor: "Anamorphose" pentru cvartet de coarde

- I.) Referitor la tehnica anamorfzei sonore inițiată de compozitor prin avântă lucrare (concepută în 1975), facem următoarele precizări:

- 1.) termenul — de origine elină — are următoarele semnificații în plan etimologic
- $\alpha\nu\alpha$ = întoarcere în timp, revenire la, repetare, re-;
 - $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\eta$ = formă (finită);
 - $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\omega\delta\iota\varsigma$ = (proces de) formare;
 - $\alpha\nu\alpha\mu\omicron\rho\phi\omega - \omega\varsigma\omega$ = a reflecta, a regenera, a remodela;

— $\alpha\nu\alpha\mu\omicron\rho\phi\omega\delta\iota\varsigma$ = reflectare, regenerare, remodelare;

- 2.) acest procedeu de "regenerare" a fost și este curent utilizat în zona artelor vizuale — ca mod de realizare a unor imagini complexe (sugerând a treia dimensiune prin 2 dimensiuni "deformate") și/sau a unor sugestii de natură esoterică (în așa-numitele "Vexierbild" / "tablouri secrete"). Marele critic de artă Jurgis Baltrušaitis a analizat aceste aplicații vizuale ale anamorfzei în cupla sa exegetică "Anamorphoses" (Ed. Olivier Perrin, Paris, 1969).

- 3.) În domeniul muzicii, se poate afirma că două (sau mai multe) structuri sonore aparent disjuncte pot coexista funcțional — față de constitutivii un "Colaj" — dacă răspund condiției de a avea cel puțin un element constitutiv comun, intrând asadar într-un raport anamorfotic. Altfel exprimat, între mulțimile sonore A , A' și B , având proprietățile $A \cap B = \emptyset$ și $A \cap A' = \emptyset$, se poate ilustra relația de "colaj" prin $[A \rightarrow \leftarrow B]$ și cea de "anamorfoză" prin $[A \longleftrightarrow A']$. (cf. Ștefan Nichifor, "Anamorfoza sonoră", Rev. Muzică Nr. 6/1985)

- II.) - Campus în 1975, Cvartetul "Anamorphose" de Ștefan Nichifor este structurat în 2 părți ("Fuga" și "Postludium") ce se desfășoară într-un continuum sonor determinat de multiple proiectii anamorfotice ale unui mod basat pe o celulă de extracție populară, având configurația (structura modală): $[3, 1]$, ce alternează cu $[3, 1, 1]^*$.

(139)

*) adică [terță mică, secundă mică], respectiv [terță mică, secundă mică, secundă mică].

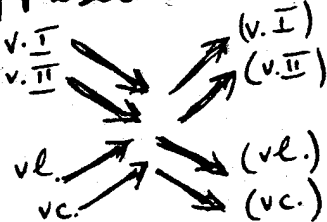
Aceste două structuri proliferază prin funcția generatoare $\langle x = na + b \rangle$, obținându-se un șir modal ce ocupă întregul ambitus al cvaletului.

- a.) În dialectica lucrării, "Fuga" (partea I) are rolul de a sintetiza (pornind de la "sunetul alb" obținut pe căluz) celulele constitutive $[3, 1]$ și $[3, 1, 1]$, prin emiterea armonicilor naturale ale sunetului "Do₃" (= 66 Hz) emis de violoncel — armonice ce sunt "fixate" selectiv de celelalte instrumente prin melodii populare "Burzucan", "Hora Căptii", "Cântec din Bihor", ca și prin imnurile bizantine "Lumină Lină", "Axion", "Slava" și "Lauda".

Prin tehnica isonului, se "filtrează" complexul sonor arborescent, obținându-se un mod de 6 sunete (reductibil la ^{SC212} Modulul 12), ce are structura $[3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1]$. Toată această evoluție este structurată în forma tipică a unei fugi (expoziție, divertisment, repetiție) — cu mențiunea că subiectul acestei fugi la 4 voci este reprezentat de un motiv ritmic constituit exclusiv pe "sunet alb" (obținut cu arculus pe căluz).

- b.) "Preludium"-ul (partea a II-a, ce se execută "attacca") proiectează bine și modal obținut prin multiplicarea celulelor

$[3,1]$ și $[3,1,1]$. Traseele instrumentale au o formă simetrică:



Dacă "Fuga" are un rol generator (constructiv), "Preludium"-ul are o configurație degeneratoare (distructivă) — ~~este~~ și modal fiind supus unui "proces de eroziune" ce implică:

- anihilarea structurii modale (prin introducerea freptatului a glissando-ului)
- Proliferarea unei melodii populare ("Când și-a pierdut Ciobanu oile"), ce e concepută pe un mod ce conține celula $[3,1]$ — fiind astfel o anamorfa a șiului modal.

Finalmente, melodia menționată "invadează" discursul sonor, înlocuind astfel șiul modal ce se distinge freptat. În ultima fază, melodia "invadează" spațiul publicului, prin deplasarea în salt a celor doi violoniști și a violistului — până în punctele în care se poate realiza un amplasament quadrofonic (cf. schițele anexate).

Alte aspecte specifice:

— În zona temporală, se remarcă scrierea proporțională (neo-gregoriană) a duratelor, ce se ordonează pe "casete temporale" (în locul măsurilor tradiționale). Date fiind evoluția stochastică a aceluși muzic, sincronizarea instrumentelor este relativă, în spiritul "aleatorismului controlat".

— În zona timbrală, relevăm includerea unor efecte inedite: "molto sul ponticello" (evocând "viorele cu goarna" din Transilvania), "sunetul alb" (obținut pe câluz), "percutiile" realizate cu mâna stângă pe corzi, "prizicato-ul Bartókian".

Această lucrare a fost distinsă în anul 1977 cu Premiul I la Concursul internațional de Compoziție "GAUDEAMUS" de la Amsterdam (Olanda), precum și cu "Premiul Pesei internaționale" la Festivalul de la Evian (Franța) - 1978. Cântecul a fost prezentat frecvent în marile festivaluri europene (Bayreuth, Darmstadt, Varsovia, etc.), fiind interpretat de ansambluri de prestigiu ("Gaudeamus", "Assmann", etc.).

Prima audiere absolută a avut loc în 1976,
la Radiodifuziunea Română, în formula
interpretativă: - Pavel Crisan (v. I)
- Emilian Piedicuta (v. II)
- Vladimir Mendelsohn (vl)
- Șuban Nicușor (vc.).

În 1977, cvartetul a fost publicat de
prestigiuosă "Edition Modern" din München (Germania).

Bibliografie selectivă

- Șuban Nicușor - "Anamorfoze Sonore",
revista "Musica" Nr. 6/1985;
- Șuban Nicușor - Tratatul "Musica Caeleste" -
Anamorfoza Sacrală în arta sunetelor,
Universitatea Națională de Muzică,
București, 2000, pag. 5-38

X ——— X

Serban Nichifor
"ANAMORPHOSE" pour Quatuor à cordes

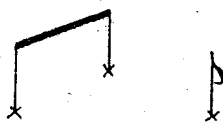
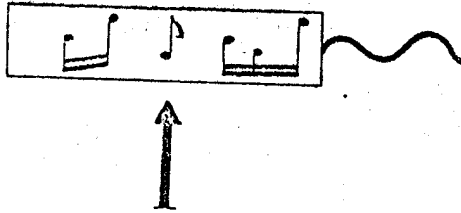
N o t a B e n e

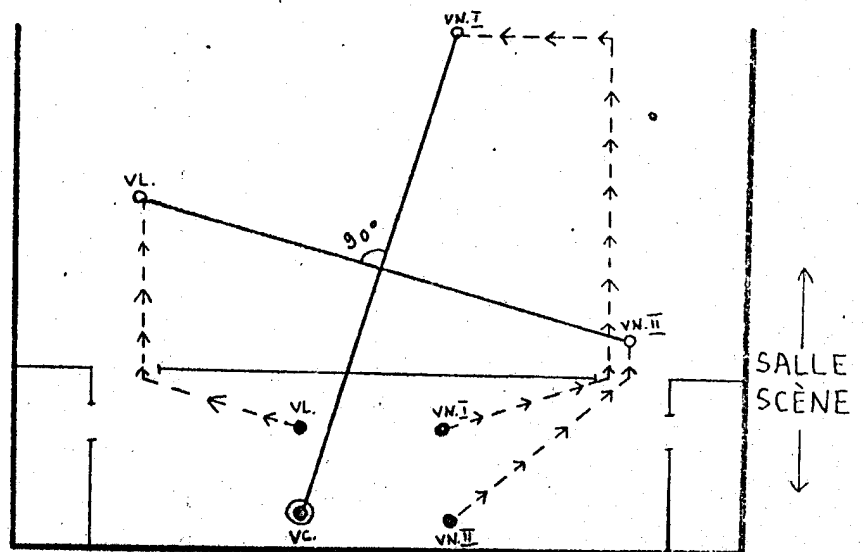
L'écriture est proportionnelle (les durées sont déterminées par les distances graphiques) . L'omission du portatif signifie TACET. A l'éventualité des certains effets (staccato, pizzicato, col legno battuto) la pause qui suit naturellement l'attaque est sous-entendue comme appartenant à la note sois-même et n'est pas marquée avec l'omission du portatif.

Les accidents n'altèrent que les sons qu'ils précèdent.

- BURZUCAN	folklore roumain	- LUMINA LINA	hymnes orthodoxes
- HORA CAPRII	de Transylvanie +	- AXION	roumaines
- CINETEC DIN BIHOR		- SLAVA	
- CIND SI-A PIERDUT		- LAUDE	
CIOBANUL OILE		(ison = pédale)	

+) les 4 mélodies doivent être exécutées MOLTO SUL PONTICELLO pour reproduire le timbre des violons à pavillon de Transylvanie.

- ~~~~~ - effet spécial (son blanc) obtenu en tirant l'archet sur le chevalet
-  - percussions réalisées par l'articulation des doigts de la main gauche sur les cordes (seulement deux sons différents)
-  - pizzicato Bartók (corde percutée contre la tasterie)
-  - module (fragment mélodique qui se répète jusqu'à l'épuisement du temps indiqué par la ligne ondulatoire)
- quitter la scène et s'en aller, si c'est possible, dans la salle vers un aménagement quatorphonique:



ANALIZE COMPUTERIZATE

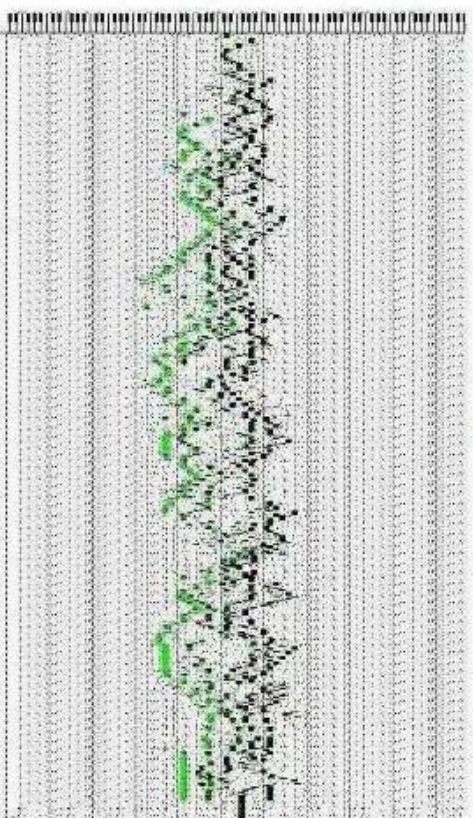
- 1.) J. S. Bach: "Artă Fugii" - p. 146-150
- 2.) L. van Beethoven: Sonata Nr. 5
op. 24 în Fa Major ("Sonata Primăverii")
- p. 151-153
- 3.) Alfred Mendelssohn: Sonata Brevis
pentru vioară și pian (sau orgă)
- p. 154-157

Johann Sebastian Bach: "DIE KUNST DER FUGE"

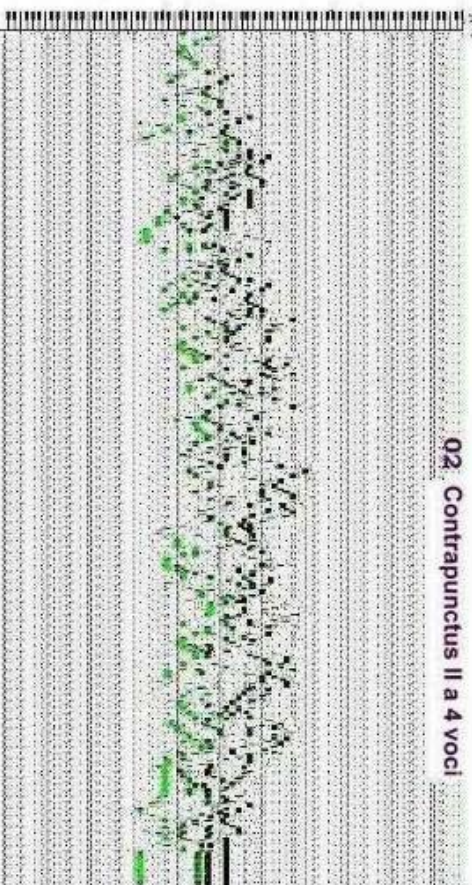
Computer analysis with MaMuTh Software

by Prof.Dr. Serban Nichifor (UNMB, January 2007)

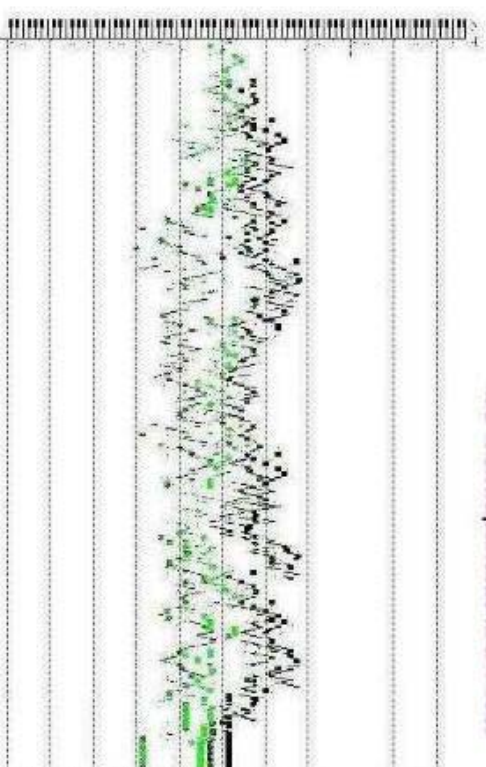
01 Contrapunctus I a 4 voci



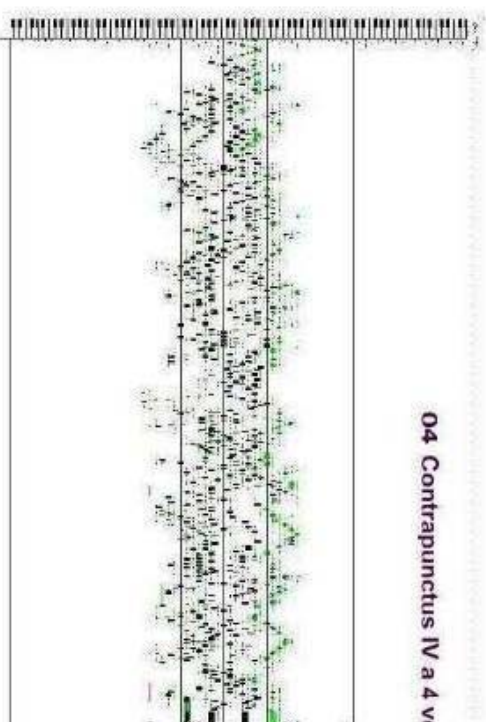
02 Contrapunctus II a 4 voci



03 Contrapunctus III a 4 voci



04 Contrapunctus IV a 4 voci



05 Contrapunctus V a 4 voci

A musical score for Contrapunctus V a 4 voci, featuring four staves. The notation is in black ink on a white background, with green highlights indicating specific notes or passages. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, including clefs, notes, and rests.

06 Contrapunctus VI a 4 voci

A musical score for Contrapunctus VI a 4 voci, featuring four staves. The notation is in black ink on a white background, with green highlights indicating specific notes or passages. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, including clefs, notes, and rests.

07 Contrapunctus VII a 4 voci

A musical score for Contrapunctus VII a 4 voci, featuring four staves. The notation is in black ink on a white background, with green highlights indicating specific notes or passages. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, including clefs, notes, and rests.

08 Contrapunctus VIII a 3 voci

A musical score for Contrapunctus VIII a 3 voci, featuring three staves. The notation is in black ink on a white background, with green highlights indicating specific notes or passages. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, including clefs, notes, and rests.

09 Contrapunctus IX a 4 voci

Handwritten musical score for Contrapunctus IX, 4 voices. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes highlighted in green.

10 Contrapunctus X a 4 voci

Handwritten musical score for Contrapunctus X, 4 voices. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes highlighted in green.

11 Contrapunctus XI a 4 voci

Handwritten musical score for Contrapunctus XI, 4 voices. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes highlighted in green.

12a

Contrapunctus XII a 4 voci (rectus)

Handwritten musical score for Contrapunctus XII (rectus), 4 voices. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes highlighted in green.

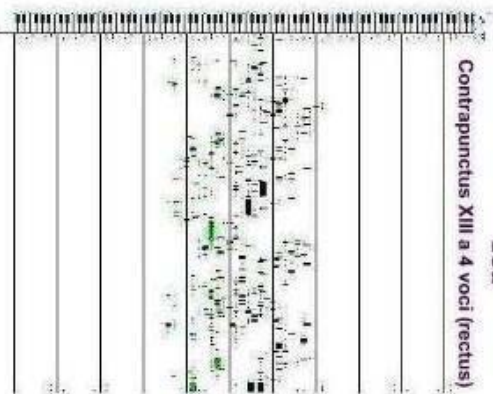
12b

Contrapunctus XII a 4 voci (inversus)

Handwritten musical score for Contrapunctus XII (inversus), 4 voices. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes highlighted in green.

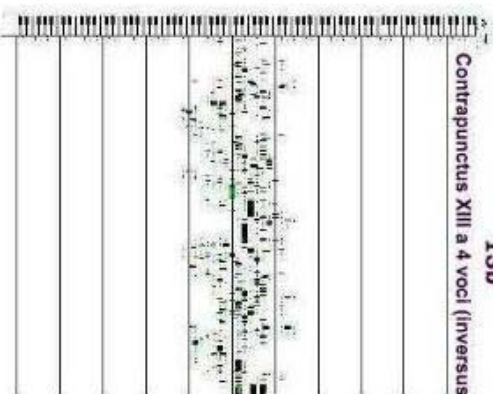
13a

Contrapunctus XIII a 4 voci (rectus)

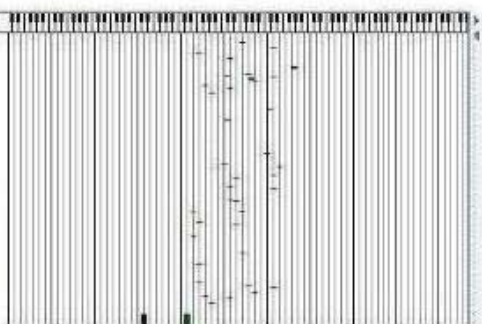


13b

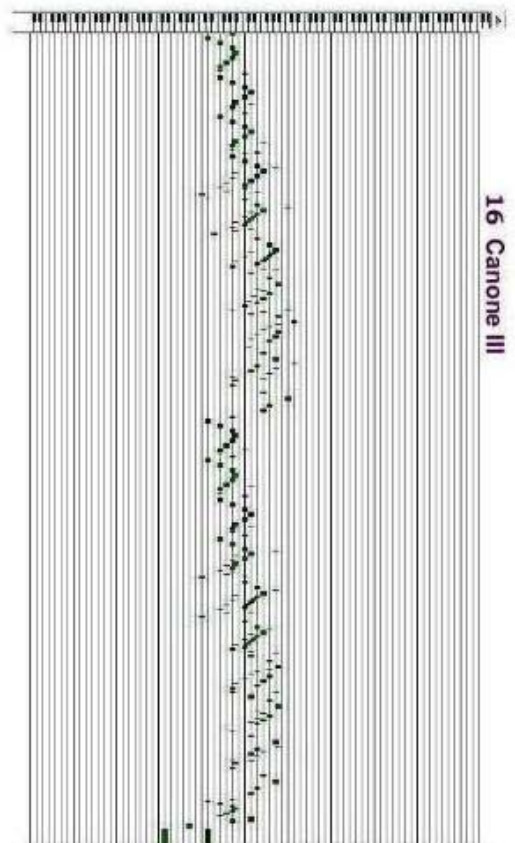
Contrapunctus XIII a 4 voci (inversus)



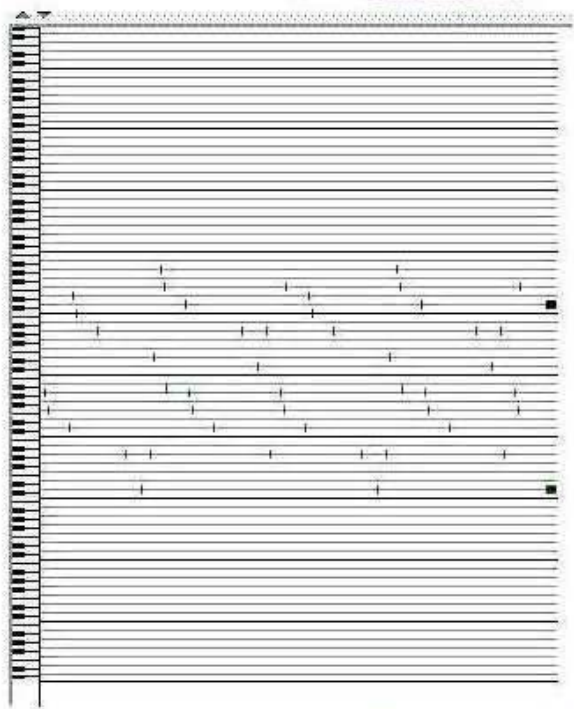
15 Canone II



16 Canone III



17 Canone IV



18 Contrapunctus XIV a 4 voci (unfinished)

A musical score for a complex polyphonic texture, likely for a choir or organ. The score is written on a grand staff consisting of two staves. The left hand (lower staff) plays a series of chords, while the right hand (upper staff) plays a single melodic line. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is presented on a page with a vertical margin on the left.

METHOD FOR COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MUSIC PERFORMANCES BASED ON "ACID PRO 7" SOFTWARE

SERBAN NICHIFOR

- SUBJECT:

Beethoven Violin Sonata No. 5 ("Spring") in F Major Op.24, Part I

- SONATA-ALLEGRO FORM ANALYSIS:

EXPOSITION (measures 1- 86/Volta I)

Subject 1 (m. 1 - 25)

Transition (m. 26 - 37)

Subject 2 (m. 38 - 69)

Codetta (m. 70 - 86/Volta I)

EXPOSITION x 2 - *ad libitum* (exposition may then be repeated)

DEVELOPMENT (measures 86/Volta II - 123)

Phase 1 (m. 86/Volta II - 97)

Phase 2 (m. 98 - 115)

Phase 3 (m. 116 - 123)

RECAPITULATION (measures 124 - 247)

Subject 1 (m. 124 - 149)

Transition (m. 150 - 161)

Subject 2 (m. 162 - 193)

Codetta (m. 194 - 209)

Extended Coda: Phase 1 (m.210 -231) and Phase 2 (m. 232 - 247)

- PERFORMERS:

- Track 1: Henryk Szeryng & Arthur Rubinstein - 7:07 (without Exposition x 2)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAcWGVc4Ngc>

- Track 2: David Oistrakh & Lev Oborin - 9:21

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n0p1O4zq_1w

- Track 3: Ilya Itin & Igor Grippman - 9:57

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VWmhVh5UM&feature=related>

- Track 4: Renaud Capuçon & Elena Bashkirova - 9:21

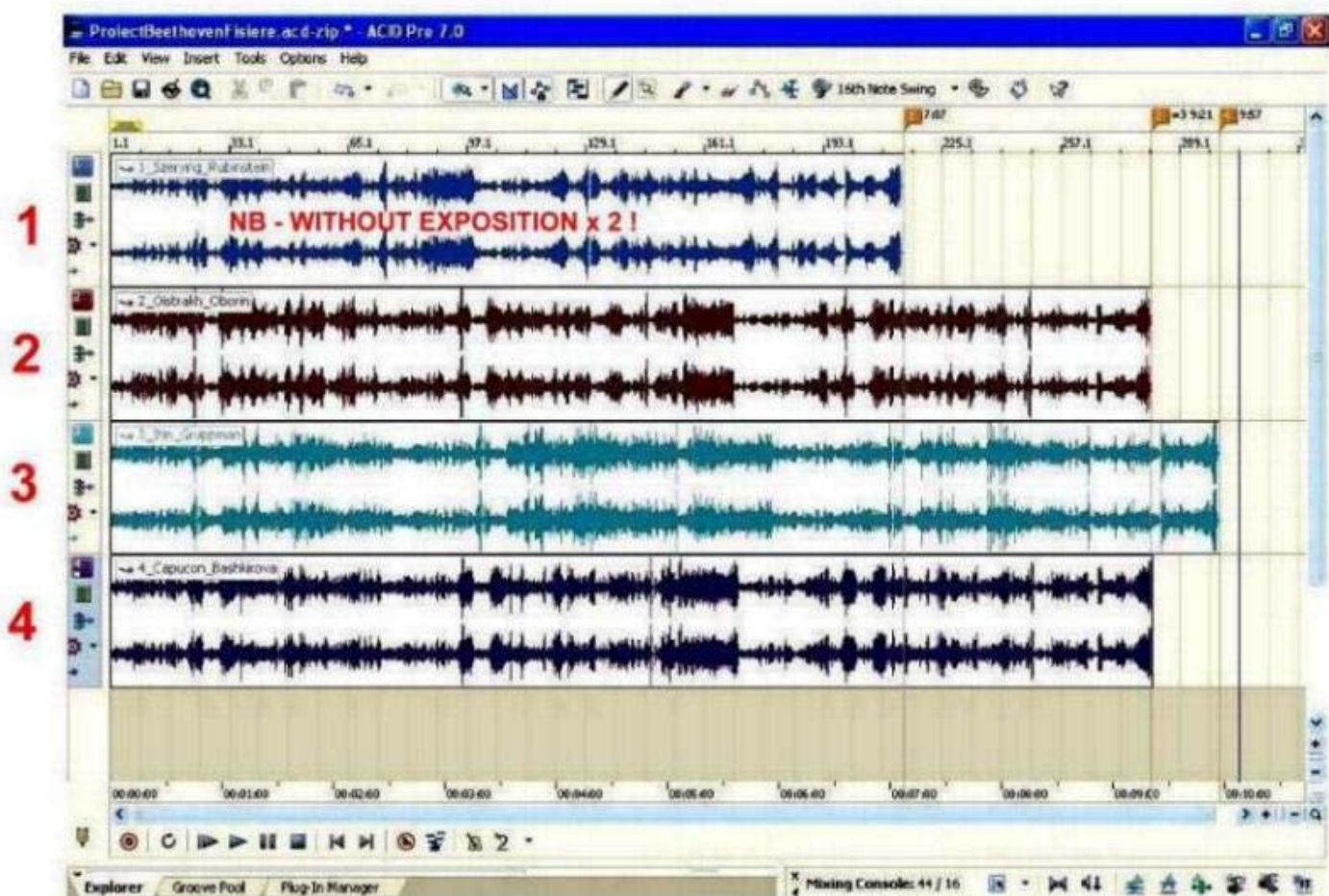
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qzccv7ZvDZc>

- SOFTWARE:

"ACID Pro 7 software is a DAW powerhouse that combines full multitrack recording and mixing, MIDI sequencing, and ACID looping functionality for a seamless music-creation and post-production environment. With its Transparent Technology™ design, ACID Pro 7 software removes typical barriers to the creative workflow so you can effortlessly transform ideas into real results."

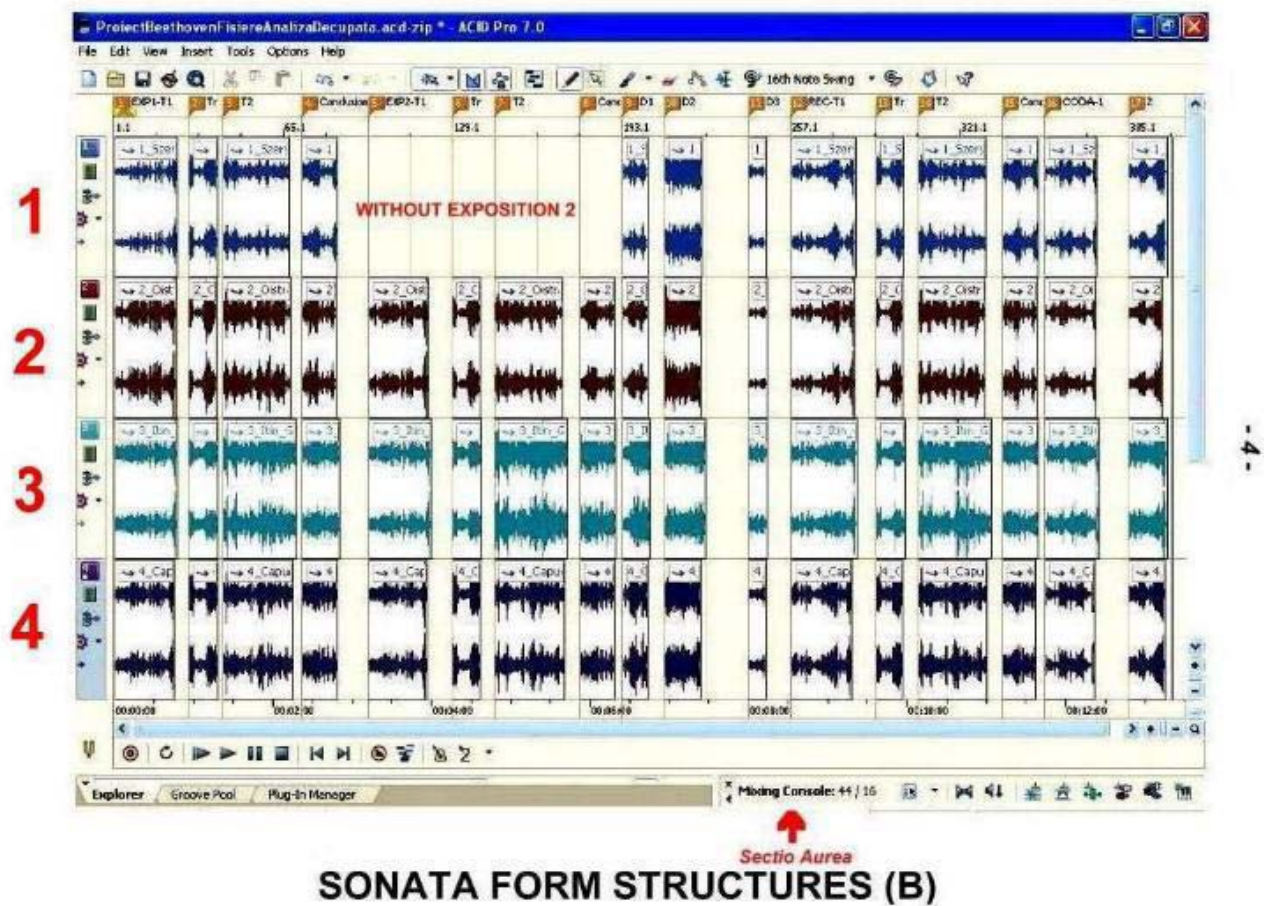
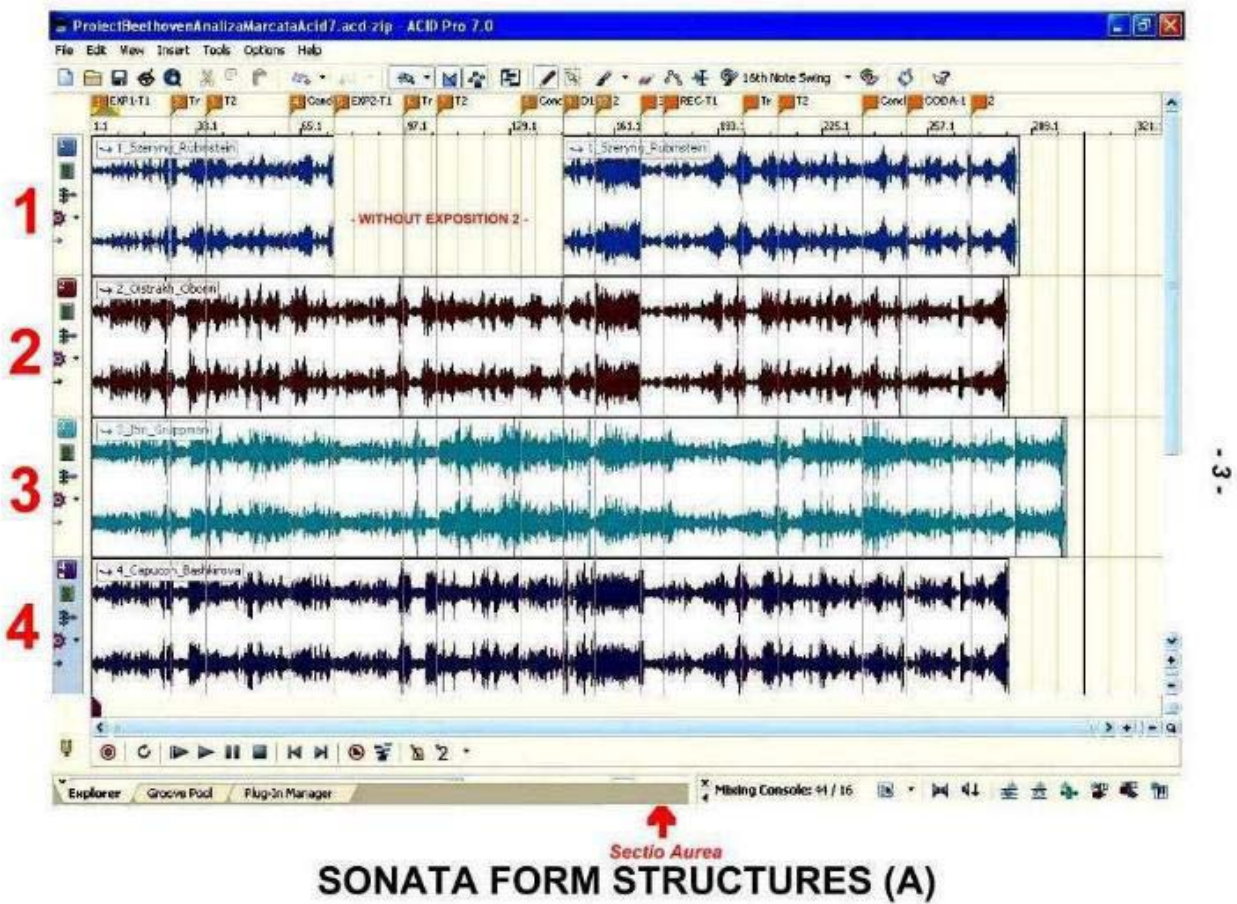
<http://www.sonycreativesoftware.com/acidpro>

- 2 -



DURATIONS

151



SONATA FORM STRUCTURES (C)

EXPOSITION

FIRST SUBJECT

TRANSITION

SECOND SUBJECT

CODETTA

REPEATED EXPOSITION

FIRST SUBJECT

TRANSITION

SECOND SUBJECT

CODETTA

This musical score illustrates the first section of a sonata form, labeled 'SONATA FORM STRUCTURES (C)'. It features a 'REPEATED EXPOSITION' structure. The first exposition includes a 'FIRST SUBJECT' (measures 1-4), a 'TRANSITION' (measures 5-8), and a 'SECOND SUBJECT' (measures 9-12). This is followed by a 'CODETTA' (measures 13-16). The second exposition repeats the 'FIRST SUBJECT' (measures 17-20), 'TRANSITION' (measures 21-24), and 'SECOND SUBJECT' (measures 25-28). The section concludes with a 'CODETTA' (measures 29-32). The score is written for a single melodic line with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It includes measure numbers 1 through 32 and bar lines indicating the structure of the form.

DEVELOPMENT

PHASE 1

PHASE 2

PHASE 3

RECAPITULATION Sesto Aurea

FIRST SUBJECT

TRANSITION

SECOND SUBJECT

CODETTA

EXTENDED CODA (1)

EXTENDED CODA (2)

This musical score illustrates the 'DEVELOPMENT' section of a sonata form. It begins with 'PHASE 1' (measures 1-4), followed by 'PHASE 2' (measures 5-8) and 'PHASE 3' (measures 9-12). The section concludes with a 'RECAPITULATION Sesto Aurea' (measures 13-16). The recapitulation includes a 'FIRST SUBJECT' (measures 17-20), a 'TRANSITION' (measures 21-24), and a 'SECOND SUBJECT' (measures 25-28). The section concludes with a 'CODETTA' (measures 29-32). The score is written for a single melodic line with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It includes measure numbers 1 through 32 and bar lines indicating the structure of the form.

PROFIL MELODIC GLOBAL (melodie infinita)

(analiza jMelo software)

P. I



P. II



P. III



P. IV



IMAGINE GLOBALA

ALFRED MENDELSSOHN: *Sonata Breviș*

- analiza formală -

- Partea I (1-98) – Forma de Sonată: Exp. (1-29) [T. I (1-9) Fa # min., diatonic; Punte (10-14) ; T. II (15-24) Do # modal, instabil, incens cromatizat (pre-serial), formula ritmică caracteristică binară/ternară; Concl. (25-29)]; Dev. (30-69) [Faza I (30-43) elemente T. I; Faza II (44-58) T. II reluata identic în configurația din Exp.; Faza III (59-69) – T. I și II în secvențieri și dinamizări]; Repr. Inv. (70-98) [Secția Aurea P. I (*appassionato*) T. II (70-78) La modal, minor – tr. 4 (cromatic); T. I (79-91) – La minor]; Coda (92-98) elemente T. I și II, Fa # min., cu ultimul acord în La Maj.];

- Parte a II-a (1-138) - Forma de Lied Bipartit Compus [A ternar ("a" dublu-exprus (1-24 și 25-49), cu per. 1 – La min. și per. 2 – crom.; "a1" (50-72) cu per. 3 – Re Maj. și per. 4 – ped. La min.); Punte (73-90) – modulații cromatice; B binar (Secția Aurea P. II = "b1" (91-110) – La min. și "b2" (111-138) – Re Maj./coral crom., NB – attaca P. III];

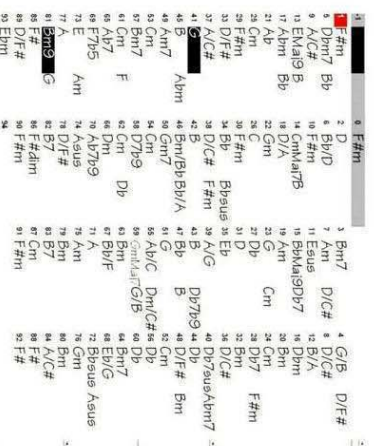
- Partea a III-a (1-62) - Forma de Lied Tripartit Simplu (în configurație "quasi parlando rubato / doina" = Secția Aurea în macrostructura (la nivelul întregii sonate) [A (1-15) – quasi doina; Punte (16-19); B (20-28) Tema A-a din Partea II; Secția Aurea P. III = A' (29-46) – quasi doina (continuare în quasi-cadenza); Coda (47-62) – Tema I din Partea I];

- Partea a IV-a (1- 271) – Forma de Lied Bipartit Compus, Quasi Perpetuum Mobile | Introd. (1-4) ; A dublu-exprus (5-53, 54-102) – "a" (5-18, 54-67) Si b min.; "a1" (19-30, 68-79) La Maj. tema românească (joc); "a2" (31-40, 80-89) Re lidian tema rom.; Concl. (41-53, 90-102) La Maj. – dominantă Mi7; B dublu-exprus (103-183, 184-262 = Secția Aurea P. IV) – "b" (103-147, 184-228) Sol. Maj. secv., crom.; "b1" (148-159, 229-240) La Maj. – lema rom. "a1"; "b2" (160-174, 241-255) Mi min. – motiv rom. "a2"; Concl. (175-183, 256-262); Coda Concisa (263-271) – Tema I Partea I, în La Maj.];

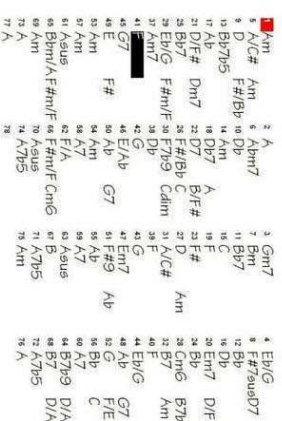
Trasaturi Generale: caracter ciclic, cromatizări intense (pre-seriale, dar pe fond tonal-modal românesc, cu episoade politonale/polimodale), structură melodică infinită.

ANALIZA ARMONICA 1 (Band-in-a-Box software)

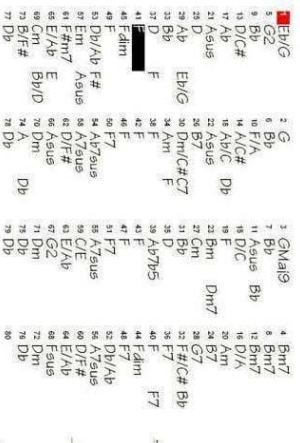
P. I



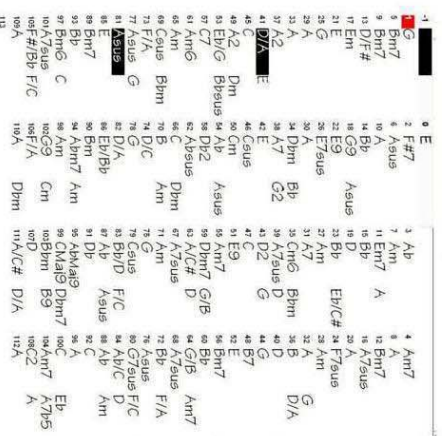
P. II



P. III

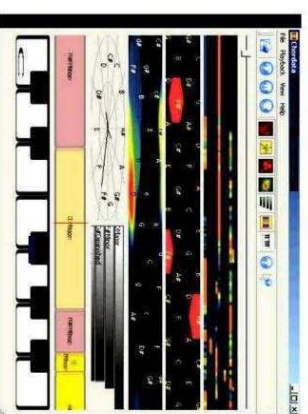


P. IV

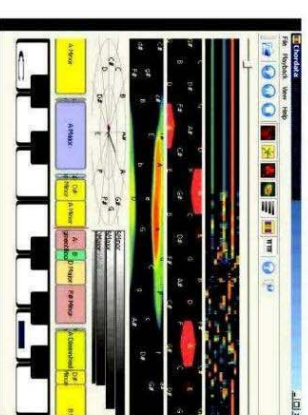


ANALIZA ARMONICA 2 in configuratie dinamica (CLAM-Chordata software)

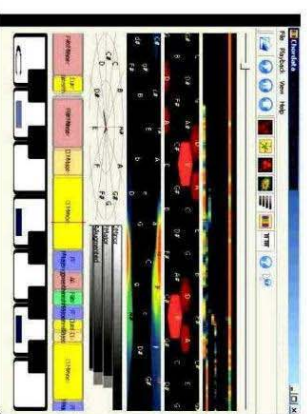
P. I (incipit)



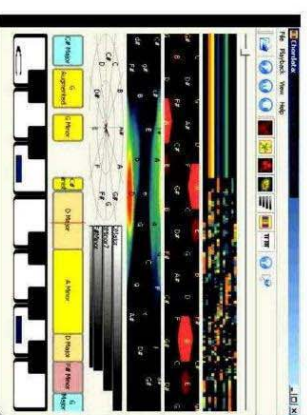
P. II (incipit)



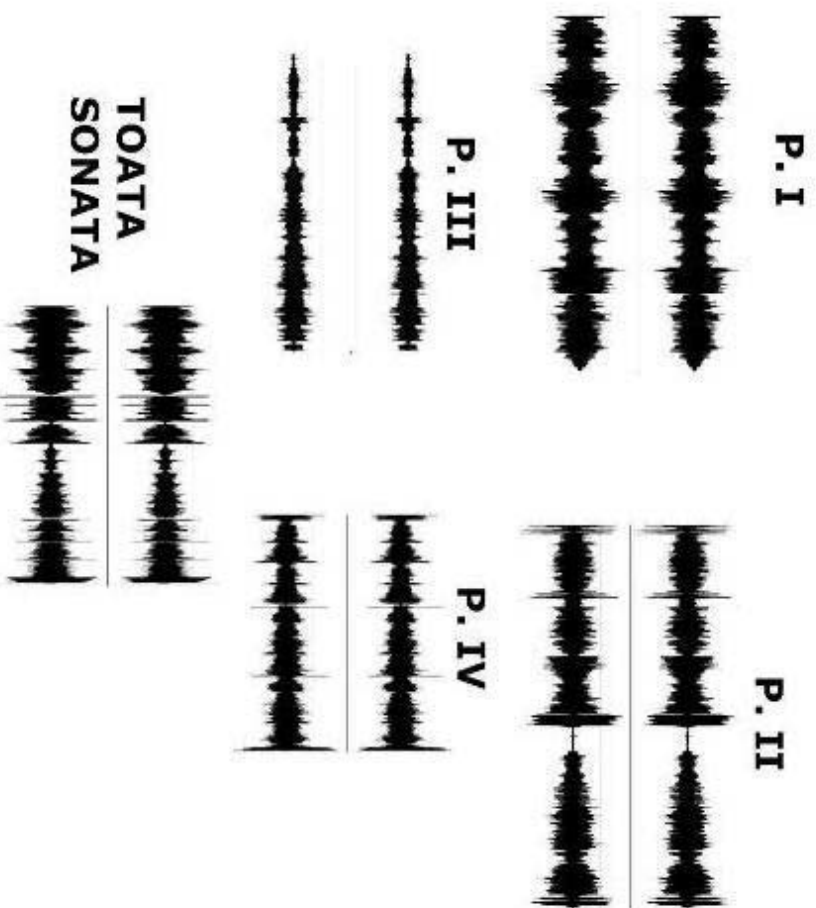
P. III (incipit)



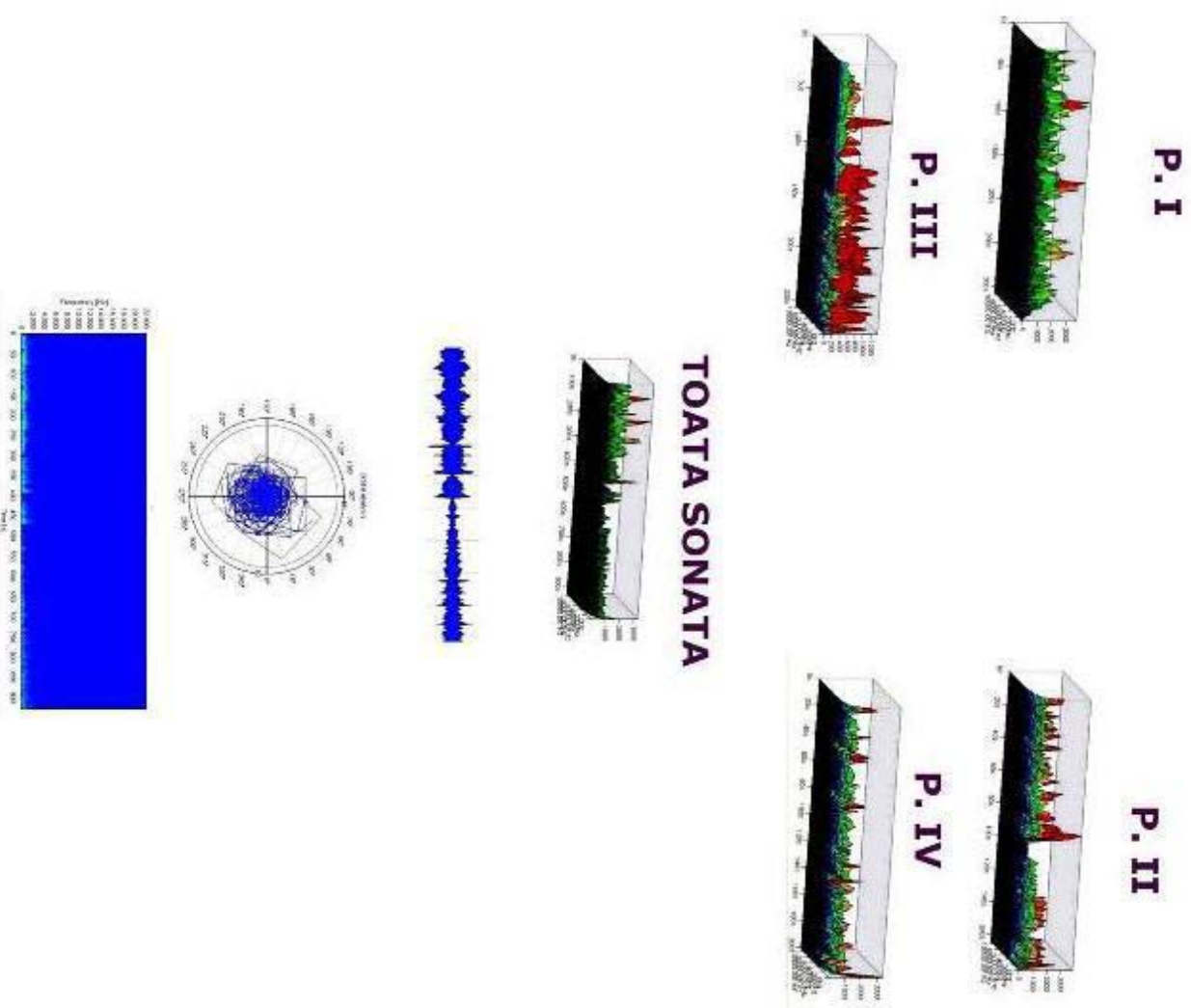
P. IV (incipit)



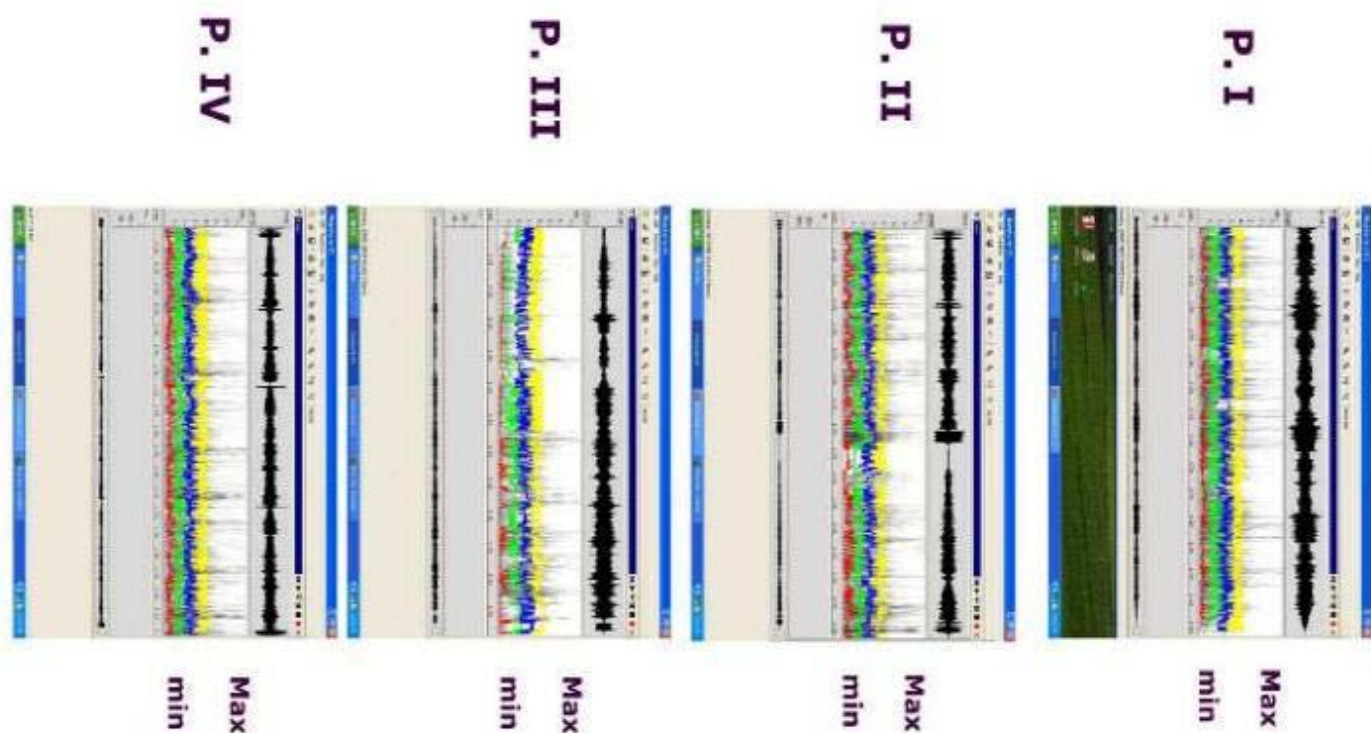
ANALIZA SPECTRALA 1 (Sound Forge software)



ANALIZA SPECTRALA 2 FAST FOURIER TRANSFORM (FFT) ALGORITHM (FFT Properties software)



ANALIZA SPECTRALA 3 (WaveSurfer software)



BIBLIOGRAFIE GENERALA SELECTIVA

- Mendelssohn, Alfred – “Sonata Brevis” pentru vioara si orga, Editura Muzicala, Bucuresti, 1964;
- Negreanu, Radu – “Alfred Mendelssohn”, Editura Muzicala, Bucuresti, 1978;
- <http://www.sonycreativesoftware.com/soundforgesoftware>
- <http://www.pgmusic.com/bandbox.htm>
- <http://www.dewresearch.com/fftp-main.html>
- <http://clamnews.wordpress.com/2010/03/08/clam-chordata-1-0/>
- <http://www.speech.kth.se/wavesurfer/>
- <http://ilp.cs.tu-berlin.de/publikationen/kit/kitlistehtml.html>

APPENDIX

-1/2-

F. Mendelssohn - Bartholdy: Trio C-Moll (vn, vl, pf.)

- P. I = Sonata

- Exp. - T. I (1-8) - Do minor

- punte (9-22)

- T. II (23-29) - Mib Major

- Concluzie exp. (37-49)

- Dezv. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Faza I (50-56) - elemente T. I} \\ \text{Faza II (57-62) - din amănănuri} \end{array} \right.$

- Repr. - T. I (63-69) - Do minor

- punte (70-79)

- T. II (80-87) - Do minor

- Concluzie repr. (95-102)

- Coda (103-112)

- P. II = Lied Tripartit Compus

- A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{intro (1-2) - Sol minor} \\ \text{a (3-11) - Sol minor} \end{array} \right.$

- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a' (12-19) - Do min.} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{Sol min}$

- B $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{b (20-28) - Sol Maj} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{Re Maj.}$

- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{b' (29-34) - Re Maj} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{Sol Maj.}$

- A' = A da Capo

-2/2-

- P. III = Lied Bipartit Compus

- A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (1-19) - \underline{Fa\ minor} \rightarrow \underline{La\ b\ Maj.} \\ a' (20-46) - \underline{La\ b\ Maj.} \end{array} \right.$

- B $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b (47-67) - \underline{La\ b\ Maj.} \rightarrow \underline{Fa\ minor} \\ b' (68-95) - \underline{Fa\ minor} \end{array} \right.$

- P. IV = Sonata

- Exp. - T. I (1-16) - Do minor

- punte (17-29)

- T. II (30-38) - Mi b Maj.

- Concluzie exp (39-45) - Mi b Maj.

- Dev. (46-59)

- Repr. - T. I (60-74) - Do minor

- T. II (75-82) - Do minor

- Coda (83-92) - Do minor

x — x

Serban Nichifor (2013)
Cvartetul de coarde de Ion Dumitrescu,

o capodoperă a muzicii românești -
noi aspecte în analiza formală computerizată

Particularitati:

→ caracter popular românesc:

- structuri modale specifice
(în special scara lădică cu treapta a VII-a coborâtă)
- structuri ritmice specifice
(celule 2/8 și 3/8 de tipul 3-3-2 în partea a III-a și a IV-a)

→ Configuratie cirkel:

- T. I din partes I $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{partea II} (25-26) \\ \rightarrow \text{partea III} (154-155) \\ \downarrow \text{partea IV} (10-12) \end{cases}$

- G.T. II-2 din partea I → partea II (73-74)
(127-142)

→ arhitectonică monumentală,
cu valențe simfonice

Partea I = Forme de Sonetă

- Exp. - T. I. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \times 1 (1-30) - \text{Do lădică cu tr. VII cob.}^* \\ \times 2 (31-48) - \text{Fa lădică} \\ \times 3 (49-67) - \text{Do lădică} \end{array} \right.$
 Concl. T. I. (68-89)
- Punte (89-106) - elemente T. I.
- G. T. II. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 - \text{Sol M (107-126)} \\ 2 - \text{Sol M (127-142)} \\ \text{Sib M (143-150)} \\ \text{Reb M (151-166)} \end{array} \right.$

- Punte (167-182)
- Concl. Exp (183-194)
- Dezv. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fara I (195-202) - elemente T. I.} \\ \text{Fara II (203-212) - elemente G. T. II. 2} \\ \text{securitate: Re M, Sib M, Reb M,} \\ \text{Sol M, Si M} \end{array} \right.$
- Punte (213-228) celula generatoare T. I.
- Fara III (229-252) - cel. generatoare T. I.
- securitate pe Do# M, Mi M, Sol M în
 dinamizată (241-252)

*) 2 motive $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha (1-9) \\ \beta (17-18) \end{array} \right.$

-/.

- Secțio
 Antea
 I $\rightarrow$
- Repr. - T. I. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \times 1 - \text{Do (253-281)} \\ \times 2 - \text{Fa (282-303)} \end{array} \right.$
- Punte (305-312)
- G. T. II. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 - \text{Do (313-332)} \\ 2 - \text{Do (333-388)} \end{array} \right.$
 securitate în Mi b M, Sol b M,
 La M, Do M *
- Concl. Repr. (389-405) - elemente G. T. II. 1
- Coda (406-429) - elemente T. I. variate
- Concl. Coda (430-461) - elemente T. I.
 dinamizate

- *) - Mi b M (349)
 - Sol b M (357)
 - La M (377)
 - Do M (381)

-/.

Partea a II-a = Lied Tripartit Campus

- A Intro (1-3) - Fa lidic
- 2 (4-38) - Fa lidic
- a' (39-66) - Sib lidic
- B b (67-83) - Mi b M
- b' (84-98) - Mi b min.
- A' 2 (99-149) - Fa lidic
- Coda (150-163)

Sectia Aurea II

Partea a III-a = Lied Tripartit Campus

- A 2 (1-61) - Sol lidic
- Punte (62-77)
- 2' (78-96) - Mi b lidic
- Punte (97-104)
- 2'' (105-146) - Do lidic
- B b (147-167) - Do lidic
- b' (168-177) - Mi M
- b'' (178-206) - Do lidic
- A' 2 (207-232) - Sol lidic
- Punte (233-248)
- 2' (249-268) - Mi b M
- 2'' (269-278) - Sol lidic
- Coda (279-303) - Sol lidic

SECTIA AUREA I-IV

Sectia Aurea III

Partea a IV-a = Rondo-Sonata

- A = T. I (1-52) - Do M. melodic
- B = T. II (53-95)
 - La b M (53-58)
 - Do M (59-63)
 - La M (70-89)
 - Do M (90-95)
- A' = Concl. Exp. (96-139) - Do M
- Dezu. - C = Dev.
 - Faza I (140-172) - Sol lidic
 - Faza II (173-199) - Mi b lidic
 - Faza III (200-216) - Sol lidic dinam.

3

- A'' = T. I (217-258) - Do M
- B' = T. II (259-278)
 - La b M (259-264)
 - Do M
- A'' = Concl. Repr. (279-319) - Do M

x — x

APPENDIX

- Dinamica planului tonal-reliefat în analiza computerizată efectuată cu programul

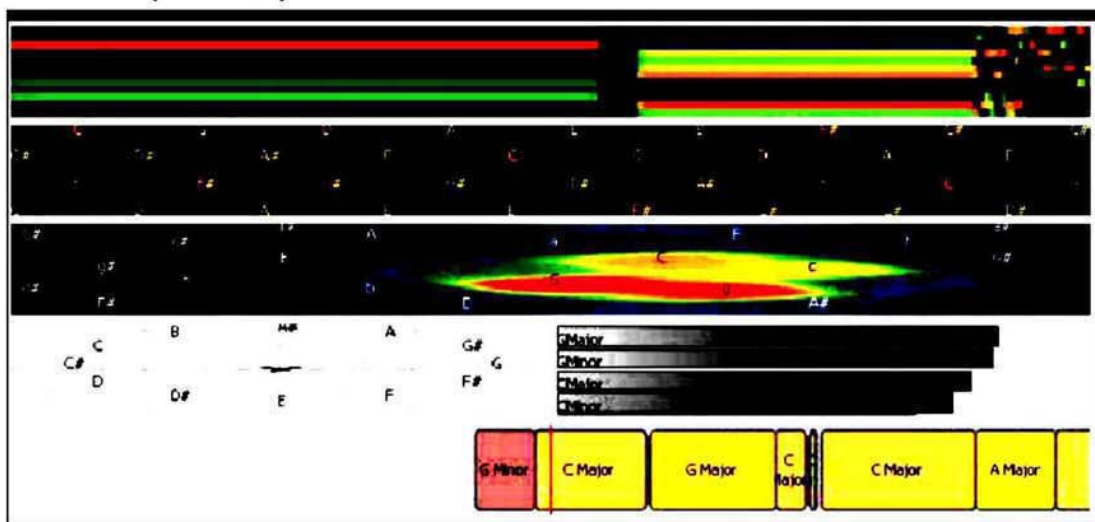
CLAM Chordata 1.0" → <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kFIIOVrt4mQ>

Silvia Nichifor
Bucuresti, 7 iunie 2013

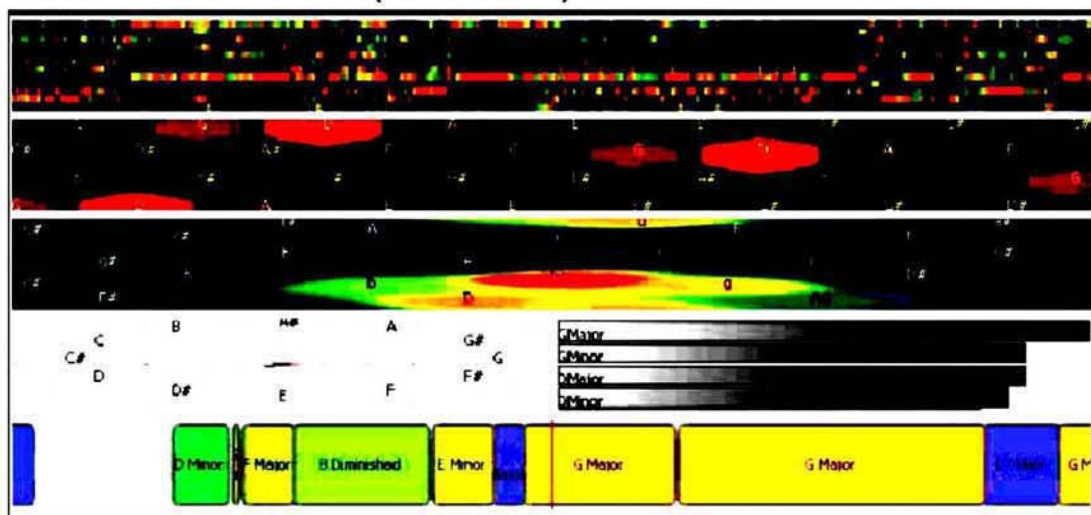
PLANUL TONAL AL ELEMENTELOR TEMATICE GENERATOARE EXPUSE IN PARTEA I

Link: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kFlIOVrt4mQ>

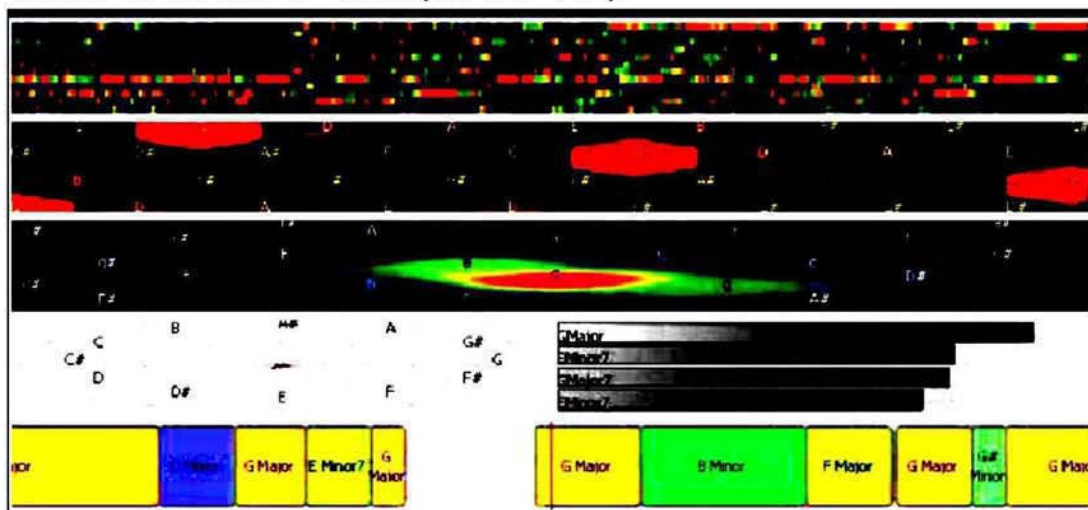
TEMA I (m. 1-30)



GRUP TEMATIC II - 1 (m. 107-126)



GRUP TEMATIC II - 2 x1 (m. 127-142)

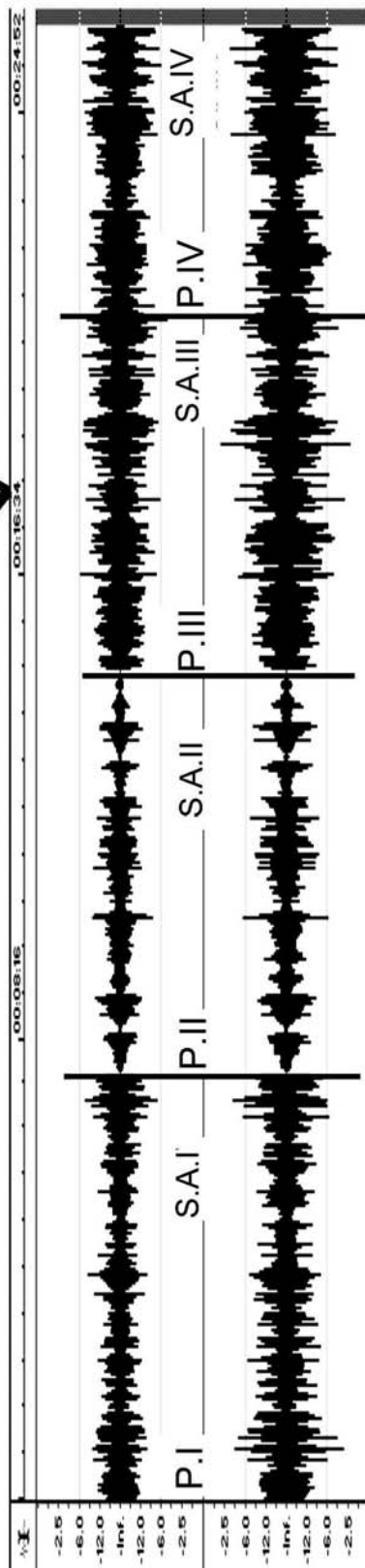


CLAM Chordata 1.0 Software

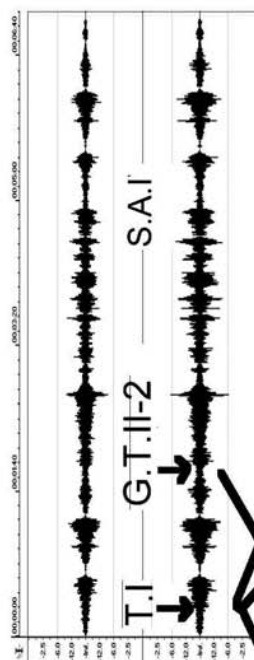
<http://clamnews.wordpress.com/2010/03/08/clam-chordata-1-0/>

CONFIGURATIA CICLICA

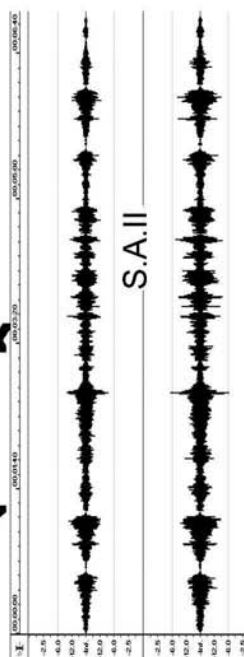
Sectio Aurea I-IV



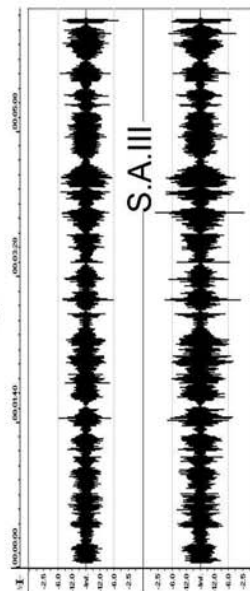
P.I



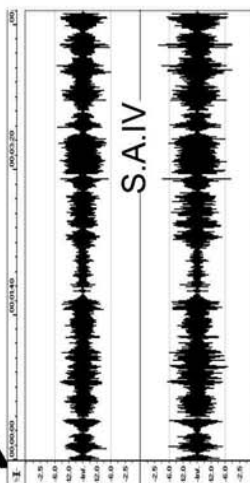
P.II



P.III



P.IV



On the Happy Birthday of Maestro Boudewijn Buckinx
FROM MY HEART TO BOUDEWIJN
(Piano Solo)

Maestoso

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 90

ff

10

mf

19

♩ = 40 // ♩ = 90

dolcissimo

p

28

♩ = 40

mp (cf. Le Tableau d'Ecorcheville) *p*

BOUDEWIJN

15-VI-2014

On the Happy Birthday of Maestro Boudewijn Buckinx

From my heart to Boudewijn

for piano

Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 90$

Measures 1-5 of the piano score. The music is in 2/4 time, marked **Maestoso** with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 90$. The first measure starts with a fortissimo (**ff**) dynamic. The right hand features dense chords and arpeggiated figures, while the left hand plays a more melodic line with some arpeggios. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Measures 6-10 of the piano score. The right hand continues with dense chords, and the left hand has a more active melodic line with arpeggios. The dynamics are not explicitly marked in this system.

Measures 11-14 of the piano score. The music transitions to a mezzo-forte (**mf**) dynamic. The right hand has a more open texture with some chords, and the left hand continues with a melodic line. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat).

Measures 15-18 of the piano score. The tempo changes to $\text{♩} = 40$ for measures 15-16, then returns to $\text{♩} = 90$ for measures 17-18. The music is marked **dolcissimo** (very soft). The right hand has a more open texture with some chords, and the left hand continues with a melodic line. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

20

p

25

30

B O U D E W I J

mp (cf. *Le Tableau d'Ecorcheville*)

35

p

♩ = 40

GOD BLESS ROMANIA
for Violin and Organ

Con Passione

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 62

f arco ad libitum

mf

f

f

6

10

6

3

13

acc.

$\text{♩} = 70$

16 $\text{♩} = 86$ $\text{♩} = 100$ **PIU MOSSO (DECISO)**

ff

f

f

ff

21

27

Musical score for measures 27-31. The score is written for four staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom three staves are in bass clef. The music features a complex melody in the top staff with many beamed sixteenth notes and some triplets. The second staff contains a series of chords, mostly triads and dyads, with some accidentals. The third and fourth staves provide a simple harmonic accompaniment with single notes and rests.

32

Musical score for measures 32-35. The score is written for four staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom three staves are in bass clef. The music continues with a complex melody in the top staff, featuring more beamed sixteenth notes and some triplets. The second staff contains a series of chords, mostly triads and dyads, with some accidentals. The third and fourth staves provide a simple harmonic accompaniment with single notes and rests.

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

46

49 $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 62$

TEMPO I

f

mf

The musical score for measures 49-52 is written for piano (p) and bass (b). Measure 49 is in 2/4 time with a tempo of 80. Measures 50-52 are in 5/4 time with a tempo of 62. The piano part features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed notes and accents. The bass part consists of sustained chords. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

53

The musical score for measures 53-56 continues the piano (p) and bass (b) parts. Measure 53 is in 2/4 time. Measures 54-56 are in 5/4 time. The piano part features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed notes and accents. The bass part consists of sustained chords. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

57

6

3

61

3

3

65

3

6

mf

mf

mf

69

$\text{♩} = 50$

$\text{♩} = 40$

rall.

f

f

31-VIII-2015

GOD BLESS ROMANIA
for Violin and Organ
- VIOLIN PART -

Con Passione

Serban Nichifor

Violin part score for "God Bless Romania". The score is written for a single violin in treble clef, 5/4 time signature. It begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 62$. The first measure is a whole rest, followed by a 4-measure rest. The music then begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and the instruction "arco ad libitum". The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 6, 10, 13, 16, 21, 27, 32, and 36 indicated. The tempo changes to $\text{♩} = 70$ at measure 13, marked "acc.". At measure 16, the tempo changes to $\text{♩} = 86$, and at measure 17, it changes to $\text{♩} = 100$, marked "PIU MOSSO (DECISO)". The dynamic *ff* (fortissimo) is indicated at measure 17. The score concludes with a final cadence at measure 36.

39

42

46

49 $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 62$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$

TEMPO I

53

57

61

65

70

mf

rall.

10

6

3

3

Highland Bagpipe March 2015

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked as 120 beats per minute. The piece consists of seven lines of music. The first line begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second line continues the melody. The third line continues the melody. The fourth line continues the melody and ends with a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth line continues the melody. The sixth line continues the melody and ends with a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh line continues the melody and ends with a double bar line. The date 14-VI-2015 is written at the bottom right of the score.

14-VI-2015

Serban Nichifor

$\mathcal{J} = 90$

1

35

44

52

80 70 60 40

60

allargando

HOMAGE TO AVIHU MEDINA

2.) THE FLOWER IN MY GARDEN

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 90$

f *mf* *f*

8

15

21

28

35

f

41

mf

48

f mf

55

f mf

62

f ff

69

fff

March 21, 2013

HOMAGE TO AVIHU MEDINA
1.) PRAISE JERUSALEM

Serban Nichifor

Pioso

$\text{♩} = 90$

10

18

27

35

44

52

60

$\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 40$

HOMAGE TO AVIHU MEDINA

2.) THE FLOWER IN MY GARDEN

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 90$

4

f

8

15

21

3

28

35

41

48

55

62

69

fff

To the clarinet virtuoso Michele Gingras,
and the marvellous Miami3 ensemble
HOMAGE TO AVIHU MEDINA
1.) PRAISE JERUSALEM

Pioso

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 90

Cl.B

Vln.

Pf.

mf

mp

9

mp

mf

7

mp

The musical score is written for three instruments: Clarinet Bb (Cl.B), Violin (Vln.), and Piano (Pf.). The tempo is marked 'Pioso' and the time signature is 4/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into two systems. The first system consists of measures 1 through 8. In measure 1, the tempo is indicated as ♩ = 90. The Clarinet Bb part is mostly silent, with a few notes in measures 7 and 8. The Violin part enters in measure 3 with a melody marked *mf*. The Piano part plays a continuous arpeggiated accompaniment marked *mp*. The second system starts at measure 9. The Clarinet Bb part has a melodic line marked *mp* in measure 9, followed by a more complex passage marked *mf* in measure 10. The Violin part continues its melody, with a more active passage marked *mp* in measure 10. The Piano part continues its arpeggiated accompaniment. The score ends with a double bar line after measure 10.

14

Cl.B.

Vln.

Pf.

14 15 16 17 18

19

Cl.B.

Vln.

Pf.

19 20 21 22

f

mf

mf

21

Cl.B.

Vln.

Pf.

mf

22

Cl.B.

Vln.

Pf.

This musical score page contains two systems of music for Clarinet B (Cl. B.), Violin (Vln.), and Piano (Pf.).

System 1 (Measures 24-28):

- Cl. B.:** Measures 24-28. Measure 24 is a whole rest. Measures 25-28 contain a melodic line starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, and a half note D5.
- Vln.:** Measures 24-28. Measure 24 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a quarter note G4. Measures 25-28 continue with a melodic line of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a half note D5.
- Pf.:** Measures 24-28. The right hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The left hand plays a sustained bass line with a half note G2 in measure 24, a half note F2 in measure 25, and a half note E2 in measure 26, all tied across measures.

System 2 (Measures 29-32):

- Cl. B.:** Measures 29-32. Measure 29 starts with a quarter note G4. Measures 30-32 contain a melodic line with a sixteenth-note triplet (marked '6') in measure 31, leading to a half note D5 in measure 32.
- Vln.:** Measures 29-32. Measure 29 starts with a quarter note G4. Measures 30-32 continue with a melodic line of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a half note D5.
- Pf.:** Measures 29-32. The right hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The left hand plays a sustained bass line with a half note G2 in measure 29, a half note F2 in measure 30, and a half note E2 in measure 31, all tied across measures.

33

Cl. B.

Vln.

Pf.

ff

mp

ff

p

37

Cl. B.

Vln.

Pf.

p

42

Cl. B.

Vln.

Pf.

mf

mp

Measures 42-46. The Clarinet B part (Cl. B.) has a melodic line with slurs and ties. The Violin part (Vln.) has a fast, rhythmic pattern. The Piano part (Pf.) has a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamics include *mf* and *mp*.

47

Cl. B.

Vln.

Pf.

Measures 47-51. The Clarinet B part (Cl. B.) continues its melodic line. The Violin part (Vln.) has a fast, rhythmic pattern. The Piano part (Pf.) has a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

52

Cl.B.

mf

Vln.

p

Pf.

58

Cl.B.

mp

Vln.

p

Pf.

65

Cl. B.

Vln.

Pf.

allargando

attacca

Tempo markings: = 80, = 76, = 60, = 40

Articulation: ϕ

Ornament: 3

HOMAGE TO AVIHU MEDINA

2.) THE FLOWER IN MY GARDEN

Serban Nichifor

Cl.B. $\text{♩} = 90$
f

Vln. *f*

Pf. *f* *mf*

Cl.B. *f*

Vln. *mf* *gettato* *simile*

Pf.

Cl.B. *f*

Vln. *f*

Pf.

14

Cl.B

Vln.

Pf.

20

Cl.B

Vln.

Pf.

mf gettato

25

Cl.B

Vln.

Pf.

simile

3

31

Cl.B

Vln.

Pf.

This system contains measures 31, 32, and 33. The Clarinet in B-flat (Cl.B) has a long melodic line starting at measure 31, marked with a slur and a fermata. The Violin (Vln.) part features a continuous eighth-note triplet pattern. The Piano (Pf.) accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line with chords.

34

Cl.B

Vln.

Pf.

This system contains measures 34, 35, and 36. The Clarinet in B-flat (Cl.B) continues its melodic line. The Violin (Vln.) part transitions from eighth-note triplets to a more complex rhythmic pattern in measure 35, then returns to triplets in measure 36. The Piano (Pf.) accompaniment remains consistent with the previous system.

37

Cl.B

Vln.

Pf.

This system contains measures 37, 38, and 39. The Clarinet in B-flat (Cl.B) has a melodic line with a fermata at the end of measure 37. The Violin (Vln.) part continues with eighth-note triplet patterns. The Piano (Pf.) accompaniment is consistent with the previous systems.

39

Cl.B

Vln.

Pf.

f

mf

43

Cl.B

Vln.

Pf.

49

Cl.B

Vln.

Pf.

f

mf

55

Cl.B

Vln.

Pf.

f *mf*

gett.

61

Cl.B

Vln.

Pf.

f

66

Cl.B

Vln.

Pf.

quasi glissando

7

fff

10 Dec. 2013

HOMAGE TO AVIHU MEDINA

1.) PRAISE JERUSALEM

Pioso

Clarinet in B-flat

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 90$

8

9

2

mp

7

mf

13

18

11

f

21

24

3

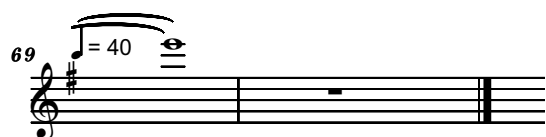
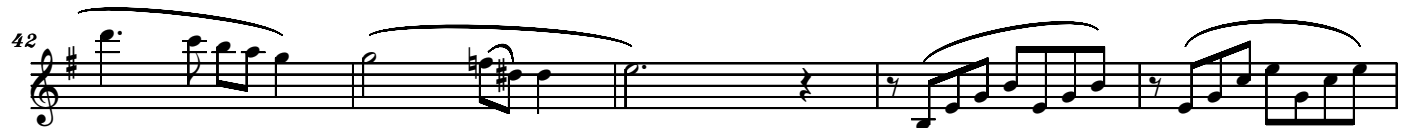
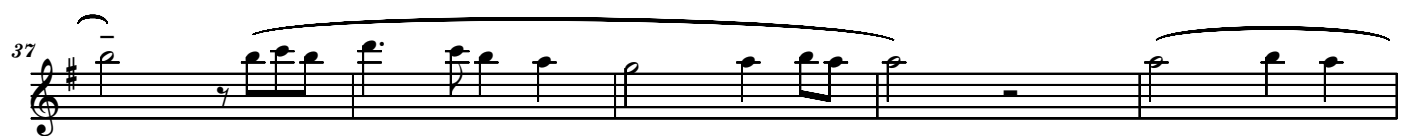
29

6

33

ff

mp



HOMAGE TO AVIHU MEDINA
2.) THE FLOWER IN MY GARDEN
Clarinet in B-flat

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 90$

f *f*

6

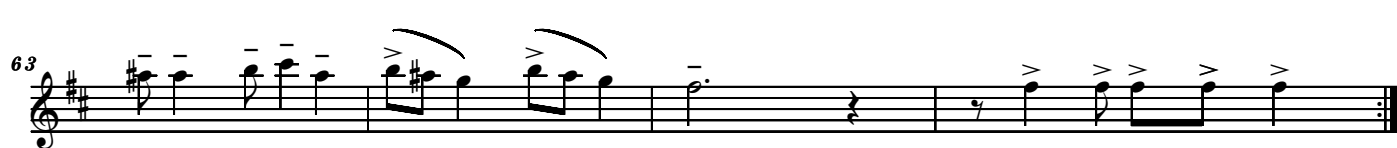
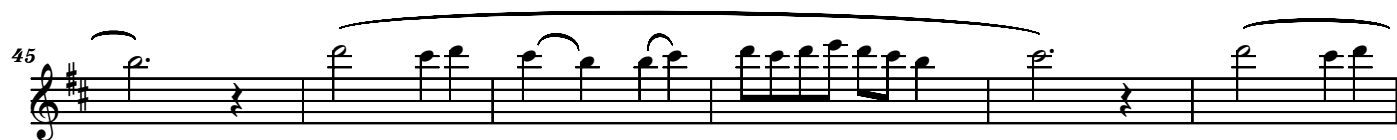
11

17

22

28

32



HOMAGE TO AVIHU MEDINA
1.) PRAISE JERUSALEM

Pioso

Violin

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 90

mf

mp

mf

f

31

34

40

45

50

56

62

68

ff

p

mf

p

$\text{♩} = 80$

$\text{♩} = 70$

$\text{♩} = 60$

$\text{♩} = 40$

HOMAGE TO AVIHU MEDINA
2.) THE FLOWER IN MY GARDEN
Violin

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 90$

f

mf

gettato

simile

10

f

16

21

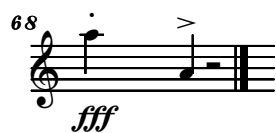
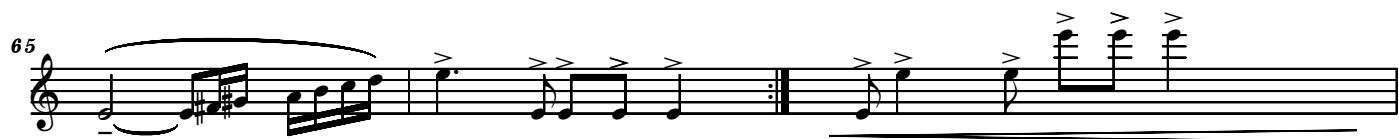
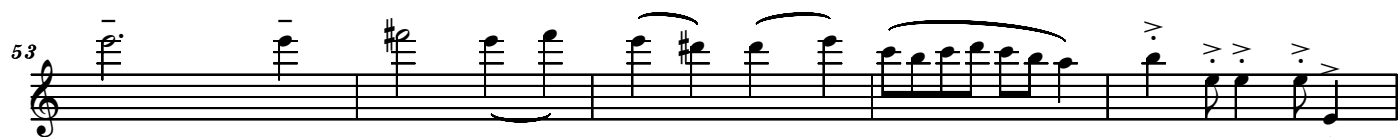
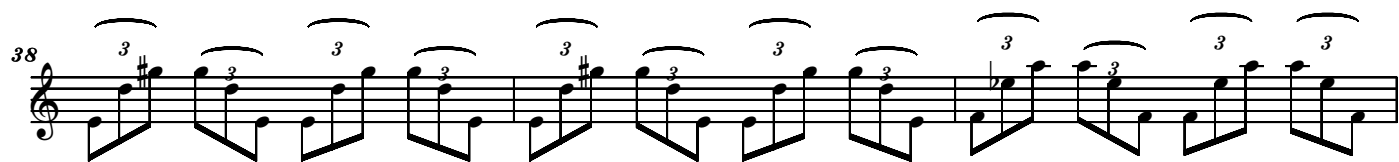
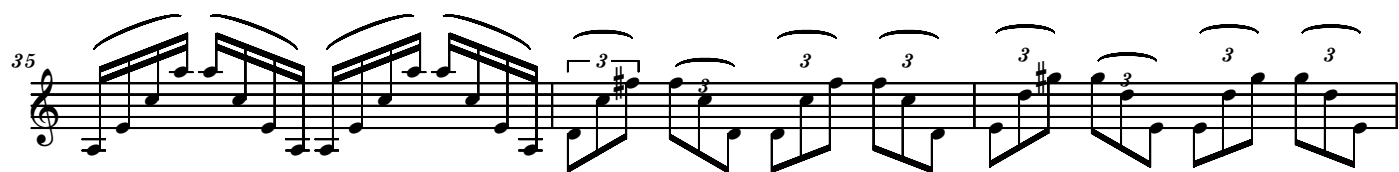
mf

gettato

simile

27

32



SERBAN NICHIFOR

KALUSHAR II
for 3 Marimbas
- dedicated to Dr. Robert McCormick -

This composition is inspired by some patterns of the Romanian folklore.

KALUSHAR (Călușari) is a fast Romanian dance in Aksak rhythms and Lydian modes (from the harmonics 8-12).



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**Dedicated to Dr. Robert McCormick,
Distinguished Professor of Music
at the University of South Florida
and Founder of the *McCormick Percussion Group***

Prestissimo possibile

KALUSHAR II
for 3 Marimbas
- dedicated to Dr. Robert McCormick -

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for three marimbas, each on a separate staff. The tempo is marked 'Prestissimo possibile' and the time signature is 3/8. The score is divided into three systems, each containing measures 1 through 21. The first system (measures 1-10) begins with a tempo marking of 432 and dynamic markings of *ff* and *mp*. The second system (measures 11-20) includes a *mf* dynamic marking. The third system (measures 21-30) continues the piece. The notation features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, with many notes marked with accents (>). The key signature is one sharp (F#).

31

ff mp

ff fz

ff fz

40

mf p

mf

fz

fz

mf

49

59

System 59: Three staves. The top staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, accented with > and marked with *ff* in the final measure. The middle staff provides harmonic support with chords and a sixteenth-note accompaniment in the final measure, marked *mp*. The bottom staff consists of a bass line with eighth notes, marked *ff* in the final measure. The system concludes with a 4/4 time signature change.

68

System 68: Three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with various intervals and accents, marked *mp* in the final measure. The middle staff features a dense sixteenth-note accompaniment, marked *ff* in the final measure. The bottom staff has a bass line with eighth notes, marked *p* in the final measure.

73

System 73: Three staves. The top staff begins with a melodic phrase marked *mf*, followed by a repeat sign and a continuation marked *mp*. The middle staff has a sixteenth-note accompaniment marked *mp*. The bottom staff features a bass line with eighth notes, marked *mf* in the final measure.

77

System 1 (measures 77-83) features three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The middle and bottom staves have a C-clef (soprano and alto positions). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with accents. A double bar line with repeat dots appears at measure 83. The dynamic *mf* is marked below the bottom staff at measure 84.

84

System 2 (measures 84-91) continues with three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves have a C-clef. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes with accents. A double bar line with repeat dots is at measure 91. The dynamic *mp* is marked above the top staff at measure 92, and *mf* is marked below the middle staff at measure 92.

92

System 3 (measures 92-99) continues with three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves have a C-clef. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes with accents. A double bar line with repeat dots is at measure 99. The dynamic *ff* is marked below the bottom staff at measure 92 and 99.

97

mf *mp* *ff* *p* *mp*

102

f *mf*

106

mp *mp* *p*

110

f

f

f

115

mf

mf

mf

119

f

f

f

ff

ff

ff

124

fff

fff

fff

V

129

mp

p

pp

3/8

141

p

mp

mf

f

3/8

153, > > > > > *ff* glissando 14 *fff* *fz* *fff* *fz* *fff* *fz*

June 21, 2015

KALUSHAR II

for 3 Marimbas

Prestissimo possibile

- Marimba 1 Part -

Serban Nichifor

- dedicated to Dr. Robert McCormick -

10

18

26

34

42

51

60

ff *mp* *mf* *p*

68 *mp*

72 *mf*

76 *f*

81

90 *mp*

95

99 *mf* *mp*

103 *f*

107 *mp* *f*

This musical score consists of nine staves of music, each beginning with a measure number. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Many notes are marked with an accent (>). Dynamic markings are placed below the staves: *mp* (mezzo-piano) at measures 68 and 90, *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measures 72 and 99, and *f* (forte) at measures 76, 103, and the end of measure 107. A repeat sign with first and second endings is present at measure 76. A 4/4 time signature change occurs at measure 90. A double bar line is used at the end of measure 95. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 107.

111

115

119

123

127

134

145

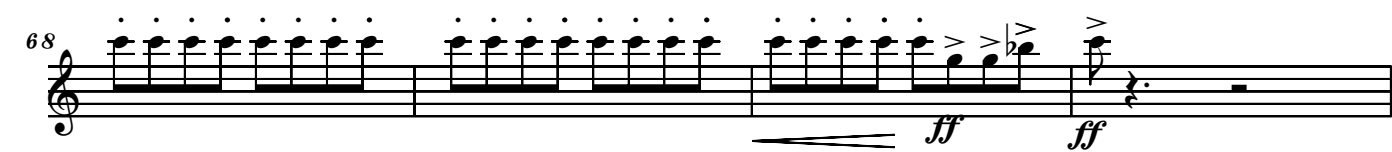
155

KALUSHAR II
for 3 Marimbas
- Marimba 2 Part -

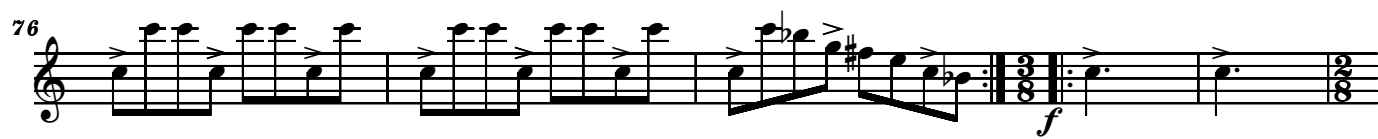
Prestissimo possibile - dedicated to Dr. Robert McCormick -

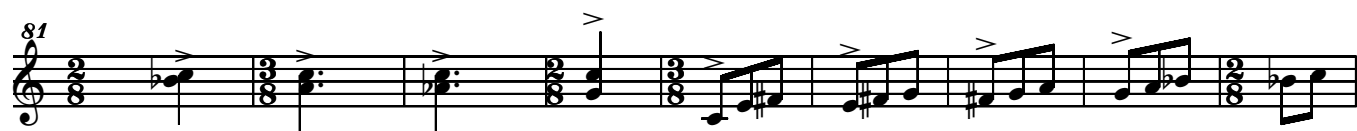
Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for a single marimba part, likely representing the middle part of a three-part setting. It is in 3/8 time, with a tempo marking of quarter note = 432. The score consists of eight staves of music, with measure numbers 10, 18, 26, 34, 42, 51, and 60 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo), *fz* (forzando), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *mp* (mezzo-piano). There are also accents (>) and breath marks (horizontal lines over notes) throughout the piece. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the piece concludes with a final *mp* marking.

68 

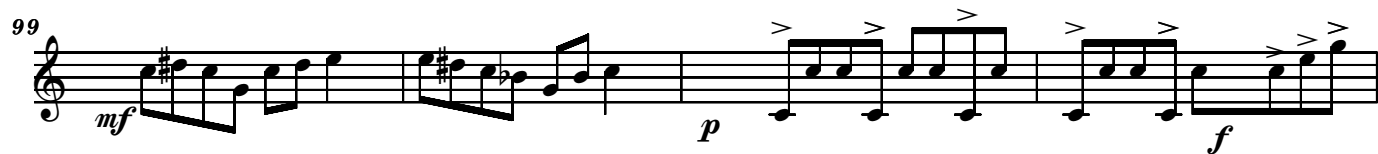
72 

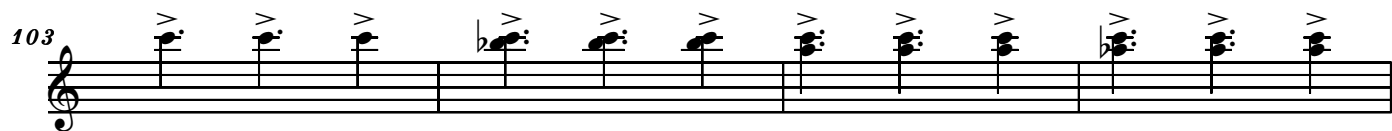
76 

81 

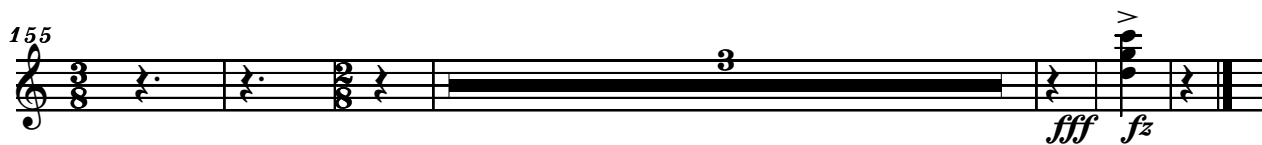
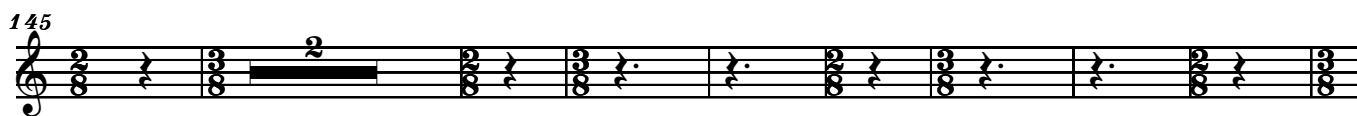
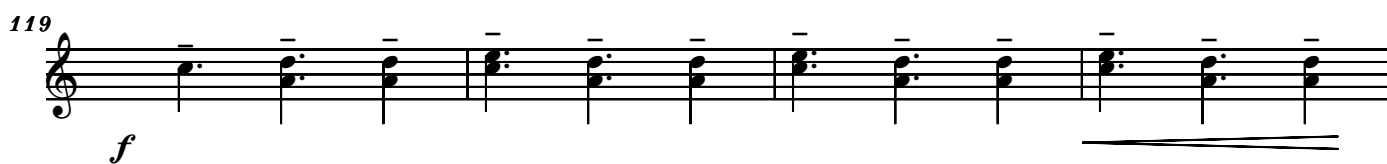
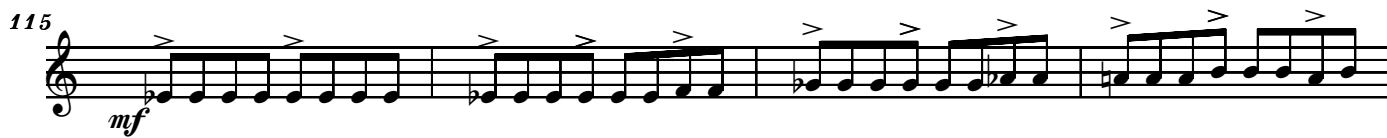
90 

95 

99 

103 

107 



KALUSHAR II
for 3 Marimbas
- Marimba 3 Part -

Prestissimo possibile - dedicated to Dr. Robert McCormick -

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for a single marimba part, likely representing one of the three parts in the ensemble. It is in 3/8 time and begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 432$. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 10, 18, 26, 34, 42, 51, and 60 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *fz* (forzando), and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are used throughout. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in the first line. The score concludes with a final *ff* marking and a double bar line.

68

p

72

mf

76

mf

81

f

90

ff

95

ff

99

mp

103

mf

107

p

111

115

mf

119

f

ff

123

127

fff

134

145

155

fff

fz

June 21, 2015



Serban Nichifor

Composer, Interpreter, Teacher

Roumania, Bucarest

About the artist

http://www.voxnovus.com/composer/Serban_Nichifor.htm

Born: August 25, 1954, in Bucharest, Romania

Married to Liana Alexandra, composer: http://www.free-scores.com/partitions_gratuites_lianaalexandra.htm#

Studies

National University of Music, Bucharest, Doctor in Musicology

Theology Faculty, University of Bucharest

International courses of composition at Darmstadt, Weimar, Breukelen and Munchen

USIA Stipendium (USA)

Present Position

Professor at the National University of Music, Bucharest (Chamber Music Department);

Member of UCMR (Romania), SABAM (Belgium), ECPMN (Holland)

Vice-president of the ROMANIA-BELGIUM Association

Cellist of the Duo INTERMEDIA and co-director of the NUOVA MUSICA CONSONANTE-LIVING MUSIC FOUNDATION INC.(U.S.A) Festival, with Liana ALEXANDRA

Selected Works

OPERA, ... (more online)

Qualification: PROFESSOR DOCTOR IN COMPOSITION AND MUSICOLOGY

Associate: SABAM - IPI code of the artist : I-000391194-0

Artist page : www.free-scores.com/Download-PDF-Sheet-Music-serbannichifor.htm

About the piece



Title: Kalushar (Calusar) II for Marimba Trio [Dedicated to Dr. Robert McCormick, Distinguished Professor of Music at the University of South Florida and Founder of the McCormick Percussion Group]

Composer: Nichifor, Serban

Copyright: Copyright © Serban Nichifor

Publisher: Nichifor, Serban

Instrumentation: 3 marimbas

Style: Modern classical

Comment: This composition is inspired by some patterns of the Romanian folklore. KALUSHAR (Călușari) is a fast Romanian dance in Aksak rhythms and Lydian modes (from the harmonics 8-12).

Serban Nichifor on [free-scores.com](http://www.free-scores.com)



- listen to the audio
- share your interpretation
- comment
- contact the artist

SERBAN NICHIFOR

KALUSHAR II
for 3 Marimbas
- dedicated to Dr. Robert McCormick -

This composition is inspired by some patterns of the Romanian folklore.

KALUSHAR (Călușari) is a fast Romanian dance in Aksak rhythms and Lydian modes (from the harmonics 8-12).



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**Dedicated to Dr. Robert McCormick,
Distinguished Professor of Music
at the University of South Florida
and Founder of the *McCormick Percussion Group***

Prestissimo possibile

KALUSHAR II
for 3 Marimbas
- dedicated to Dr. Robert McCormick -

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for three marimbas, each on a separate staff. The tempo is marked 'Prestissimo possibile' and the time signature is 3/8. The score is divided into three systems. The first system (measures 1-11) begins with a tempo marking of 432 and dynamic markings of *ff* and *mp*. The second system (measures 12-20) starts with a *mf* dynamic. The third system (measures 21-28) continues the piece. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, with many notes marked with accents (>). The key signature is one sharp (F#).

31

ff mp

ff fz

ff fz

40

mf p

fz

fz

mf

mf

49

mf p

fz

fz

mf

mf

59

System 59: Three staves. The top staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, accented with > and marked with *ff* in the final measure. The middle staff provides harmonic support with chords and a sixteenth-note accompaniment in the final measure, marked *mp*. The bottom staff consists of a bass line with eighth notes, marked *ff* in the final measure.

68

System 68: Three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with various intervals and accents, marked *mp* in the final measure. The middle staff features a dense sixteenth-note accompaniment, marked *ff* in the final measure. The bottom staff has a bass line with eighth notes, marked *p* in the final measure.

73

System 73: Three staves. The top staff begins with a melodic phrase marked *mf*, followed by a repeat sign and a continuation marked *mp*. The middle staff has a sixteenth-note accompaniment marked *mp*. The bottom staff features a bass line with eighth notes, marked *mf* in the final measure.

77

mf

84

mp
mf

92

ff
ff

97

mf *mp* *ff* *p* *mp*

102

f *f* *mf*

106

mp *mp* *p*

110

f

f

f

115

mf

mf

mf

119

f

f

f

ff

ff

ff

124

fff

fff

fff

129

mp

p

pp

141

p

mp

mf

f

153, > > > > > *ff* glissando 14 *fff* *fz* *fff* *fz* *fff* *fz*

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in bass clef and contains measures 153 through 159. Measures 153-157 feature eighth-note patterns with accents (>) and a forte (ff) dynamic. Measure 158 is a glissando, indicated by a curved line and the word 'glissando', with a measure number '14' above it. Measure 159 is a final chord with a fortissimo (fff) dynamic and an accent (>). The middle and bottom staves are in treble clef. Measures 153-157 contain rests. Measure 159 contains a final chord with a fortissimo (fff) dynamic and an accent (>). The score ends with a double bar line.

June 21, 2015

KALUSHAR II

for 3 Marimbas

Prestissimo possibile

- Marimba 1 Part -

Serban Nichifor

- dedicated to Dr. Robert McCormick -

The musical score is written for a single marimba part. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Prestissimo possibile' and a dedication to Dr. Robert McCormick. The score is in 3/8 time, with a tempo of 432 beats per minute. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 10, 18, 26, 34, 42, 51, and 60 indicated. The dynamics range from *ff* (fortissimo) to *p* (piano). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, as well as articulation marks like accents and slurs. The score is presented in a single system, with measures grouped by bar lines.

68 *mp*

72 *mf*

76 *f*

81

90 *mp*

95

99 *mf* *mp*

103 *f*

107 *mp* *f*

111

115 *mf*

119 *f*

123 *ff*

127 *fff* *mp*

134 *p* *pp* *p*

145 *mp* *mf* *f*

155 *ff* *fff* *fz*

glissando

14

KALUSHAR II
for 3 Marimbas
- Marimba 2 Part -

Prestissimo possibile - dedicated to Dr. Robert McCormick -

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for Marimba 2 Part and consists of eight staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Prestissimo possibile' and the piece is dedicated to Dr. Robert McCormick. The score begins with a treble clef, a 3/8 time signature, and a tempo marking of 432. The first staff starts with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and features a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff begins at measure 10 and continues with eighth notes and rests. The third staff starts at measure 18 and includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The fourth staff begins at measure 26 and features a series of eighth notes with accents. The fifth staff starts at measure 34 and includes a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#), with dynamics ranging from fortissimo (ff) to fortissimo with a fermata (fz). The sixth staff begins at measure 42 and features a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The seventh staff starts at measure 51 and continues with eighth notes and rests. The eighth staff begins at measure 60 and includes a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The score is written in a single system with measure numbers 10, 18, 26, 34, 42, 51, and 60 indicated at the start of their respective staves.

68

72

76

81

90

95

99

103

107

ff

mp

f

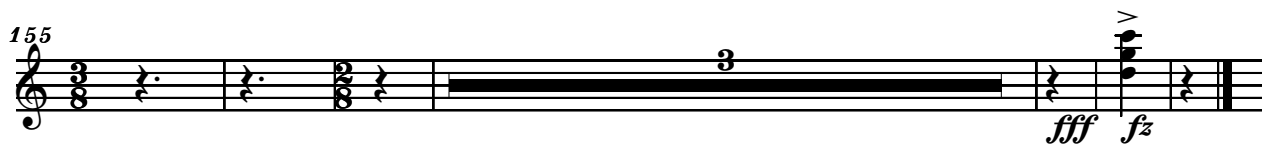
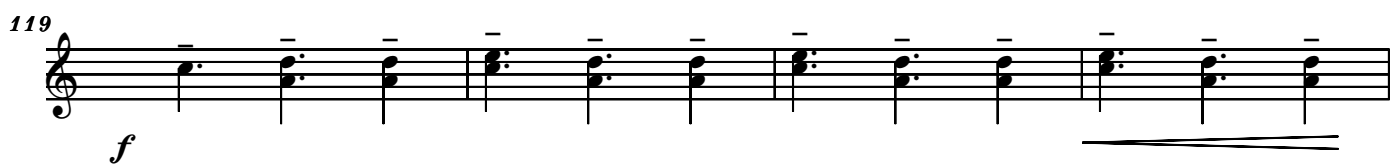
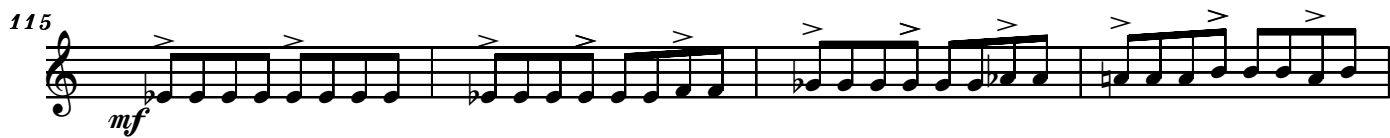
mf

p

f

mp

f



KALUSHAR II
for 3 Marimbas
- Marimba 3 Part -

Prestissimo possibile - dedicated to Dr. Robert McCormick -

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for a single marimba part, likely representing one of the three parts in the ensemble. It is in 3/8 time and begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 432$. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 10, 18, 26, 34, 42, 51, and 60 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *fz* (forzando), and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are used throughout. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' above it in the first line. The score concludes with a final *ff* marking and a double bar line.

68

p

72

mf

76

mf

81

f

90

ff

95

ff

99

mp

103

mf

107

p

111

115

mf

119

f *ff*

123

127

fff

134

145

155

fff *fz*

June 21, 2015

LAUTAREASCA (The Bear Dance)
dedicated to Liliana Mihaela Moga
Version for Clarinet in B-flat, Violin and Piano
- To clarinet virtuoso Michele Gingras
and the marvellous MIAMI 3 ensemble -

With Spirit

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 80$

Cl

Vn

Pf

mf ben marcato

f ben marcato

x 3!

mp

x 3!

x 3!

simile

f

b $\flat$

Cl

Vn

Pf

Cl

Vn

Pf

Cl

Vn

Pf

f

mf

fz

fff

secco

1 January 2016

LAUTAREASCA (The Bear Dance)
dedicated to Liliana Mihaela Moga
Version for Clarinet in B-flat, Violin and Piano
- To clarinet virtuoso Michele Gingras
and the marvellous MIAMI 3 ensemble -
CLARINET PART

With Spirit

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for a single clarinet in B-flat, using a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 80. The score consists of six staves of music, numbered 1 through 13. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a 'x 3!' marking. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *fz* (forzando), and *fff* (fortissimo). The piece concludes with a 'secco' marking. The score is presented in a clean, professional layout with standard musical notation.

LAUTAREASCA (The Bear Dance)
dedicated to Liliana Mihaela Moga
Version for Clarinet in B-flat, Violin and Piano
- To clarinet virtuoso Michele Gingras
and the marvellous MIAMI 3 ensemble -
VIOLIN PART

With Spirit

Serban Nichifor

The violin part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 80. The piece begins with a *mf* dynamic and a *ben marcato* instruction. The first line (measures 1-4) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with accents. A repeat sign with a *x 3!* marking indicates a triple repeat of measures 1-4. The second line (measures 5-8) continues the pattern with a *mp* dynamic. The third line (measures 9-10) shows a change in rhythm with dotted eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The fourth line (measures 11-12) returns to the eighth and sixteenth note pattern with a *mf* dynamic. The fifth line (measures 13-14) concludes with a *secco* instruction and a final *fff* dynamic. Measure numbers 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13 are indicated at the start of their respective lines.

LAUTAREASCA

With Spirit

Little Dance for 2 Clarinets in B-flat and Piano
- Dedicated to Liliana Mihaela Moga -

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 80$

x 3!

x 3!

x 3!

f

mf

simile

f

f

The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). They contain melodic lines with various ornaments (trills, grace notes) and are connected by a long slur. The bottom two staves are in bass clef, with the left staff containing a complex accompaniment of chords and the right staff containing a simpler bass line.

The second system of musical notation also consists of four staves. The top two staves continue the melodic lines from the first system, featuring more ornaments and a long slur. The bottom two staves continue the accompaniment, with the left staff showing more complex chordal textures and the right staff showing a steady bass line.

The third system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves end with a double bar line and repeat sign. The bottom two staves continue the accompaniment. The system concludes with a final measure marked with a forte dynamic (*fz*) and a fermata.

1 January 2016

LAUTAREASCA**Little Dance for 2 Clarinets in B-flat and Piano**

With Spirit

- Dedicated to Liliana Mihaela Moga -

Serban Nichifor

CLARINET I (IN B-FLAT) PART

The musical score for Clarinet I (in B-flat) is written on five staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 80. The score begins with a whole rest, followed by a repeat sign with a '3' and an exclamation mark, indicating a triplet. The first staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a forte (f) dynamic. The second staff continues the melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The third staff shows a continuation of the melody with slurs and ornaments. The fourth staff features a more complex passage with slurs and ornaments. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a final note marked with a forte (f) dynamic and a fermata.

LAUTAREASCA**Little Dance for 2 Clarinets in B-flat and Piano**

With Spirit

- Dedicated to Liliana Mihaela Moga -

Serban Nichifor

CLARINET II (IN B-FLAT) PART

$\text{♩} = 80$

The musical score is written for a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 80. The score begins with a whole rest, followed by a repeat sign with a first ending bracket and a 'x 3!' instruction. The first ending is a whole rest. The main melody begins with a half rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The melody continues with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The score concludes with a half rest, followed by a repeat sign, and then a final note marked with a forte 'f' dynamic and an accent mark.

SERBAN NICHIFOR

LOVE / DEATH WALTZES

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(SABAM, UCMR-ADA)**

Doloroso

OBLIVION WALTZ
for Cello and Harp (or Piano)
Dedicated to AnJoan Grey

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 70$

mp

mf

Do#, Re, Mi, Fa#,
Sol, La, Sib

9

16

23

acc. f

28

ff Appassionato

32

37 $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$

rall.

45 Sub. Poco Più Animato, $\text{♩} = 80$ ma sempre dolce e nostalgico

mf

mp

mp

54

rall.

61

Musical score for measures 61-67. The score is written for three staves: a single bass staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line in the upper bass staff with a slur and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The grand staff contains a piano accompaniment with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The accompaniment consists of eighth-note patterns in the right hand and block chords in the left hand.

68

Musical score for measures 68-74. The score continues with the same three-staff layout. The upper bass staff has a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking. The grand staff continues with the mezzo-forte (*mf*) accompaniment. The melodic line in the upper bass staff features a long slur spanning measures 68-74.

75

Musical score for measures 75-81. The score continues with the same three-staff layout. The upper bass staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The grand staff continues with the mezzo-forte (*mf*) accompaniment. The melodic line in the upper bass staff features a long slur spanning measures 75-81. The music concludes with a double bar line. The text "rall." is written above the staff in measure 78.

7 July 2015

Doloroso

OBLIVION WALTZ
for Cello and Harp (or Piano)
- Cello Part -

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 70$

mf

9

16

23

acc.

$\text{♩} = 74$

$\text{♩} = 80$

f

28

$\text{♩} = 84$

3

11

$\text{♩} = 90$

ff

Appassionato

32

37

$\text{♩} = 80$

$\text{♩} = 70$

$\text{♩} = 60$

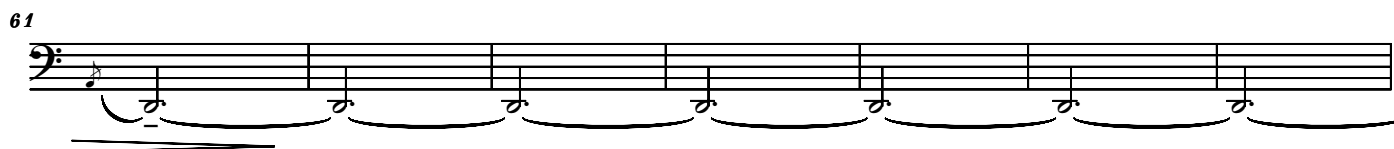
rall.

45

Sub. Poco Più Animato,
ma sempre dolce e nostalgico

$\text{♩} = 80$

mf



Prayer Waltz
- Midi Orchestration -
Doloroso **Dedicated to AnJoan Grey**

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 60$

78Shakuhachi

90Pad2warm

33AcousticBass

12Vibraphone

ff

fff

mf

9

78Shakuhachi

90Pad2warm

33AcousticBass

12Vibraphone

16

78Shakuhachi

90Pad2warm

33AccousticBass

12Vibraphone

22

78Shakuhachi

90Pad2warm

33AccousticBass

12Vibraphone

28

78Shakuhachi

90Pad2warm

33AccousticBass

12Vibraphone

34

78Shakuhachi

90Pad2warm

33AccousticBass

12Vibraphone

40

78Shakuhachi *ff*

90Pad2warm

33AcousticBass

12Vibraphone

This system contains measures 40 through 43. The Shakuhachi part (78) begins in measure 40 with a forte (*ff*) dynamic, playing a melodic line that includes a triplet in measure 42. The Pad2warm (90) part provides harmonic support with sustained chords. The AcousticBass (33) and Vibraphone (12) parts provide a steady bass line.

44

78Shakuhachi *fff*

90Pad2warm

33AcousticBass

12Vibraphone

This system contains measures 44 through 47. The Shakuhachi part (78) begins in measure 44 with a fortissimo (*fff*) dynamic, playing a melodic line that includes a triplet in measure 44. The Pad2warm (90) part provides harmonic support with sustained chords. The AcousticBass (33) and Vibraphone (12) parts provide a steady bass line.

49

78Shakuhachi

90Pad2warm

33AccousticBass

12Vibraphone

55

78Shakuhachi

90Pad2warm

33AccousticBass

12Vibraphone

61

78Shakuhachi

90Pad2warm

33AccousticBass

12Vibraphone

66

78Shakuhachi

90Pad2warm

33AccousticBass

12Vibraphone

71 ♩ = 54

78Shakuhachi

90Pad2warm

33AcousticBass

12Vibraphone

grido

fff

mp

p

rall.

f

79 ♩ = 40

78Shakuhachi

90Pad2warm

33AcousticBass

12Vibraphone

mf

8 July 2015

Prayer Waltz
- Solo Flute Part -
Dedicated to AnJoan Grey

Serban Nichifor

Doloroso

$\text{♩} = 60$

7

8

mf

14

20

f

26

32

38

ff

43

fff

ff

3

48

53

60

64

68

74

82

f

rall.

$\text{♩} = 54$

$\text{♩} = 40$

2

Lontano Waltz
for Violin (or Viola, or Cello)
and Celesta (or Piano)
Dedicated to AnJoan Grey

Vivo Semplice e Leggiero

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 150$ Pizz. or Arco (punta)

The first system of the musical score (measures 1-10) features a violin part in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 150$ and the performance instruction is "Pizz. or Arco (punta)". The violin part begins with a *mf* dynamic and consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with accents. The piano/celesta part is in bass clef, playing a steady eighth-note accompaniment with a *mp* dynamic. The second system (measures 11-20) continues the violin melody and piano accompaniment. The third system (measures 21-30) shows the violin part concluding with a final chord and a fermata, while the piano accompaniment continues for a few more measures before ending.

11

21

mf

mp

30

mf

40

p leggiero

46

53

Measures 53-58. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then an eighth note A4, and continues with various intervals. The piano accompaniment in the middle staff features a steady eighth-note pattern, often beamed in groups of four. The bass line in the bass clef consists of chords and single notes, providing a harmonic foundation.

59

Measures 59-64. The melody in the treble clef continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including some ties and more complex intervals. The piano accompaniment in the middle staff maintains the eighth-note pattern. The bass line in the bass clef continues with chords and single notes, supporting the overall harmonic structure.

65

Measures 65-70. The melody in the treble clef concludes with a quarter note G4. The piano accompaniment in the middle staff continues with the eighth-note pattern. The bass line in the bass clef concludes with chords and single notes, providing a final harmonic resolution.

71

mf

leggierissimo

79

85

91

97

104

$\text{♩} = 40$

9 July 2015

Lontano Waltz
for Violin (or Viola, or Cello)
and Celesta (or Piano)
Dedicated to AnJoan Grey
Solo Part

Vivo Semplice e Leggiero

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 150$ Pizz. or Arco (punta)

mf

11

21

30

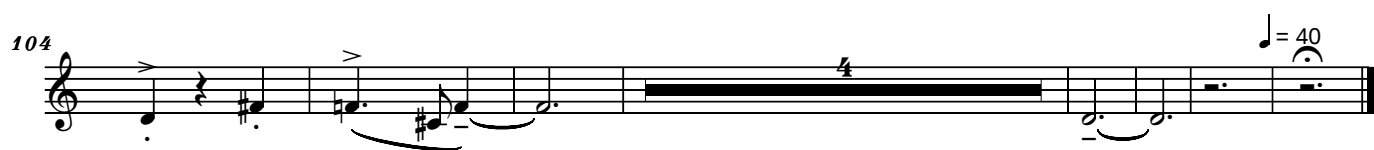
40

46

53

59

mf



Monsters Souvenir 4

Deciso

Serban Nichifor

First System:

Vn Solo: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Tempo: $\text{♩} = 70$. Marking: *Lassu*. Dynamics: *f*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure.

Vn: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *ff* (first measure), *mf* (second measure). Features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

VI: Bass clef, 12/4 time. Dynamics: *ff* (first measure), *mf* (second measure). Features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Vlc _Cb: Bass clef, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *ff* (first measure), *mf* (second measure). Features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Second System (starting at measure 6):

Vn Solo: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Features a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure.

Vn: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

VI: Bass clef, 12/4 time. Continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

Vlc _Cb: Bass clef, 4/4 time. Continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

11

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

Measures 11-15 of the musical score. The Vn Solo part features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The Vn, VI, and Vlc_Cb parts provide harmonic support with chords and single notes, mostly marked with accents.

16

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

Measures 16-19 of the musical score. The Vn Solo part features a more complex melodic line with triplets and slurs. The Vn, VI, and Vlc_Cb parts continue with harmonic support.

19

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

7

3

22

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

24

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

f

mf

25

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

mf

27

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

5

28

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

ff

5

30

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

3

32

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

rall.

$\text{♩} = 64$ $\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 110$ Friss - Allegro Moderato

fff *mp* *fff*

fff *mp* *fff*

fff *mp* *fff*

35

Vn Solo *f*

Vn *mf*

VI *mf*

Vlc_Cb *f*

Measures 35-37. Vn Solo (Violin Solo) plays a melodic line with slurs and accents. Vn (Violin) and VI (Viola) play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Vlc_Cb (Violoncello/Contrabasso) plays a bass line with accents.

38

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

Measures 38-39. Vn Solo continues the melodic line. Vn and VI continue the rhythmic accompaniment. Vlc_Cb continues the bass line.

40

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

43 $\text{♩} = 120$ Piu Mosso

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

46

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

Measures 46-48. Vn Solo: Treble clef, melodic line with slurs and accents. Vn: Treble clef, chords. VI: Bass clef, chords. Vlc_Cb: Bass clef, bass line with accents.

49

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

Measures 49-51. Vn Solo: Treble clef, melodic line with slurs and accents. Vn: Treble clef, chords. VI: Bass clef, chords. Vlc_Cb: Bass clef, bass line with accents.

52 $\text{♩} = 130$ Piu Mosso

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

55

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

58

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

Piu Mosso -
sempre acc.

Sub. Lento
e Rubato

61

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb

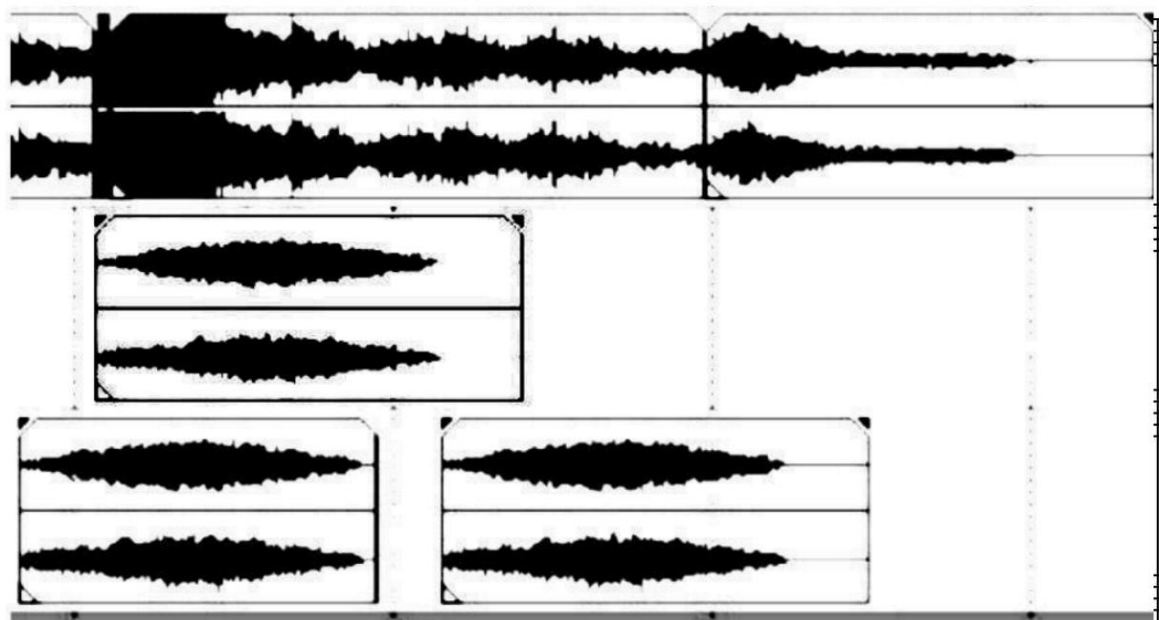
65 $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 50$

Vn Solo *rall.* *fff*

Vn

VI

Vlc_Cb



5-IX-2014

MONSTERS' SOUVENIR 5

Serban Nichifor

ION ANTONESCU

Dolce

- CHRISTMAS AT BOGDANOVKA, 1941 -

Midi 5

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 33

$\text{♩} = 68$

fff

mf

mf

mf

fff

ff

unis

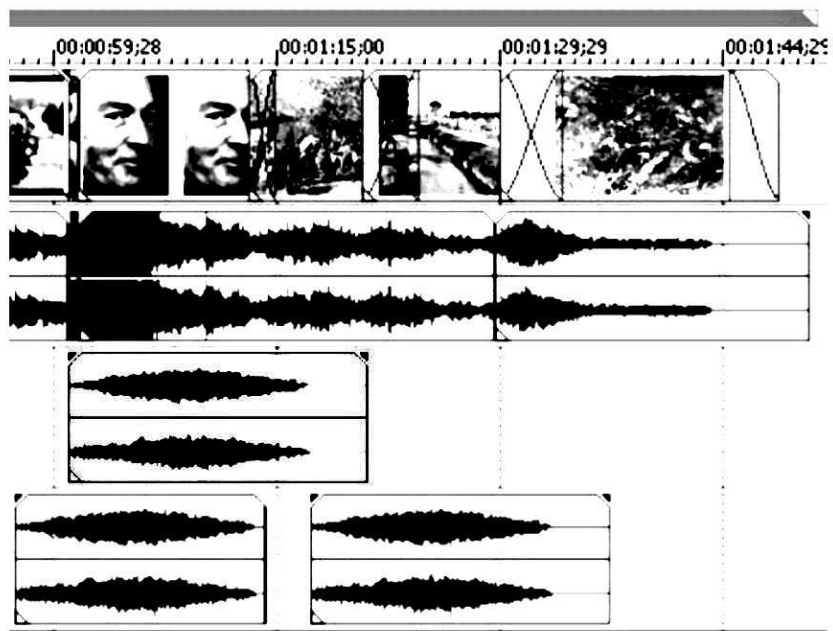
Midi 5

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 33



Bucharest, 15 August 2015

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MONSTERS' SOUVENIR 5

Serban Nichifor

ION ANTONESCU

Dolce

- CHRISTMAS AT BOGDANOVKA, 1941 -

Midi 5

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 33

$\text{♩} = 68$

fff

mf

mf

mf

fff

ff

unis

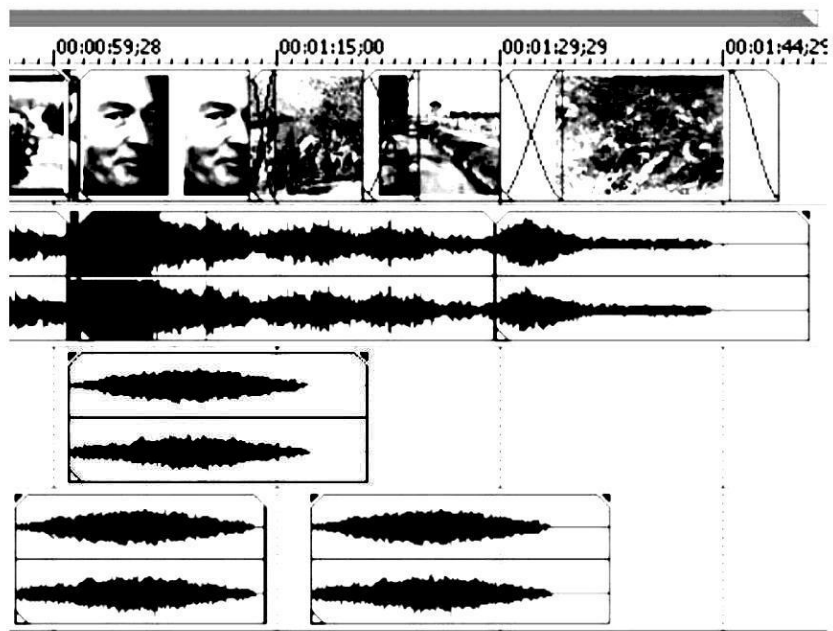
Midi 5

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 33



Bucharest, 15 August 2015

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Cu toate degetele, piciorul meu
Jean Nedelciu

Dedicated to clarinet virtuoso ION NEDELCIU

ORNAMENTE

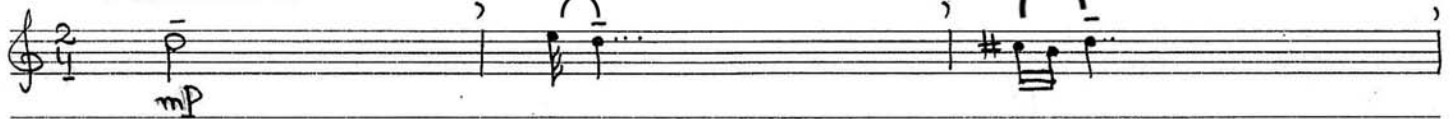
ORNAMENTS

SERBAN NICHIFOR
(19 - 8 - 1975)

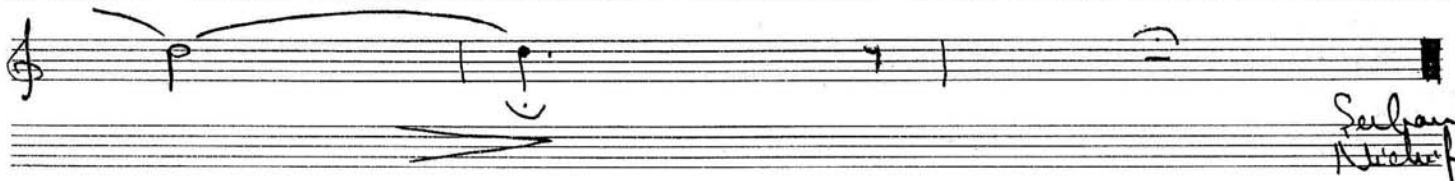
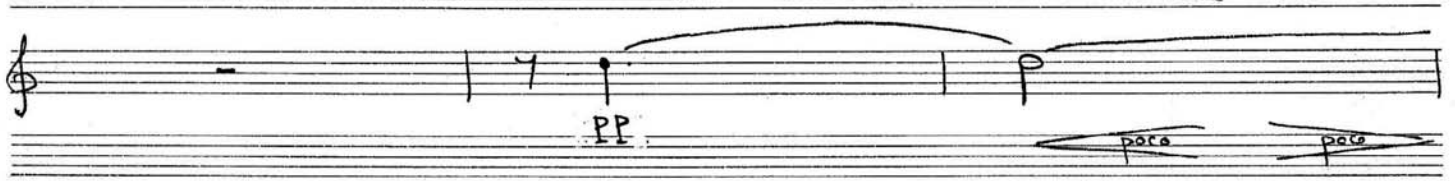
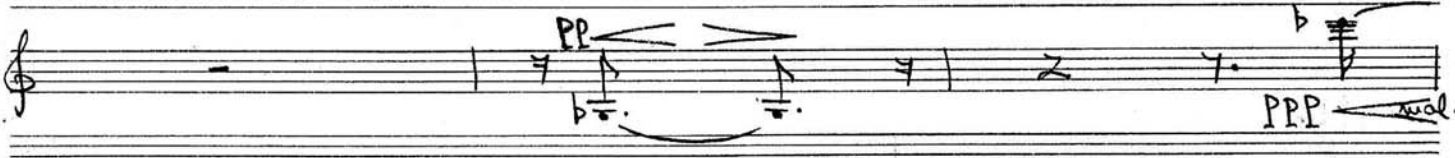
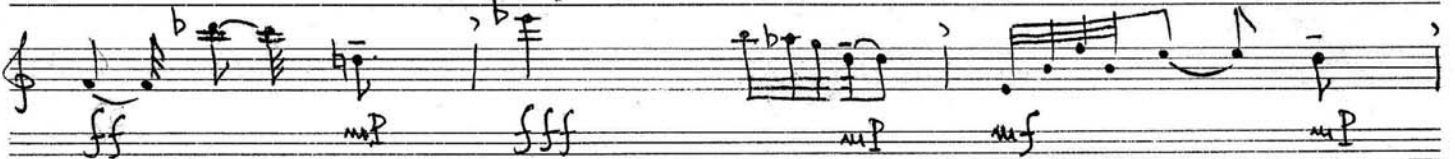
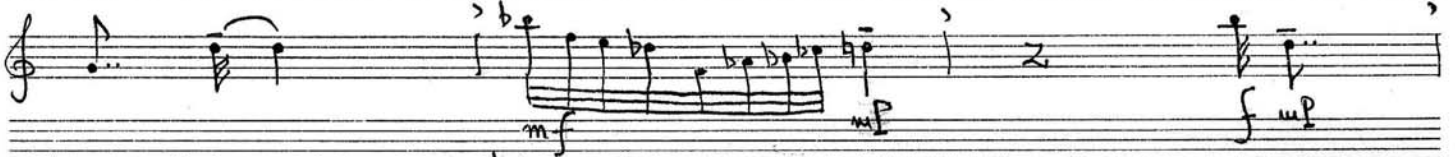
CLARINET IN si b

for Clarinet in B-flat

ANDANTE (♩ = ca 60)



tutte le appoggiature: sempre legato !



Serban
Nichifor

***In loving memory of my dear wife
LIANA ALEXANDRA (1947-2011)***

SERBAN NICHIFOR

SHOAH

part II (2014-2015)

- KADISH, poems by BENEDICT SOLOMON - page 2
- EXODUS, poems by BENJAMIN FONDANE - page 23
- PRAYER FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST - page 125

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IPI Base No. I-000391194-0**

SERBAN NICHIFOR

(8-X-2014)

KADDISH

for Soprano or Tenor and Organ

Poems in Romanian by

BENEDICT SOLOMON

- 1. Tu mi-ai ucis credinta***
- 2. Pastel multicolor***
- 3. Kafka***

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(SABAM, UCMR-ADA)**

GRAVE

TU MI-AI UCIS CREDINTA
Versuri de Benedict SOLOMON

Muzica de Serban NICHIFOR

Measures 1-7

Tempo: ♩ = 54

Instrumentation: Soprano, Organ (Right and Left Hand)

Lyrics: (None)

Dynamic markings: *ff* (Organ RH, LH), *mp* (Organ RH), *p* (Organ LH)

Performance notes: Organ RH and LH play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Organ RH has a crescendo from *ff* to *mp*. Organ LH has a crescendo from *ff* to *p*. The Soprano part consists of whole notes.

Measures 8-13

Instrumentation: Soprano, Organ (Right and Left Hand)

Lyrics: Si da-ca am ple - cat Dinas-ta lu - me U - cis de

Dynamic markings: *mf* (Soprano)

Performance notes: Soprano enters with a melody starting on measure 8. Organ continues with the rhythmic pattern. Organ RH has a crescendo from *ff* to *mp*. Organ LH has a crescendo from *ff* to *p*.

Measures 14-19

Instrumentation: Soprano, Organ (Right and Left Hand)

Lyrics: ti - ne, De u-ra ta, De se - tea ta de san ge, De se - tea de pu-te - re,

Dynamic markings: (None)

Performance notes: Soprano continues the melody. Organ continues with the rhythmic pattern. Organ RH has a crescendo from *ff* to *mp*. Organ LH has a crescendo from *ff* to *p*.

18

Soprano

f Te voi ier - ta *mf* Dar nu te voi ier-

Organ

23

Soprano

- ta Ca mi'ai u - - cis pa rin - tii, Cami'ai u - cis ne -

Organ

mp *mf*

25

poco a poco acc. $\text{♩} = 56$ $\text{♩} = 60$

Soprano

ff - - vas ta Si fra tii Si copii-i Si nea - mul tot, a - proa - pe, *fff* Si

Organ

f *ff*

28 *rall.* ♩ = 50 ♩ = 44 ♩ = 54 *Tempo I*

Soprano

mi'aiu - cis cre - din ta meain ti - ne, *fff* Cre - din ta meain om,

Organ

32

Soprano

mf Nu, nu te pot ier - ta *mp* A(M)

Organ

mp

39 ♩ = 48 ♩ = 40 ♩ = 30

Soprano

A(M)

Organ

rall. *f*

28.VI-2014

PASTEL MULTICOLOR

Versuri de Benedict SOLOMON

Andante

Muzica de Serban NICHIFOR

Soprano: $\text{quarter note} = 96$
 Organo: *mp*, *mf*

Soprano: $\text{quarter note} = 90$, $\text{quarter note} = 80$, $\text{quarter note} = 70$, $\text{quarter note} = 96$, *mp*
 Organo: *mp*
 Lyrics: Amvi - sat ca ma plim -

14

Soprano

- bam Prin ta - ra lui Goe - the Prin ta - ra lui

Organo

Detailed description: This system contains measures 14 through 17. The Soprano part begins with a half rest in measure 14, then enters with a melody of eighth notes. The lyrics are: "- bam Prin ta - ra lui Goe - the Prin ta - ra lui". The Organ part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand across all measures, while the left hand remains silent (rests).

18

Soprano

Bee - tho - ven A lui Schi - ler si'a lui Kant, Darsi a lui Heine si'a lui

Organo

Detailed description: This system contains measures 18 through 21. The Soprano part continues the melody with the lyrics: "Bee - tho - ven A lui Schi - ler si'a lui Kant, Darsi a lui Heine si'a lui". The Organ part maintains the eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and rests in the left hand throughout these measures.

22

Soprano

Men - del - sohn, A lui Mo ritz La - za rus, A lui Feucht wan - ger

Organo

26

Soprano

Si a lui Ja - kob Was - ser - man. Si ma ur - cam pe'un

Organo

30 Marciale $\text{♩} = 100$

Soprano

mun - te vop sit de ver de-le bra - zi - lor Na - *f* scuti din tim - pul Ni-be-

Organo

34

Soprano

- lun - gi - lor Si var - ful munte - luisa - ru - - ta ce - ru'al bas tru ca ma - - rea

Organo

The image shows a musical score for three parts: Soprano, Organ, and Bass. The score is divided into two main sections: 'Piu Mosso' and 'Allargando'.

Piu Mosso Section:

- Tempo:** Piu Mosso (indicated by a treble clef and a note with a value of 106).
- Measure 39:** The Soprano part begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a dynamic marking of *ff*. The Organ part begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a dynamic marking of *f*. The Bass part begins with a bass clef and a dynamic marking of *f*.
- Lyrics:** Cer braz - dat de nori al - bas tri - fu - mu rii

Allargando Section:

- Tempo:** Allargando (indicated by a treble clef and a note with a value of 90, followed by a note with a value of 70).
- Measure 40:** The Soprano part continues with a treble clef and a dynamic marking of *ff*. The Organ part continues with a treble clef and a dynamic marking of *f*. The Bass part continues with a bass clef and a dynamic marking of *f*.
- Lyrics:** Si de vas le le pa - sa -

42 ♩ = 120

Soprano

ri - - lor cluster

Organ

fff cluster

fff

fff

fff

Parlando Rubato

Priveam de sus
Campia stropita in verde, in galben, in rosu
Si pe care curgeau suvitele de mercur ale apelor.
Era ca un covor
Tesut din parul martirelor
Si colorat in blond, roscat si argintiu
Si cu pete brune - ca si camasile brune,
Brune de sangele inchegat pe ele.
Par din pletele sfintelor,
Plete taiate de mainile vopsite in sange,
Mainile fiarelor gheenei.

46

Soprano

Organo

p

p

longa

longa

Era o liniste de cimitir,
Ca in raiul lagarelor
Celui de-al treilea Reich.
Si m-am trezit:
Totul era vis,
Doar coverul tesut
Din parul de pe capetele femeilor
Era adevarat.
Dar lasat mostenire - omenirii

49

Soprano

Organo

longa

fff

fff

fff

25-VIII-2014

Parlando Rubato

KAFKA
Versuri de Benedict SOLOMON

Muzica de
 Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 66$

Soprano

Organ

12

Soprano

Organ

Ne vizitau in ghetou, / Imbracati in uniforme lor / De culoare feldgrau, / Cu cruci de fier / Infipte pe piept, / Sau atarnand / Ca niste streanguri, / De gat, / Sau cruci incaliguate / Pe brat, / Incaliguate, ca si gandurile lor, / Negre, ca si sufletul lor, / De fier, ca si inima lor. /

22

Soprano

Din crucile lor picurau lacrimi, / Din gandurile lor, ura, / Din sufletul lor, sange,
Din inima lor, otrava. //

Organ



29

Soprano

Organ

36 ♩ = 132

Soprano

Organ

Measures 36-40. The Soprano part is a single whole note G4 in measure 36, followed by rests. The Organ part features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a sustained bass line in the left hand. Measure 40 ends with a fermata on the Soprano G4.

41

Soprano

Organ

Measures 41-44. The Soprano part has rests in measures 41-43 and a whole note G4 in measure 44. The Organ part continues the eighth-note pattern in the right hand. Measure 44 features a triplet of chords in the right hand marked with 'ff' and accents, while the left hand has a single note.

45

Soprano

Organ

mf

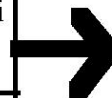
49

Soprano

Organ

Ne vizitau in ghetou, / Insoțiti – uneori – de soțiile / Si de copiii lor / - Cu ochi senini
albastri, / Cu parul blond buclat -. // Creaturi de rasa superioara! //

mf



53

Soprano

Organ

57

Soprano

Ne vizitau in ghetou / Si se uitau, uneori, la noi / Ca la niste animale / Din gradina zoologica, / Inchise in custi / Si care vor fi duse, in curand, / La abator / (Sau crematoriu) / Ca spectacolul sa aiba un final. //

Organ



61

Soprano

Organ

64

$\text{♩} = 135$

Soprano

Organ

67 $\text{♩} = 140$

Soprano

Organ

70 $\text{♩} = 145$ $\text{♩} = 150$

Soprano

Organ

Apoi, spre amintire, / Ne fotografiau: / Imagine din Kafka:

ff

82

Soprano

Oa- meni in custi Oa meni in

Organ

Detailed description: This system contains measures 82 through 85. The Soprano staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes (F#, G, A) followed by a quarter note (Bb), then a half note (C) and a quarter note (D). The lyrics 'Oa- meni in custi' are aligned with the first two measures, and 'Oa meni in' with the next two. The Organ part consists of two staves. The upper staff has a series of chords, including a triplet of eighth notes (F#, G, A) in the first measure. The lower staff has a low, sustained bass line with a few moving notes.

86

Soprano

custi Oa- meni Oa meni Oa

Organ

Detailed description: This system contains measures 86 through 90. The Soprano staff continues the melodic line with long notes and triplets. The lyrics 'custi Oa- meni Oa meni Oa' are aligned with the measures. The Organ part continues with harmonic support, featuring chords and a low bass line.

92

Soprano

meni in custi quasi glissando

Organ

Detailed description: This system contains measures 92, 93, and 94. The Soprano staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). In measure 92, the Soprano part has a half note G4 (F#) and a half note A4. In measure 93, it has a half note B4 and a half note C5. In measure 94, it has a half note D5, followed by a glissando (marked with a '5' and a slur) that descends through E5, D5, C5, B4, and A4. The Organ part consists of two staves. The left hand plays a series of chords: G4-B4 (measures 92-93) and G4-A4 (measure 94). The right hand plays a simple bass line: G3 (measures 92-93) and F#3 (measure 94).

95

Soprano

Oa - - meni A(M) (quasi glissando lento)

Organ

Detailed description: This system contains measures 95, 96, 97, 98, and 99. The Soprano staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). In measure 95, the Soprano part has a half note G4 (F#), followed by a glissando (marked with a '5' and a slur) that descends through A4, B4, and C5. In measure 96, it has a half note D5 and a half note E5. In measure 97, it has a half note F#5 and a half note G5. In measure 98, it has a half note A5 and a half note B5. In measure 99, it has a half note C6 and a half note D6. The Organ part consists of two staves. The left hand plays a series of chords: G4-B4 (measures 95-96), G4-A4 (measures 97-98), and G4-F#4 (measure 99). The right hand plays a simple bass line: G3 (measures 95-96), F#3 (measures 97-98), and E3 (measure 99).

100 poco a poco rall. ♩ = 50 ♩ = 40 ♩ = 30

Soprano

A

Organ

fff *ff* *fff* *fff*

8-X-2014

SERBAN NICHIFOR

(15 August 2014)

EXODUS

My Last Will And Testament

In Memory

Benjamin Fondane and Liana Alexandra

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(SABAM, UCMR-ADA)**

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I

LONTANO WALTZ
for Solo Clarinet, Celesta and Strings
 - score in C -

Lento e Lontano, Quasi Senza Tempo

Serban Nichifor

Solo Cl

$\text{♩} = 60$

mp *dolcissimo*

Celesta

mp

Strings

p

Solo Cl

11

Celesta

Strings

20

Solo Cl *mf*

Celesta *mp*

Strings

30

Solo Cl

Celesta

Strings

rall.

54

50

60

Bucharest, 27 July 2013

II

EXODUS

Super

Flumina Babylonis

poem by

BENJAMIN FONDANE

BENJAMIN FONDANE / BENJAMIN FUNDOIANU

Exodus: Super Flumina Babylonis

(Preface)

It is to you I speak, antipodal men,
 I speak man to man,
 with the little in me of man that remains,
 with the scrap of voice left in my throat,
 my blood lies upon the roads, let it not, let it
 not cry out for vengeance!

The death-note is sounded, the beasts hunted down,
 let me speak to you with these very words
 that have been our share-
 few intelligible ones remain.

A day will come, surely, of thirst appeased,
 we will be beyond memory, death
 will have finished the works of hate,
 I will be a clump of nettles beneath your feet,
 -ah, then, know that I had a face
 like you. A mouth that prayed, like you.

When a bit of dust, or a dream,
 entered my eye, this eye shed its drop of salt. And when
 a cruel thorn raked my skin
 the blood flowed red as your own!

Yes, exactly like you I was cruel, I
 yearned for tenderness, for power,

for gold, for pleasure and pain.

Like you I was mean and anguished,
solid in peacetime, drunk in victory,
and staggering, haggard, in the hour of failure.

Yes, I was a man like other men,
nourished on bread, on dreams, on despair. Oh, yes,

I loved, I wept, I hated, I suffered,

I bought flowers and did not always
pay my rent. Sundays I went to the country
to cast for unreal fish under the eye of God,

I bathed in the river
that sang among the rushes and I ate fried potatoes
in the evening. And afterwards, I came back for bedtime
tired, my heart weary and full of loneliness,

full of pity for myself,

full of pity for man,

searching, searching vainly upon a woman's belly

for that impossible peace we lost

some time ago, in a great orchard where,

flowering, at the center,

is the tree of life.

Like you I read all the papers, all the bestsellers,

and I have understood nothing of the world

and I have understood nothing of man,

though it often happened that I affirmed

the contrary.

And when death, when death came, maybe
I pretended to know what it was, but now truly

I can tell you at this hour,
it has fully entered my astonished eyes,
astonished to understand so little-
have you understood more than I?

And yet, no!

I was not a man like you.

You were not born on the roads,
no one threw your little ones like blind kittens

into the sewer,
you did not wander from city to city
hunted by the police,
you did not know the disasters of daybreak,

the cattle cars
and the bitter sob of abasement,
accused of a wrong you did not do,
of a murder still without a cadaver,
changing your name and your face,
so as not to bear a jeered-at name,
a face that has served for all the world
as a spittoon.

A day will come, no doubt, when this poem
will find itself before your eyes. It asks

nothing! Forget it, forget it! It is nothing
 but a scream, that cannot fit in a perfect
 poem. Have I even time to finish it?

But when you trample on this bunch of nettles
 that had been me, in another century,
 in a history that you will have canceled,
 remember only that I was innocent
 and that, like all of you, mortals of this day,

I had, I too had a face marked
 by rage, by pity and joy,
 an ordinary human face!

[By the rivers of Babylon...]

By the rivers of Babylon we bent down and we wept

but our jailers said:

Sing for us, Israel!

Your eyelids are already heavy

Your expression already drowned, it rushes away

sing us a song

If you remember the country

where you had songs

for rocking children to sleep

for beguiling serpents

for women at the loom

for the laundresses at work

for the Sabbath candles

for the miracles of bread
 for the blessing over the wine
 for the works and the days
 for the aches and the weeks...
 We have songs for drunkards
 and songs for our idols
 for the sailor's goddess
 for the priestess of Fate
 soldier-songs if anyone has them
 songs as beautiful as eggs are round
 Then sing us your songs!
 from "Meantime"

V

I reckoned you all
 yesterday's civilians, bookkeepers, shop owners, farmers
 and factory workers and beggars whose nest
 is under the bridges of Notre-Dame
 and vergers of the sacristy and sons of the Public
 Assistance, all the French of France, with clear eyes,
 and from the Congo, from the Algerian interior, from Annam
 with palm trees hovering in your gaze
 and the French of the islands of the Caribbean,
 French according to the Rights of Man,
 children of the barricade and the guillotine,
 republicans, the incorruptible front, the free,

and the Czechs, and the Poles, the Slovaks,
and the Jews from all the ghettos of the world,
who love this land and her shades and her rivers,
who have sown this land with their deaths
and who have become citizens, in death.

XVI

We lay our swollen faces
--it was over-in the ditch
--it was over-and we slept
like dead men under rancid stars.
There wasn't anything to say
or do or eat or dream
--and the dawn was a dirty stream
that swept a shattered world away.

EXODUS - POEM BY BENJAMIN FONDANE

Largo, Lontano e Dolce,
Sempre Poco Rubato

I

Serban Nichifor

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

$\text{♩} = 62$

mp

p

p

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mf

mp

mp

TEXT "EXODUS"

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

12

17

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

21

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

p

25 $\text{♩} = 70$ Poco Più Mosso

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

30

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

35

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

40

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

44

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

47

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

$\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 62$ *Tempo I*

p

pp

51 *f* $\wedge$

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns1

50StringEns2

57 $\wedge$

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns1

50StringEns2

63

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

p

This system contains measures 63 through 67. The Music Box (11) plays a descending eighth-note line. The Rhodes Piano (5) plays sustained chords. The Harp (47) plays a descending eighth-note line. The String Ensemble (50) plays sustained chords. A double bar line is at the end of measure 67, with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking below the second String Ensemble staff.

68

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

This system contains measures 68 through 72. The Music Box (11) plays a descending eighth-note line. The Rhodes Piano (5) plays sustained chords. The Harp (47) plays a descending eighth-note line. The String Ensemble (50) plays sustained chords. A double bar line is at the end of measure 72.

73

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mf

mp

78

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

$\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 30$

allargando

82 $\text{♩} = 62$ Tempo I

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mp

mp

p

85 $\text{♩} = 40$

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

p

p

mf

ATTACCA!

22 December 2012

EXODUS - POEM BY BENJAMIN FONDANE

Estático, Dolce,
Sempre Poco Rubato

II

Serban Nichifor

10 Glockens. $\text{♩} = 80$

55 SynthVoic *mp*

47 Harp *pp*

50 StringEns2

50 StringEns1 *pp*

5

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

pp

7

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

9

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

11

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

13

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice *mf*

47Harp *p*

50StringEns2

50StringEns2 *p*

15

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp *p*

50StringEns2

50StringEns2 *p*

17

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

This system contains measures 17 and 18. The Glockenspiels (10Glockens.) are silent. The Synth Voice (55SynthVoice) plays a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. The Harp (47Harp) plays a melodic line: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, with a slur over the first four notes. The String Ensemble 2 (50StringEns2) plays a sustained chord of G4, A4, B4, C5. The String Ensemble 1 (50StringEns1) plays a sustained chord of G4, A4, B4, C5.

19

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

This system contains measures 19 and 20. The Glockenspiels (10Glockens.) are silent. The Synth Voice (55SynthVoice) plays a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. The Harp (47Harp) plays a melodic line: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, with a slur over the first four notes. The String Ensemble 2 (50StringEns2) plays a sustained chord of G4, A4, B4, C5. The String Ensemble 1 (50StringEns1) plays a sustained chord of G4, A4, B4, C5.

21 poco a poco precipitando

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns1

50StringEns2

mp

23 = 85

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns1

50StringEns2

mp

25 $\text{♩} = 90$

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

27 $\text{♩} = 95$

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

29 $\text{♩} = 100$ $\text{♩} = 105$

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns1

50StringEns2

mp

mf

mp

mf

3 $\text{♩} = 105$ Patetico

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns1

50StringEns2

mp

mf

mf

33

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

35

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

37

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

38

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

39

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

mp

pp

pp

41

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

mf

mp

43

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

p

45

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

mp

47

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

p

50StringEns

49

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

51

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

53

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

55 $\text{♩} = 80$ Tempo I

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

mp

47Harp

pp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

pp

57

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

morendo

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

59

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

61

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

$\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 40$

pp

ATTACCA

23 December 2012

EXODUS - POEM BY BENJAMIN FONDANE

Sempre Largo, Lontano e Dolce,
Poco Rubato

III

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 60 rall. ♩ = 44 ♩ = 90 ♩ = 54 ♩ = 60 A Tempo

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

p *mf* *mp* *p* *pp* *pp*

5

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

7

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

9

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

11

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

13

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

2 4

15

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

rall. ♩ = 54 ♩ = 44 ♩ = 40 ♩ = 50 Immaterialo

p

p

19

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

mp

p

23

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

rall.

Poco a poco crescendo ed animando

$\text{♩} = 44$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 30$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 66$ $\text{♩} = 70$

27 $\text{♩} = 76$ $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 86$ $\text{♩} = 90$

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

mf

mp

31 $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ A Tempo

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

mp

p

12/8

2

4

34

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

36

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

molto rall.

38

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

mf

pp

3/4

40 ♩ = 50

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

3/4

44 $\text{♩} = 62$

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno *p*

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2 *pp*

51

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2 *mp*

56

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

pp

61

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

mf

p

mp

65 $\text{♩} = 50 = 30 \text{ } \text{♩} = 62$

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

allargando *A Tempo*

p *pp*

71

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

p *pp*

25 December 2012



Largo, lontano e dolce,
immaterialo

WHEN JEHOVAH CREATED THE UNIVERSE...
- POEM BY BENJAMIN FONDANE -

Serban Nichifor

Reciter

FX6-goblins

$\text{♩} = 60$

p

Cand a creat Iehova universul,
Cu mana lui puternica, divina,
A aruncat un pumn de stele-albastre
Pe-a cerului cupola de lumina.

10

Reciter

FX6-goblins

16

Reciter

FX6-goblins

Si astazi stau pe cer imprastiate
 Si plang amar nostalgicele astre.
 Privind la ele, cred c-au fost create
 Asemeni si iluziilor noastre.

23

Reciter

FX6-goblins

31

Reciter

FX6-goblins

44

Reciter

FX6-goblins

26-VIII-2009 - 1-III-2014

IV

Serban Nichifor: Waltz 01, 15-III-2014

Dm

Guitar 25 Nylon String Guitar

Tab

Drums 41 Bruehe Kit

Piano 47 Orchestral Strings

Tab

Base 33 Acoustic String Base

The musical score is written for four instruments: Nylon String Guitar, Drums, Piano, and Acoustic String Base. The key signature is D minor (Dm) and the time signature is 3/4. The guitar part is the primary melodic line, consisting of a series of chords. The drums, piano, and base provide a rhythmic accompaniment. The score is divided into four measures, each containing a measure of music for each instrument.

Gm7/C

Tab

7

8

8

8

Gm7/C Bbm6/C

Tab

6 6

8 8 3 1

Am7

Gm7/C

Bbm6/C

Tab

5

5

8

8

Asus Bbsus B9sus

Tab 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 2 2

5 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 2 2

5 6

Tab 5 5 6 7

EMaj7/B Em11/B Em13/C#

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system contains a 4-measure phrase. The first two measures are in the key of E major with a B bass note (EMaj7/B), and the last two measures are in the key of E minor with an 11th and B bass note (Em11/B) and an 13th and C# bass note (Em13/C#). The guitar tab system shows fret numbers: 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7. The piano accompaniment system shows a bass line in the left hand and a treble line in the right hand. The second system contains a 4-measure phrase. The first two measures are in the key of E major with a B bass note (EMaj7/B), and the last two measures are in the key of E minor with an 11th and B bass note (Em11/B) and an 13th and C# bass note (Em13/C#). The guitar tab system shows fret numbers: 7, 7, 7, 9. The piano accompaniment system shows a bass line in the left hand and a treble line in the right hand.

EMaj7/C# EMaj7/B Em11/A Em11/G

tag-> 3X

Tab

4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

V

Serban Nichifor: Waltz No 2 - Spring

Chords: C C2 Ab7 Ab9/Eb

Score for 50 Slow Strings, 25 Nylon String Guitar, 47 Orchestral Strings, 33 Acoustic String Base, and 41 Brushes Kit.

The score is written in 3/4 time and consists of five systems. The first system includes staves for 50 Slow Strings, 25 Nylon String Guitar, and a Tab staff. The second system includes staves for 47 Orchestral Strings and a Tab staff. The third system includes staves for 33 Acoustic String Base and a Tab staff. The fourth system includes staves for 41 Brushes Kit and a Tab staff. The fifth system includes staves for 41 Brushes Kit and a Tab staff.

The guitar part (25 Nylon String Guitar) features a series of chords and arpeggios across the first system, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The string parts (50 Slow Strings, 47 Orchestral Strings, 33 Acoustic String Base) provide a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and arpeggios. The drum part (41 Brushes Kit) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

C2

CMaj7/G

A9

A7

Dm9

D9/A

G9

Gaug

Tab 5 5 5 5 3 3 3 4 4 4

Tab 5 4 3 3

C2 Eb7 Dm7 G9sus

The musical score is written for guitar and includes a guitar tablature system. The key signature has one flat (Bb). The score is divided into four measures corresponding to the chords C2, Eb7, Dm7, and G9sus. The guitar part features a mix of chords and single notes. The bass part has a simple line. The guitar tablature is written on a six-line staff with numbers 1-5 and 8.

C C2 Ab7 Ab9/Eb

Tab 3 5 7 4 5 6 4 5 6 4 5 6

Tab 3 3 4 6

Serban Nichifor: Waltz No 2 - Spring - Page 5

C2

CMaj7/G

A9

A7

5 7 5 7 5 7 8 8 8 8 5 5 2 2 2

3 3 5 5 4

Dm9

D9/A

Csus/G

Dm7/G

The musical score is written for guitar and includes four systems of music. The first system has a guitar tab with fret numbers. The second system has a guitar tab with fret numbers. The third system has a guitar tab with fret numbers. The fourth system has a guitar tab with fret numbers.

C69

Bb9

C69

C^{Maj7}

C9

C7b5

The musical score is written for guitar and includes a guitar tab system. The guitar part is in the key of C major and 3/4 time. The bass part is in the key of Bb major and 3/4 time. The score is divided into two systems, each with a guitar staff, a guitar tab staff, and a bass staff. The first system has four measures, and the second system has four measures. The guitar part features a mix of chords and single notes, while the bass part features a mix of chords and single notes. The guitar tab system includes fret numbers and fingerings.

F6

Ab9

C6/G

C9

Caug

The musical score is organized into five systems, each corresponding to a specific chord: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9, and Caug. Each system contains three staves: a treble staff, a bass staff, and a guitar tablature staff. The tablature staff is marked with 'Tab' and contains numerical fret numbers. The first system (F6) shows a sequence of chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9, and Caug. The second system (Ab9) shows a sequence of chords: Ab9, C6/G, C9, and Caug. The third system (C6/G) shows a sequence of chords: C6/G, C9, and Caug. The fourth system (C9) shows a sequence of chords: C9, and Caug. The fifth system (Caug) shows a sequence of chords: Caug. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals, as well as guitar-specific notations like bar lines and fret numbers.

F69

Bb9

C/G

C#/GD^{m/G}Eb^{m/G} G7

Tab

1 6 3 3 3 3 3

Serban Nichifor: Waltz No 2 - Spring - Page 10

C C2 Ab7 Ab9/Eb

The musical score is organized into four measures, each corresponding to a specific chord: C, C2, Ab7, and Ab9/Eb. The notation includes a grand staff (treble and bass clef), a guitar tab staff, and a bass staff. The guitar tab staff shows fret numbers for each measure. The bass staff shows a melodic line in the first two measures and a harmonic line in the last two measures.

Measure 1 (Chord C): Treble clef has a whole note chord C. Bass clef has a whole note chord C. Guitar tab shows frets 3, 3, 3. Bass staff has a whole note chord C.

Measure 2 (Chord C2): Treble clef has a whole note chord C2. Bass clef has a whole note chord C2. Guitar tab shows frets 5, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7. Bass staff has a whole note chord C2.

Measure 3 (Chord Ab7): Treble clef has a whole note chord Ab7. Bass clef has a whole note chord Ab7. Guitar tab shows frets 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. Bass staff has a whole note chord Ab7.

Measure 4 (Chord Ab9/Eb): Treble clef has a whole note chord Ab9/Eb. Bass clef has a whole note chord Ab9/Eb. Guitar tab shows frets 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. Bass staff has a whole note chord Ab9/Eb.

C2

CMaj7/G

A9

A7

The image displays a page of musical notation for guitar, organized into four systems. Each system consists of three staves: a guitar staff (treble clef), a bass staff (bass clef), and a tablature staff (labeled 'Tab').

- System 1:** The guitar staff begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music, primarily using quarter and eighth notes. The bass staff has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by eighth notes in the subsequent measures. The tablature staff shows fret numbers: 5, 7, 5, 7, 8, 8, 8, 5, 5, 5, 7, 7.
- System 2:** The guitar staff continues with four measures, featuring a mix of quarter and eighth notes. The bass staff has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by eighth notes. The tablature staff shows fret numbers: 3, 3, 0, 0, 7, 4.
- System 3:** The guitar staff has four measures, mostly containing whole rests. The bass staff has eighth notes. The tablature staff is empty.
- System 4:** The guitar staff has four measures, mostly containing whole rests. The bass staff has eighth notes. The tablature staff is empty.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with fret numbers and a key signature of one flat.

Serban Nichifor: Waltz No 2 - Spring - Page 12

Dm9

D9/A

G9

Gaug

[illegible]

C2

Eb7

Dm7

G9sus

The musical score is written for guitar and includes a guitar tablature system. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The score is divided into four measures, each corresponding to a chord: C2, Eb7, Dm7, and G9sus. The guitar part features a mix of single notes, chords, and a complex bass line. The tablature system includes a 'Tab' label and a '3' indicating a triplet.

Serban Nichifor: Waltz No 2 - Spring - Page 15

C2

CMaj7/G

A9

A7

The musical score is written for guitar and includes a guitar tab system. The score is organized into two systems, each containing four staves. The first system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#), a bass clef staff, and a guitar tab staff. The second system includes a treble clef staff, a bass clef staff, and a guitar tab staff. The bass clef staff in the second system has a key signature of one flat (Bb). The guitar tab staff in the first system shows fret numbers for the first four measures. The guitar tab staff in the second system shows fret numbers for the first four measures. The bass clef staff in the second system shows a key signature change to one flat (Bb) for the first four measures.

Dm9

D9/A

Csus/G

Dm7/G

The musical score is arranged in two systems. The first system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat, a guitar staff with chords, a guitar tab staff with fret numbers, and a bass clef staff. The second system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat, a guitar staff with chords, a guitar tab staff with fret numbers, and a bass clef staff. The score is for a guitar and bass.

C69

Bb9

C69

C^{Maj7}

C9

C7b5

The musical score is written for guitar and includes a guitar tablature system. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The score is divided into two systems. The first system has five measures, and the second system has four measures. The guitar part features a mix of chords and melodic lines. The tablature system includes fret numbers and fingerings.

System 1:

- Measure 1: Chord C69 (C4, E4, G4, A4, C5). Tab: 3 2 3 2 2.
- Measure 2: Chord Bb9 (Bb4, D5, F5, Ab5, Bb5). Tab: 6 6 6 6 6.
- Measure 3: Chord C69 (C4, E4, G4, A4, C5). Tab: 3 3 3 3 3.
- Measure 4: Chord C^{Maj7} (C4, E4, G4, Bb4, C5). Tab: 3 3 3 3 3.
- Measure 5: Chord C9 (C4, E4, G4, Bb4, C5, F5). Tab: 3 3 3 3 3.

System 2:

- Measure 6: Chord C7b5 (C4, E4, G4, Bb4, C5, F5). Tab: 3 3 3 3 3.
- Measure 7: Chord C7b5 (C4, E4, G4, Bb4, C5, F5). Tab: 3 3 3 3 3.
- Measure 8: Chord C7b5 (C4, E4, G4, Bb4, C5, F5). Tab: 3 3 3 3 3.
- Measure 9: Chord C7b5 (C4, E4, G4, Bb4, C5, F5). Tab: 3 3 3 3 3.

F6

Ab9

C6/G

C9

Caug

The musical score is presented in a system with four measures. Each measure is associated with a specific chord: F6, Ab9, C6/G, and C9. The score includes a guitar tablature system with a six-line staff. The tablature uses numbers 1-4 to indicate fret positions and includes symbols for bends (b), triplets (3), and other guitar-specific techniques. The music is written in standard notation on a single staff, with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. The score is divided into four measures, each corresponding to a specific chord: F6, Ab9, C6/G, and C9. The tablature includes various techniques such as barre, bends, and triplets.

F69

Bb9

C/G

C#/GD^{m/G} Eb^{m/G} G7

This page of musical notation is for guitar and includes the following elements:

- Guitar Staff:** The top staff, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains four measures of music with various chords and melodic lines.
- Bass Staff:** The middle staff, featuring a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains four measures of music, including a melodic line in the first measure and a bass line in the second measure.
- Tablature Staff:** The bottom staff, labeled "Tab", which provides fret numbers for the guitar. The fret numbers are: 1, 6, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3.

VI

Serban Nichifor: Waltz 03

Dm

C#m/D

Cm/D

Bm/D

The musical score is arranged in five systems, each corresponding to a different instrument. The key signature is D minor (three flats) and the time signature is 3/4. The first system features a String part (50 Slow Strings) with four measures of sustained chords: Dm, C#m/D, Cm/D, and Bm/D. The second system features a Piano part (47 Orchestral Strings) with four measures of sustained chords: Dm, C#m/D, Cm/D, and Bm/D. The third system features a Tab part (53 Acoustic String Bass) with four measures of sustained chords: Dm, C#m/D, Cm/D, and Bm/D. The fourth system features a Bass part (41 Bruehe Kit) with four measures of sustained chords: Dm, C#m/D, Cm/D, and Bm/D. The fifth system features a Drums part (41 Bruehe Kit) with four measures of sustained chords: Dm, C#m/D, Cm/D, and Bm/D.

String 50 Slow Strings

Piano 47 Orchestral Strings

Tab 53 Acoustic String Bass

Drums 41 Bruehe Kit

Bbm/D

BbmMaj7/G

C#m6/F#

Gm6/Gb

Tab 5 3 2 0 2

B+

Bbm/B

Am/B

Abm/B

The musical score is organized into four measures, each corresponding to a specific chord: B+, Bbm/B, Am/B, and Abm/B. The notation includes treble and bass staves, with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. A 'Tab' section is also present, showing fret numbers (2) for the first four measures.

Gm/B

GmMaj7/E

A#m6/D#

Em6/D#

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of four measures. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The first measure is a whole note chord Gm/B. The second measure is a whole note chord GmMaj7/E. The third measure is a whole note chord A#m6/D#. The fourth measure is a whole note chord Em6/D#. The guitar tablature section shows the fretting for each measure: 2, 0, 6, and 6. The bass line is written in the bass clef and includes a melodic line in the fourth measure.

Ab+

Gm/Ab

Gbm/Ab

Fm/Ab

Ab+ Gm/Ab Gbm/Ab Fm/Ab

Tab

4 4 4 4

Em/G#

EmMaj7/C#

Gm6/C

C#m6/C

Tab

4 9 3 3

F+	Fm	FmMaj7	Fm7

Fm9

Fm7

Fm6

F+

3X

3X

Tab

1

1

1

1

3X

3X

VII

CATHEDRAL NATURE
for 5 Electronic Organs
- Visual Music
composed with Noatikl software -

Lontano, Dolce e Rubato
(free synchronization)
1 Half Note = cca 40-60

Serban NICHIFOR

4' 8'

p

POCO A POCO CRESCENDO

17

[illegible][illegible]

Ad libitum VI-

67

mf f mp

82

-DE POCO A POCO DIMINUENDO
Ad libitum

mf f mp

97

mf *mp* *p*

mf *mp* *p*

mf *mp* *p*

mf *mp* *p*

mf *mp* *p*

mf *mp* *p*

113

$\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 44$ $\text{♩} = 40$

rall. *pp*

rall. *pp*

rall.

Good Friday, April 18, 2014

VIII

In Memoriam LIANA ALEXANDRA
"SONG WITHOUT WORDS"

Lontano e Dolce,
sempre Piano

for Chorused Piano
created with Noatikl Software

Serban NICHIFOR

♩ = 60

First system of musical notation, measures 1-26. The score is for a chorused piano, featuring a treble and bass staff. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 60. The dynamics are marked as *p* (piano). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

27

Second system of musical notation, measures 27-53. The score continues with the same instrumentation and dynamics.

54

Third system of musical notation, measures 54-77. The score continues with the same instrumentation and dynamics.

78

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 78-104. The score continues with the same instrumentation and dynamics.

105

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 105-110. The score concludes with a double bar line.

April 27, 2014

IX

LONTANO WALTZ
for Solo Clarinet, Celesta and Strings
 - score in C -

Lento e Lontano, Quasi Senza Tempo

Serban Nichifor

Solo Cl

$\text{♩} = 60$

mp *dolcissimo*

Celesta

mp

Strings

p

Solo Cl

11

Celesta

Strings

20

Solo Cl *mf*

Celesta *mp*

Strings

30

Solo Cl

Celesta

Strings

rall.

54

50

60

Bucharest, 27 July 2013

PRAYER FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

Trumpet in B-flat and Organ

To Maestro Ivano Ascari

Prayerfully

Serban Nichifor

Tr $\text{♩} = 70$

Org *mf*

9 *f*

Org

15

Tr

Org

This system contains measures 15 through 19. The Treble staff (Tr) features a melodic line starting on a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5, and ending with eighth notes C5, B4, and A4. A long slur covers the entire line. The Organ (Org) part has chords in the right hand and a moving bass line in the left hand. The chords are: G4-B4 (m15), G4-B4-C4 (m16), G4-B4-C4 (m17), G4-B4-C4 (m18), and G4-B4-C4 (m19). The bass line consists of eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4.

20

Tr

Org

This system contains measures 20 through 24. The Treble staff (Tr) features a melodic line starting on a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5, and ending with eighth notes C5, B4, and A4. A long slur covers the entire line. The Organ (Org) part has chords in the right hand and a moving bass line in the left hand. The chords are: G4-B4 (m20), G4-B4-C4 (m21), G4-B4-C4 (m22), G4-B4-C4 (m23), and G4-B4-C4 (m24). The bass line consists of eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4.

25

Tr

Org

This system contains measures 25 through 29. The Treble staff (Tr) features a melodic line starting on a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5, and ending with eighth notes C5, B4, and A4. A long slur covers the entire line. The Organ (Org) part has chords in the right hand and a moving bass line in the left hand. The chords are: G4-B4 (m25), G4-B4-C4 (m26), G4-B4-C4 (m27), G4-B4-C4 (m28), and G4-B4-C4 (m29). The bass line consists of eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4.

30

Tr

Org

43

Tr

Org

48

Tr

Org

53

Tr

Org

57

Tr *ff*

Org *f*

57 58 59 60 61 62

63

Tr

Org

63 64 65 66 67

68

Tr

Org

68 69 70 71 72

73

Tr

Org

Measures 73-77. The Tr (Trumpet) part features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The Org (Organ) part consists of chords in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

78

Tr

Org

Measures 78-82. The Tr (Trumpet) part continues the melodic line. The Org (Organ) part features chords and a bass line.

83

Tr

Org

Measures 83-87. The Tr (Trumpet) part includes triplets and slurs. The Org (Organ) part features chords and a bass line.

88

Tr

Org

$\text{♩} = 50$ rall.

3

3

3

organo pleno

Ped.

23 January 2015

The image shows a musical score for two staves: Treble (Tr) and Organ (Org). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The score starts at measure 88. The Tr staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a triplet of eighth notes (A4, B4, C5), then another triplet (D5, E5, F#5), and finally a half note G5. A 'rall.' (rallentando) marking is above the first triplet. The Org staff has a half note G3 in the right hand and a half note G2 in the left hand. In measure 89, the Tr staff has a half note G4, and the Org staff has a half note G3 in the right hand and a half note G2 in the left hand. In measure 90, the Tr staff has a half note G4, and the Org staff has a half note G3 in the right hand and a half note G2 in the left hand. In measure 91, the Tr staff has a half note G4, and the Org staff has a half note G3 in the right hand and a half note G2 in the left hand. In measure 92, the Tr staff has a half note G4, and the Org staff has a half note G3 in the right hand and a half note G2 in the left hand. The score ends with a double bar line in measure 92. The date '23 January 2015' is written at the bottom right.

PRAYER FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

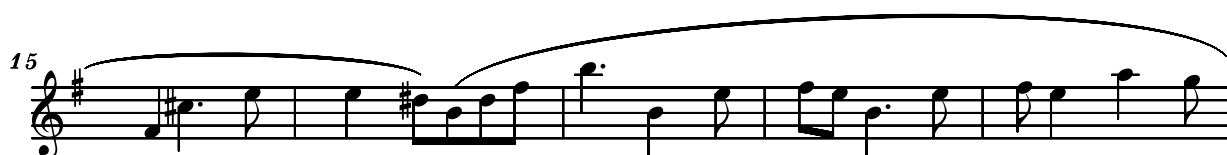
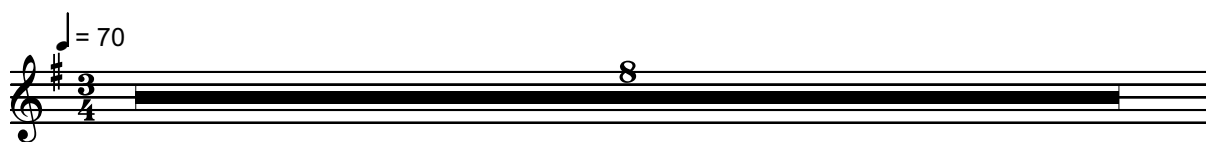
Trumpet in B-flat and Organ

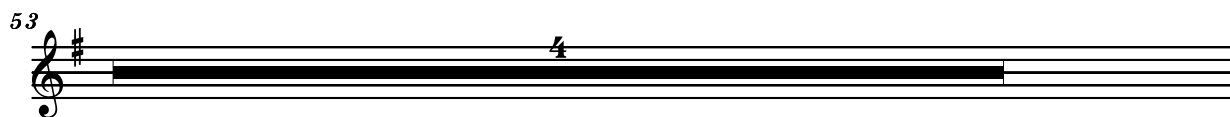
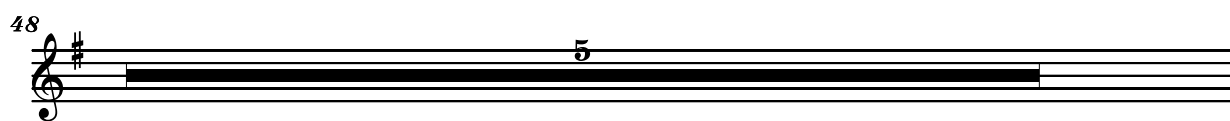
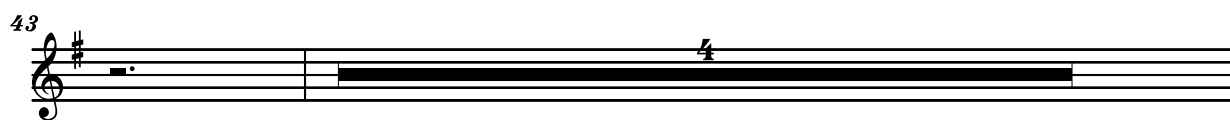
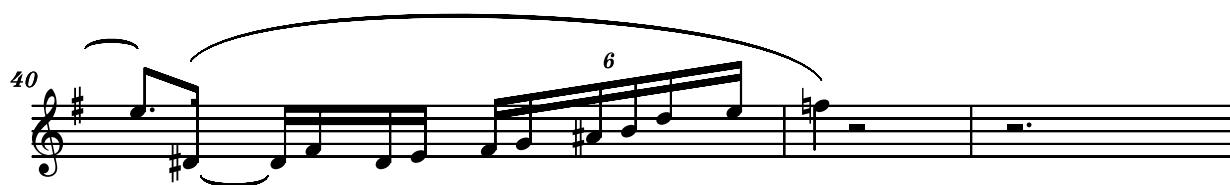
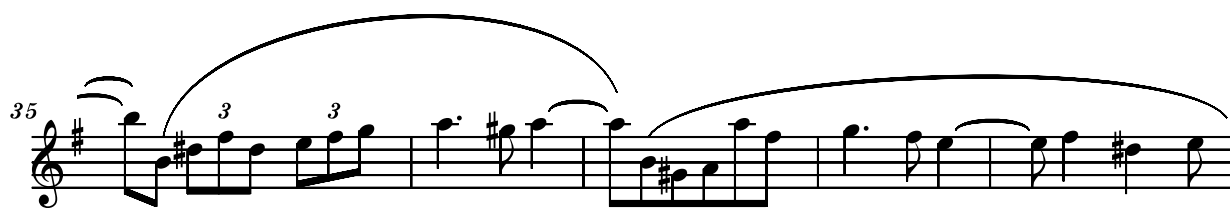
To Maestro Ivano Ascari

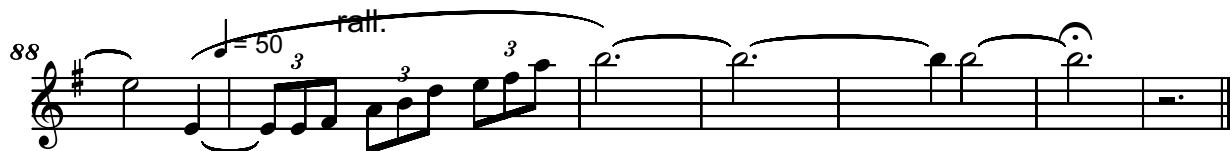
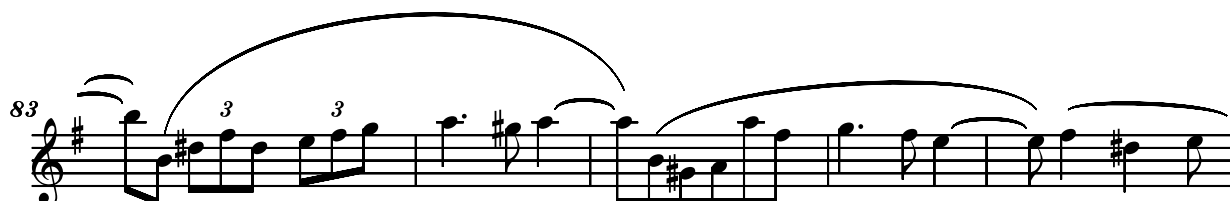
Trumpet Part

Prayerfully

Serban Nichifor







SIGNALS V
- ECHOES -
for Taragot (or Clarinet) in B-flat
- To Gerrit Boeschoten -

Serban Nichifor

Parlando Rubato

Staff 1: $\text{♩} = 90$, $\text{♩} = 40$, $\text{♩} = 120$. Dynamics: *ff*, *p*, *pp*, *ff*.

Staff 2: $\text{♩} = 50$, $\text{♩} = 140$. Dynamics: *p*, *pp*, *ff*.

Staff 3: $\text{♩} = 50$. Dynamics: *p*, *pp*.

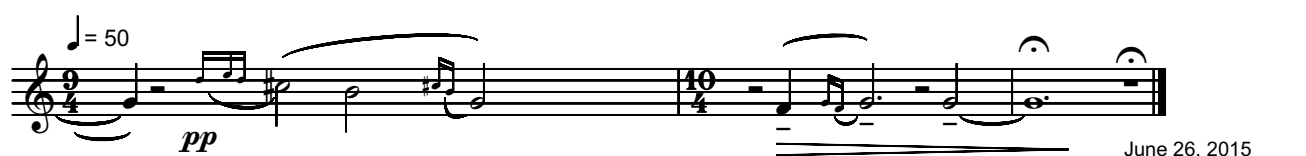
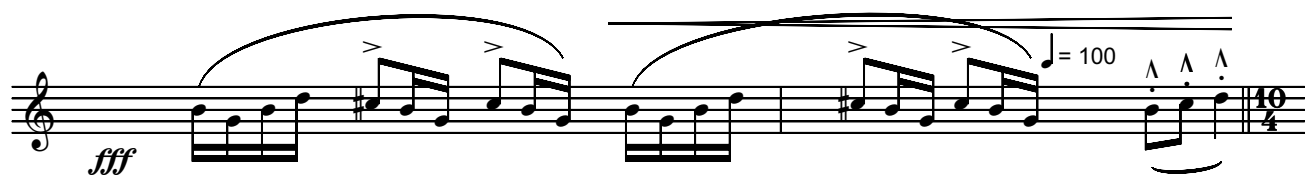
Staff 4: $\text{♩} = 90$, $\text{♩} = 40$, $\text{♩} = 140$. Dynamics: *ff*, *pp*, *ff*.

Staff 5: $\text{♩} = 40$, $\text{♩} = 100$. Dynamics: *p*, *pp*, *ff*.

Staff 6: $\text{♩} = 40$, $\text{♩} = 140$, $\text{♩} = 40$. Dynamics: *p*, *pp*, *ff*, *p*.

Staff 7: $\text{♩} = 140$, $\text{♩} = 40$. Dynamics: *ff*, *pp*.

Staff 8: **Sub. Vivo e Giusto**, $\text{♩} = 150$. Dynamics: *fff*, *p*.



June 26, 2015

Serban Nichifor

TULNIC SONG

Score in C

**Dedicated to 360x Jazz Initiative Ensemble
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Department of Music**



**The tulnic (or bucium) is a type of alphorn
used by mountain dwellers in Romania.**

**Copyright (c) 2015
by Serban Nichifor
(SABAM)**

TULNIC SONG

for Jazz Ensemble

Score in C

A

Andante

rubato

Serban Nichifor

Score for Tpt. in C and Pno.

First system: Tpt. in C (mf), Pno. (mf). Tempo markings: Andante, rubato. Metronome marking: $\text{♩} = 72$. Measure numbers 1-5 are indicated.

Second system: Tpt. (6), Pno. (mp). Measure numbers 6-10 are indicated. The system ends with a double bar line and the instruction (x2 To Coda).

Third system: Tpt. (9), Pno. (mp). Measure numbers 9-11 are indicated.

Fourth system: Tpt. (12), Pno. (mp). Measure numbers 12-14 are indicated.

15 giusto

Tpt.

Pno.

19

Tpt.

Pno.

22

Tpt.

Pno.

24

Tpt.

Pno.

$\text{♩} = 78$

6 gliss.

molto

B

TUTTI - SOLOS

(Half x Tito-Mambo / Salsa Feel)

Sub. Allegro ♩ = 120

D9	G13	D9	Ab13
E7#9	Eb9	D9	A7#9b13
5a	6a	8a	
D9	G13	D9	Ab13
9a			
E7#9	Eb9	D9	D7#9b13
13a	14a		
G69	Gm7	DMaj7/F#	D7#9
G69	Bb9	A13sus	A7#9

x3 + ad lib.

(after Solos D.S. al Coda)

C1 (repeat ad lib.)

Sub.
Andante
rubato

Tpt. mf

Tpt.

The musical score for C1 is written for two Trumpets (Tpt.). The top staff begins with a tempo marking of 'Andante' and a metronome marking of '♩ = 72'. The music is marked 'rubato' and starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing slurs and accents. The bottom staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns, also featuring slurs and accents. The piece concludes with a final measure in the top staff.

C2 (coda)



TUTTI

Sub. Allegro ♩ = 120

D13

The musical score for C2 (coda) is written for a single staff in 4/4 time. It begins with a forte (fff) dynamic and consists of a series of slanted lines representing a tremolo or rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The piece ends with a final note marked with a very soft (sfffz) dynamic.

fff

sfffz

April 22, 2015



Serban Nichifor

Composer, Teacher

Roumania, Bucarest

About the artist

http://www.voxnovus.com/composer/Serban_Nichifor.htm

Born: August 25, 1954, in Bucharest, Romania

Married to Liana Alexandra, composer: http://www.free-scores.com/partitions_gratuites_lianaalexandra.htm#

Studies

National University of Music, Bucharest, Doctor in Musicology

Theology Faculty, University of Bucharest

International courses of composition at Darmstadt, Weimar, Breukelen and Munchen

USIA Stipendium (USA)

Present Position

Professor at the National University of Music, Bucharest (Chamber Music Department);

Member of UCMR (Romania), SABAM (Belgium), ECPMN (Holland)

Vice-president of the ROMANIA-BELGIUM Association

Cellist of the Duo INTERMEDIA and co-director of the NUOVA MUSICA CONSONANTE-LIVING MUSIC FOUNDATION INC.(U.S.A) Festival, with Liana ALEXANDRA

Selected Works

OPERA, SYMPHONIC, VOCAL-SYMPHONIC AND CONCERTANTE MUSIC:

Constellations for Orchestra (1977)

Symphony I Shadows (1980)

Cantata Sources (1977)

Cantata Gloria Heroum Holocausti (1978)

Opera Miss Christina (libretto by Mircea ELIADE, 1981... (more online)

Qualification: PROFESSOR DOCTOR IN COMPOSITION AND MUSICOLOGY

Personal web: <http://romania-on-line.net/whoswho/NichiforSerban.htm>

Associate: SABAM - IPI code of the artist : I-000391194-0

About the piece



Title: VICTORY ! - DEDICATED TO THE GLORIOUS ROMANIAN ARMED FORCES [For the Romanian Central Military Band In Memoriam Liana Alexandra]

Composer: Nichifor, Serban

Licence: Copyright © Serban Nichifor

Publisher: Nichifor, Serban

Instrumentation: Marching Band

Style: March

Serban Nichifor on [free-scores.com](http://www.free-scores.com)

- Contact the artist
- Write feedback comments
- Share your MP3 recording
- Web page and online audio access with QR Code :



VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!
Dedicat Glorioasei Armate Romane
Dedicated to the Glorious Romanian Armed Forces
Pentru Muzica Reprezentativa a Armatei
For the Romanian Central Military Band
In Memoriam Liana Alexandra

Score in C
Duration: cca 1'25"

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

$\text{♩} = 170$

Picc
2Fl
Ob
3Cl
2Bs
3Sax
4Hr
2Trbe
2Flg
3Tbn
Bflg
Euf
2Tb
SD
BD

8

Picc

2Fl

Ob

3Cl

2Bs

3Sax

4Hr

2Trbe

2Flg

3Tbn

Bflg

Ef

2Tb

SD

BD

1

ff

2

1

2

1

2

14

2+3 1 2+3 1 2+3 1 2+3

Picc

2Fl

Ob

3Cl

2Bs

3Sax

4Hr

2Trbe

2Flg

3Tbn

Bflg

Efl

2Tb

SD

BD

20

Picc

2Fl

Ob

3Cl

2Bs

3Sax

4Hr

2Trbe

2Flg

3Tbn

Bflg

Ef

2Tb

SD

BD

1 Solo

p

mp

28

Picc

2Fl

Ob

1 Solo

3Cl

1 Tutti

2Bs

3Sax

4Hr

2Trbe

1

2

1

2Flg

3Tbn

Bflg

Efl

2Tb

SD

BD

f

f

99

Picc

2Fl

Ob

3Cl

2Bs

3Sax

4Hr

2Trbe

2Flg

3Tbn

Bflg

Efl

2Tb

SD

BD

ff

ff

Bucharest, 17 March 2014

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!

Flute Piccolo

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

♩ = 170

ff

6 8

22

26

31

ff

40

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

Flutes 1-2

♩ = 170

ff

6

8

22

26

30

Tutti

ff

38

44

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!**Oboe****Serban Nichifor****Vivace, ben marcato**

♩ = 170

ff

6

8

22

26

30

2

5

38

44

ff

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!

Clarinet 1 in B

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

$\text{♩} = 170$

ff

7 *ff*

15

19 1 Solo

26 1 Solo 1 Tutti

30 Tutti

38

44

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!**Clarinets 2-3 in B****Serban Nichifor****Vivace, ben marcato**

$\text{♩} = 170$

ff

ff

ff

Tutti

ff

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!

Bassons 1-2

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

$\text{♩} = 170 \text{ a } 2$

Musical score for the bass line of "The Rose Tree". The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked "♩ = 170". The score begins with a forte (f) dynamic and a fermata over the first note. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with many notes marked with accents (>). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a 6/4 time signature change.

6

[illegible]

26

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written in 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with a repeat sign after the first four measures. The final measure of the first section is a half note G2. The second section begins with a half note G2, followed by a half note F2, and then a half note E2. The piece ends with a double bar line.

39

[illegible]

44

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!

Sax 1 Alto in Eb

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

♩ = 170

f

8

27

f

39

43

The musical score is written for Saxophone 1 Alto in Eb. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Vivace, ben marcato' and a metronome indication of 170 beats per minute. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into five staves. The first staff starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#) and a forte (f) dynamic. The fourth staff continues the melody. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a quarter note and a double bar line.

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

Sax 2 Tenor in Bb

$\text{♩} = 170$

f

8

28

f

39

43

The musical score is written for a Tenor Saxophone in Bb. It begins in common time (C) with a tempo of Vivace, ben marcato and a metronome marking of 170. The first measure is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The key signature has one sharp (F#). At measure 11, the time signature changes to 6/4. The score continues with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A second forte (f) dynamic appears at measure 28. The piece concludes at measure 43 with a double bar line.

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!**Sax 3 Bar. in Eb**

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

7 = 170
f

7

26
f

38

42

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!**French Horn 1 in F**

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

$\text{♩} = 170$

f *mf*

6

23

2

36

f

41

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!**French Horn 2 in F**

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

1 = 170

f *mf*

6

23

35

41

The musical score for French Horn 2 in F consists of five staves of music. The first staff (measures 1-5) begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. It features a tempo marking of 170 and a dynamic of *f*. The music is marked 'Vivace, ben marcato'. The second staff (measures 6-22) continues the melody, with a dynamic of *mf* at the end. The third staff (measures 23-34) includes a double bar line and a fermata over a whole note. The fourth staff (measures 35-40) continues the melody, with a dynamic of *f*. The fifth staff (measures 41-44) concludes the piece with a final cadence.

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!**French Horn 3 in F**

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

1 = 170 *f* *mf*

6

23

36 *f*

41

The musical score is written for French Horn 3 in F. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of 170 and a dynamic of *f*. The second staff starts at measure 6. The third staff starts at measure 23 and includes a double bar line with a '2' above it, indicating a second ending. The fourth staff starts at measure 36 and includes a dynamic of *f*. The fifth staff starts at measure 41 and ends with a double bar line.

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!**French Horn 4 in F**

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

$\text{♩} = 170$

The musical score is written for French Horn 4 in F. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Vivace, ben marcato' and the time signature is 4/4. The first measure is marked with a forte dynamic (f). The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes with many accents. The staff ends with a double bar line and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The second staff starts at measure 6 and continues the melodic line. The third staff starts at measure 23 and features a double bar line with a '2' above it, indicating a second ending. The fourth staff starts at measure 35 and continues the melodic line. The fifth staff starts at measure 41 and ends with a double bar line. The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#) at measure 35.

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!**Trumpet 1 in B**

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

$\text{♩} = 170$

ff

ff

ff

ff

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!**Trumpet 2 in B**

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

$\text{♩} = 170$

8

16

32

37

fff

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!**Flugelhorn 1 in B**

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

♩ = 170

f

mf

6

27

f

39

43

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!

Flugelhorn 2 in B

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

$\text{♩} = 170$

f *mf*

6

27

f

39

43

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!**Trombone 1**

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

♩ = 170

f

mf

6

25

f

38

43

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!**Trombone 2**

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

$\text{♩} = 170$
f
mf

6

25
f

38

43

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!**Trombone 3**

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

170 *f* *mf*

6

25 *f*

38

43

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

Bass Flugelhorn in B

$\text{♩} = 170$

f *mf*

6

28

f

39

43

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!

Euphonium

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

$\text{♩} = 170$

f

5

mf

22

f

38

43

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!**Tubas 1-2**

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

5 = 170
f

5
mf

22
f

38
f

42
f

VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!**Percussion I
Snare Drum**

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

 $\text{♩} = 170$

The musical score for Snare Drum consists of eight staves of music, each containing 16 measures (measures 1-16, 5-20, 8-24, 11-27, 14-30, 17-33, 20-36, and 23-39 respectively). The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Measures 1-16):** Treble clef, common time (C). The first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern with accents (>) on every note.
- Staff 2 (Measures 5-20):** Treble clef, 6/4 time signature. The notation continues the eighth-note pattern with accents.
- Staff 3 (Measures 8-24):** Treble clef, common time (C). The notation continues the eighth-note pattern with accents.
- Staff 4 (Measures 11-27):** Treble clef, common time (C). The notation continues the eighth-note pattern with accents.
- Staff 5 (Measures 14-30):** Treble clef, common time (C). The notation continues the eighth-note pattern with accents.
- Staff 6 (Measures 17-33):** Treble clef, common time (C). The notation continues the eighth-note pattern with accents.
- Staff 7 (Measures 20-36):** Treble clef, common time (C). The notation continues the eighth-note pattern with accents. The first measure of this staff is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic.
- Staff 8 (Measures 23-39):** Treble clef, common time (C). The notation continues the eighth-note pattern with accents.



VICTORIE ! / VICTORY!**Percussion II
Bass Drum**

Serban Nichifor

Vivace, ben marcato

♩ = 170

f

5

8

11

14

17

20

mp

23

26



Serban Nichifor

**VICTORY !
dedicated to
U.S. Navy SEAL
& SWCC Scout Team**



Version for Piano 4 Hands

Copyright © by Serban Nichifor (SABAM, ASCAP)

VICTORY !
dedicated to
U.S. Navy SEAL & SWCC Scout Team

March
Allegro Vivo

for Piano 4 Hands

Serban NICHIFOR

♩ = 160

f

4

f

8

12

17

System 17-21: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. Measure 21 ends with a double bar line.

22

System 22-26: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff features triplets of eighth notes in measures 22 and 25. Measure 26 ends with a double bar line.

27

System 27-32: Treble staff has a melodic line with some tied notes. Bass staff features triplets of eighth notes in measures 28, 30, and 32. Measure 32 ends with a double bar line.

33

System 33-37: Treble staff has a melodic line with some tied notes. Bass staff features triplets of eighth notes in measures 34 and 36. Measure 37 ends with a double bar line.

38

System 38-42: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. Measure 42 ends with a double bar line.

43

48

53

58

June 8, 2015

DAYENU (PESAHK) for 4 guitars

Allegro Moderato, molto cantabile

JEWISH FOLKLORE
arr. Serban NICHIFOR

First system of musical notation (measures 1-5). The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 120$. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic. The fourth staff ends with a *mf* dynamic.

Second system of musical notation (measures 6-11). The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic. The fourth staff begins with a *mf* dynamic.

12

This system contains measures 12 through 17. It features four staves in G major. The top staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 13. The second staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The third staff continues the harmonic support with quarter notes. The bottom staff features a steady eighth-note bass line. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

18

This system contains measures 18 through 23. It features four staves in G major. Measures 18 and 19 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The top staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a triplet in measure 18. The second staff has a more active melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes. The bottom staff features a steady eighth-note bass line. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

24

This system contains measures 24 through 29. It features four staves in G major. The top staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a triplet in measure 24. The second staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The third staff continues the harmonic support with quarter notes. The bottom staff features a steady eighth-note bass line. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

30



System 30: Four staves of music. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music consists of various note values and rests, with some dynamic markings like *ff* and *mf*.

35



System 35: Four staves of music. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music features a variety of note values and rests, with dynamic markings such as *ff* and *mf*.

40



System 40: Four staves of music. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music includes various note values and rests, with dynamic markings like *f* and *mf*.

45

mf

50

f

55

ff

60

65

Bucharest, 3-VI-2007

GIOCOSO

for Flute and Piano (or Harpsichord)

Con Spirito

Serban Nichifor (1985)

Flute (Fl) and Piano (Pn) score for "GIOCOSO" by Serban Nichifor. The score is in 12/8 time, marked "Con Spirito" with a tempo of 134. The score is divided into six systems, each with a Flute (Fl) and Piano (Pn) part.

System 1: Flute (Fl) part is marked "ritmico !". Piano (Pn) part is marked *mf*.

System 2: Flute (Fl) part is marked "semplice". Piano (Pn) part is marked *mf*.

System 3: Flute (Fl) part is marked *f*. Piano (Pn) part is marked *mp*.

System 4: Flute (Fl) part is marked *mf*. Piano (Pn) part is marked *mp*.

System 5: Flute (Fl) part is marked *f*. Piano (Pn) part is marked *mp*.

System 6: Flute (Fl) part is marked *f*. Piano (Pn) part is marked *mp*.

10 *f* 1 6

Fl *f*

Pn *mf*

12 14 *ff* 11 *mp* 12

Fl *ff*

Pn *ff*

14 *f* *mf*

Fl *f*

Pn *mf*

15 *ff* *f* *accelerando* $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 76$ $\text{♩} = 86$ $\text{♩} = 92$ $\text{♩} = 96$

Fl *ff*

Pn *f*

17 $\text{♩} = 106$ $\text{♩} = 112$ $\text{♩} = 120$ $\text{♩} = 130$

Fl

Pn

19 $\text{♩} = 140$ $\text{♩} = 150$ $\text{♩} = 90$ $\text{♩} = 40$ *molto rall.* *fff* 12 8 *fff* 8va rev.5-VIII-2015

Fl

Pn

GIOCOSO
for Flute and Piano (or Harpsichord)
FLUTE PART

Con Spirito

Serban Nichifor (1985)

12/8

2

semplce

3

mf

5

6

7

f

mf

9

10

f

12 14

ff

14 $\frac{12}{8}$ *f*

15 *ff* *accelerando*

17

19 *molto rall.* *fff*

SERBAN NICHIFOR

IN MAZE

IN LABIRINT

suite

from the homonymous film score

(IATC Romania, 1976)

Dedicated to the film director

Horia Constantin

Copyright (c) 1976
by Serban Nichifor (SABAM, UCMR-ADA)

ESECUTORI

Flute

Clarinet in B-flat

Basoon

Guitar

Cello

Piano

P. 4 (4 min)

SERBAN NICHIROR

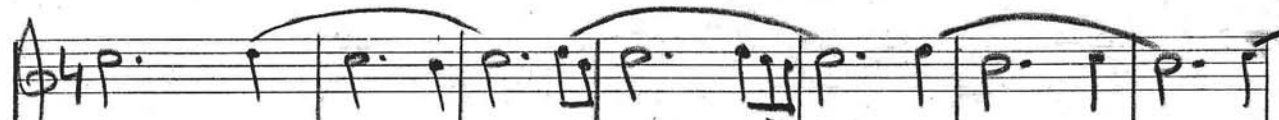
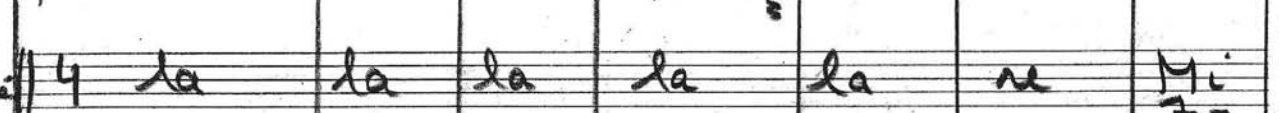
IN LABIRINT

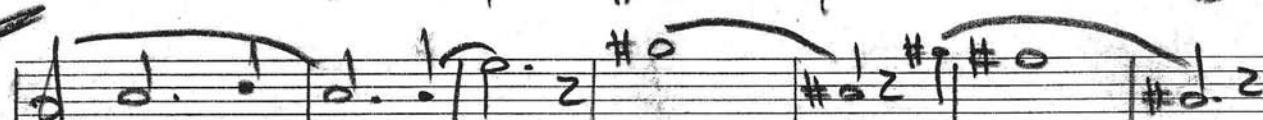
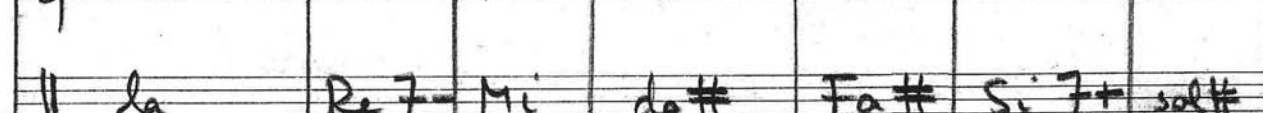
- musică la filmul

de diploma al lui Horia Gheorghiu -

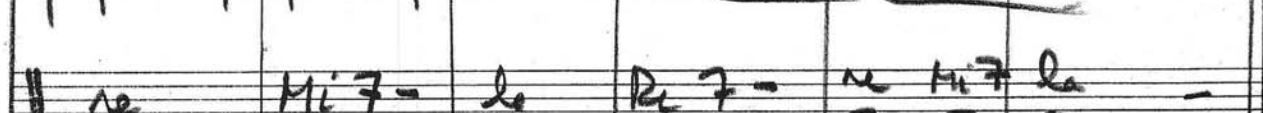
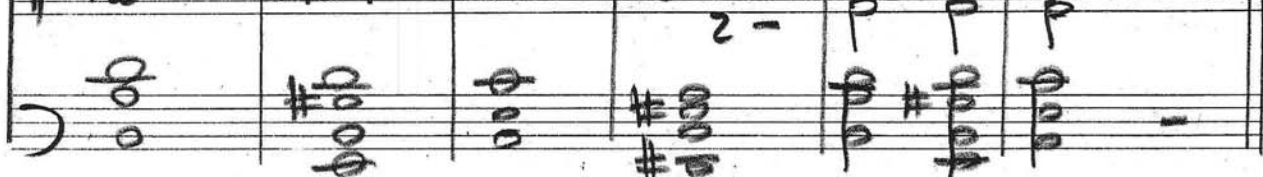
I - V - 1976

Pituni  - clănat
 - violăcel
 Melodie "La lălușă"
 - vânătoare -

flaut 
 clitar 
 v. cel 

f. 
 c. 
 v. 

f. 
 c. 
 v. 

f. 
 c. 
 v. 

Andante moderato

Handwritten musical score for a piece in E-flat major, marked "Andante moderato". The score is written on six systems of three staves each. The first staff of each system contains a melody in treble clef. The second staff contains a piano accompaniment with dense sixteenth-note passages, often marked with a slash. The third staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the sixth system.

Handwritten musical score on five systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

The first system shows a treble staff with a dotted quarter note, an eighth note, and a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a half note and a quarter note. The bass staff has a whole rest, a half rest, a triplet of eighth notes, and a whole note.

The second system features a treble staff with a whole rest, a half rest, a triplet of eighth notes, and a whole note. The bass staff has a whole rest, a half rest, a triplet of eighth notes, and a whole note.

The third system shows a treble staff with a dotted quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The bass staff has a whole rest, a half rest, a triplet of eighth notes, and a whole note.

The fourth system features a treble staff with a dotted quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The bass staff has a whole rest, a half rest, a triplet of eighth notes, and a whole note.

The fifth system shows a treble staff with a dotted quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The bass staff has a whole rest, a half rest, a triplet of eighth notes, and a whole note.



Chitarra

Ritm.

Tempo: Andante

Handwritten musical notation for guitar, featuring four staves with chords and a dynamic marking 'mf'.

Handwritten musical notation for guitar, featuring two staves with chords and a dynamic marking 'mf'.

Chitarra:

Handwritten musical notation for guitar, featuring four staves with chords and a dynamic marking 'p'.

Solo

FLAUTA

IN LABIRINT

Andante

mp - mf

Non espressivo, non vibrato

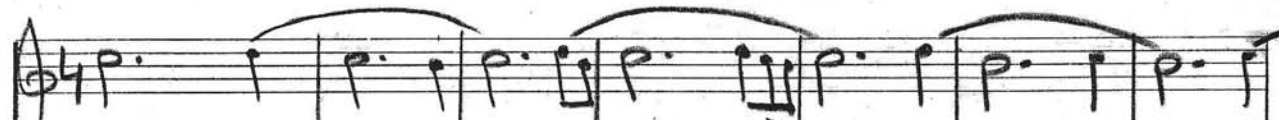
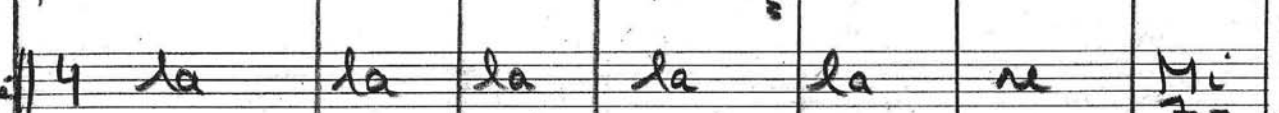
Handwritten musical score for Flute in 'Labyrinth'. The score is written on ten staves in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the dynamics are 'mp - mf'. Performance instructions include 'Non espressivo, non vibrato', 'frullato' (trills), and 'Normale' (normal). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and slurs. There are also some handwritten annotations like 'Vibrato' and 'frullato' above certain notes.

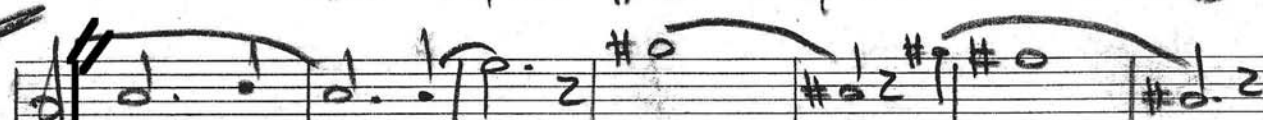
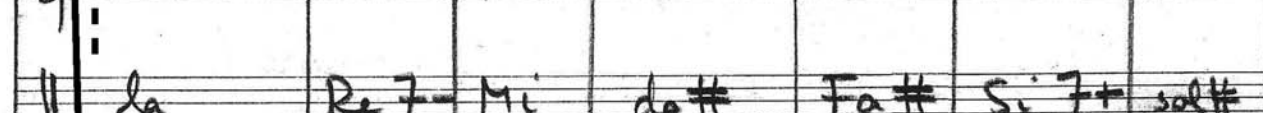
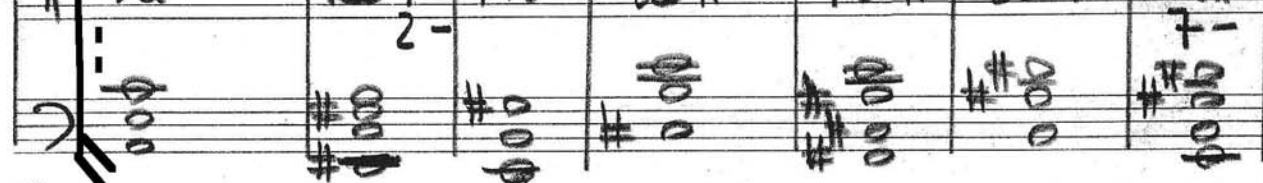
Clairnet

A - 4e mod. IN LABIRINT

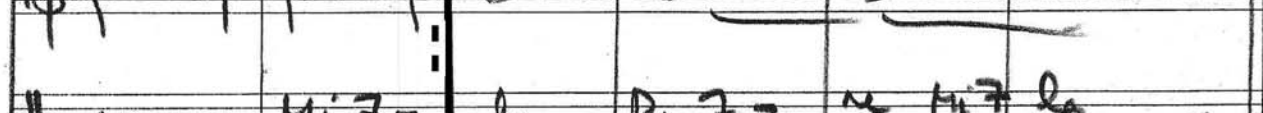
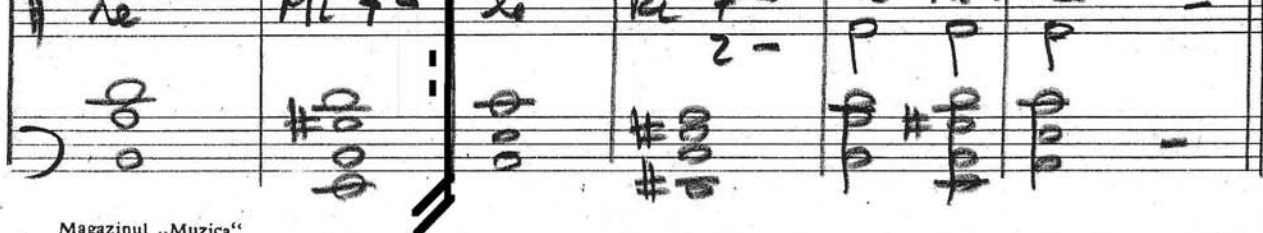


Pituni  - clănat
 - violăcel
 Melodie "La lălușă"
 - vânătoare -

flaut 
 clitar 
 v-vel 

f. 
 c. 
 v. 

f. 
 c. 
 v. 

f. 
 c. 
 v. 

APPENDIX

(sequences variants)

cu toate drepturile rezervate
Jean Nedelcu

RA.

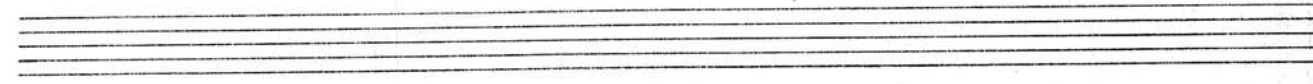
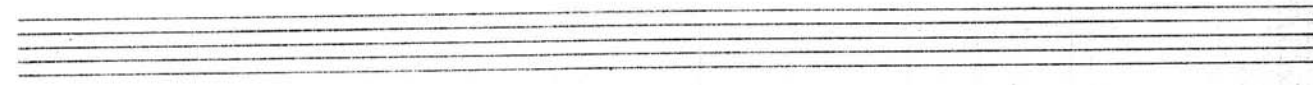
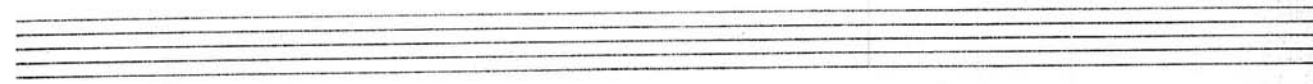
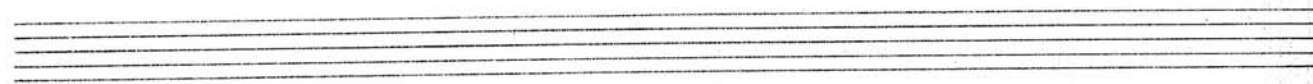
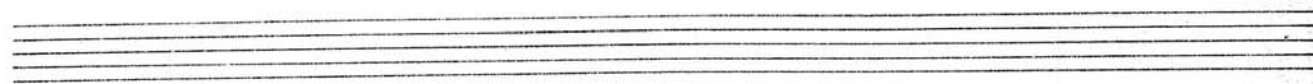
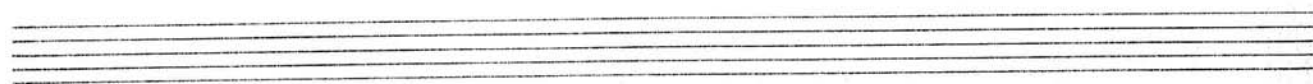
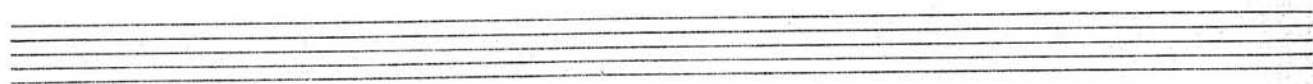
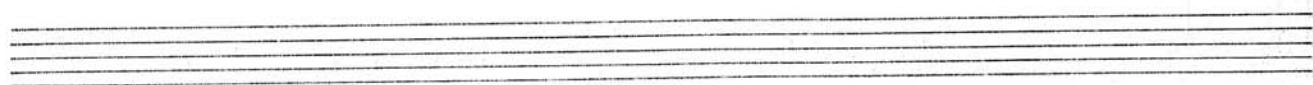
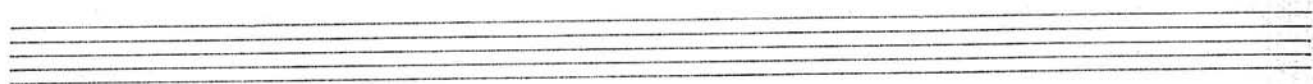
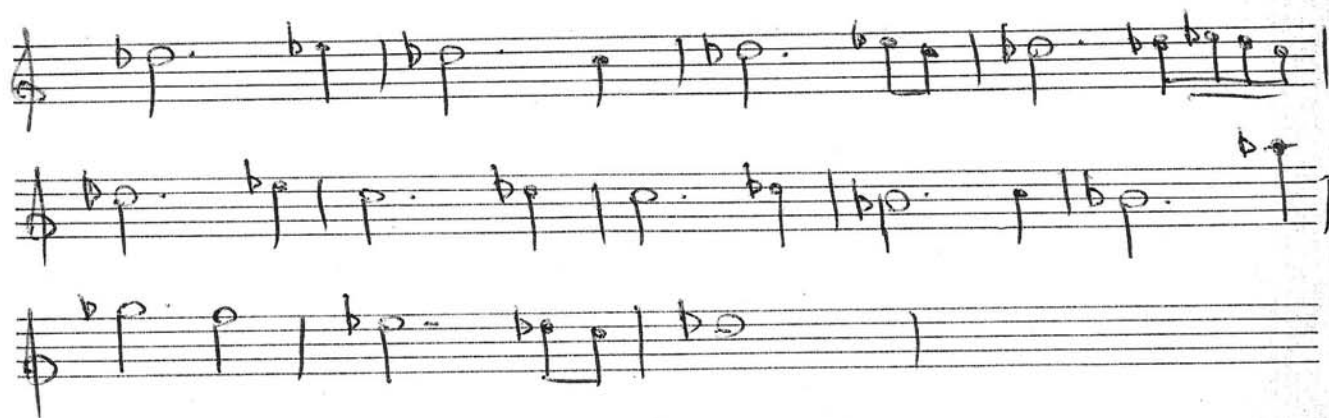
ORNAMENTE

CLARINET IN SI b

SERBAN NICHIFOR
(19-8-1975)

ANDANTE (♩ = ca 60)

Handwritten musical score for Clarinet in B-flat, titled "ORNAMENTE" by Serban Nichifor. The score is in 2/4 time and marked "ANDANTE (♩ = ca 60)". It features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as mp, mf, f, ff, p, and pp. The score is written on ten staves, with the final staff ending with a double bar line and a fermata. The composer's name "Serban Nichifor" is written at the bottom right.



Handwritten musical notation on three staves. The first staff contains a sequence of notes with various accidentals (flats and naturals) and some beamed eighth notes. The second staff continues the melodic line with similar notation. The third staff features a more complex rhythmic pattern with beamed eighth notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on three staves. The first staff shows a series of notes with accidentals. The second and third staves contain rhythmic patterns with beamed eighth notes and rests, indicating a more active accompaniment.

Handwritten musical notation on three staves. The first staff continues the melodic line. The second and third staves show rhythmic patterns with beamed eighth notes and rests, maintaining the accompaniment.

Handwritten musical notation on three staves. The first staff shows a melodic line with a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The second and third staves contain rhythmic patterns with beamed eighth notes and rests, including a measure with a '7-2' marking.

A handwritten musical score consisting of ten staves. The notation is in a single system, with staves grouped in pairs. The first four staves contain dense musical notation, including many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. The fifth and sixth staves continue this dense notation. The seventh and eighth staves show a change in texture, with some staves having rests and others having more sparse notation. The ninth and tenth staves are mostly empty, with only a few notes and rests visible, indicating the end of the piece or a section. The handwriting is somewhat sketchy and informal.

B.

Duration: 2'

PN

LABIRINT

Andante (♩ = 60)

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of four flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, D-flat) and a common time signature (C). It contains a series of dotted half notes. The middle staff is in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a series of eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing whole notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of four flats and a common time signature, containing dotted half notes. The middle staff is in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a series of eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing whole notes.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of four flats and a common time signature, containing dotted half notes. The middle staff is in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a series of eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing whole notes.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of four flats and a common time signature, containing dotted half notes. The middle staff is in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a series of eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing whole notes.



Handwritten musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and a 9/8 time signature. The notation includes a melody line with eighth and sixteenth notes, a bass line with chords, and a grand staff section with a piano (p) dynamic marking.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of three flats, and a 9/8 time signature. The notation includes a melody line with a piano (p) dynamic marking, a bass line with chords, and a grand staff section with a piano (p) dynamic marking.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of three flats, and a 9/8 time signature. The notation includes a melody line with a piano (p) dynamic marking, a bass line with chords, and a grand staff section with a piano (p) dynamic marking.

Handwritten musical notation for the fourth system, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of three flats, and a 9/8 time signature. The notation includes a melody line with a piano (p) dynamic marking, a bass line with chords, and a grand staff section with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

A handwritten musical score on page 19 of 33. The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation is somewhat idiosyncratic, with many notes beamed together in groups. The second system features a large, complex chordal structure in the first measure, followed by more melodic lines. The third system continues the melodic development with many beamed notes. The fourth system shows a continuation of the melodic lines, with some measures containing multiple notes. The fifth system concludes the page with a final melodic phrase and a double bar line. The handwriting is clear but shows signs of being a working draft or a personal score.

— Monnaie p. 1000

(quasi un toccato)

10 (2+2+3+3)

10 (2+2+3+3) 

[illegible]

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a single note on the first line.

[illegible]

1000 1000

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The notation includes a series of notes and rests, with a double bar line indicating a measure boundary. The notes are written in a cursive, handwritten style.

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

20 of 33

Handwritten musical notation on a page with 8 systems of staves. Each system consists of two staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). The notation is written in a stylized, handwritten manner. The page is numbered 21 of 33 in the bottom right corner.

Handwritten musical notation on a grand staff. The left hand (bass clef) contains notes with lyrics "Sa - Ra - ve" and "Ca - Ra - ve". The right hand (treble clef) contains notes with lyrics "Se - Ra - ve". Above the right hand, there is a handwritten word "Allegro" and some rhythmic markings.

Handwritten musical notation on a grand staff, continuing the piece. It features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as "ff" (fortissimo) and "f" (forte).

Handwritten musical notation on a grand staff, continuing the piece. It features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as "ff" (fortissimo) and "f" (forte).

Handwritten musical notation on a grand staff, continuing the piece. It features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as "ff" (fortissimo) and "f" (forte).

Decembre

b.

3 temple Rock. ou
civili

Grand Casa

Piccola Costa

Xilfon.

F.B.

C

SC

PC

X

X 20

Le prelucrat !!!

(atenție - picături de apă !)

in Cabinet

Flash-back

a.) simile

pian

Cca 1'

F. Laut

I *Andante*

4/4 *mf*

II + *clitona*. *Andante*

4/4 *mf*

Oboe

Andante

Handwritten musical score for Oboe, Andante tempo. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature 'C', and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo 'Andante' is written above the staff. The first staff contains a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, and a triplet of eighth notes B-flat, B-flat, B-flat. The second staff contains a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, and a half note B-flat. The third staff contains a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, and a half note B-flat. The fourth staff contains a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, and a half note B-flat. The fifth staff contains a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, and a half note B-flat. The sixth staff contains a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, a half note B-flat, a dotted half note B-flat, and a half note B-flat. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style with various musical notations including notes, rests, and accidentals.

Vialaval

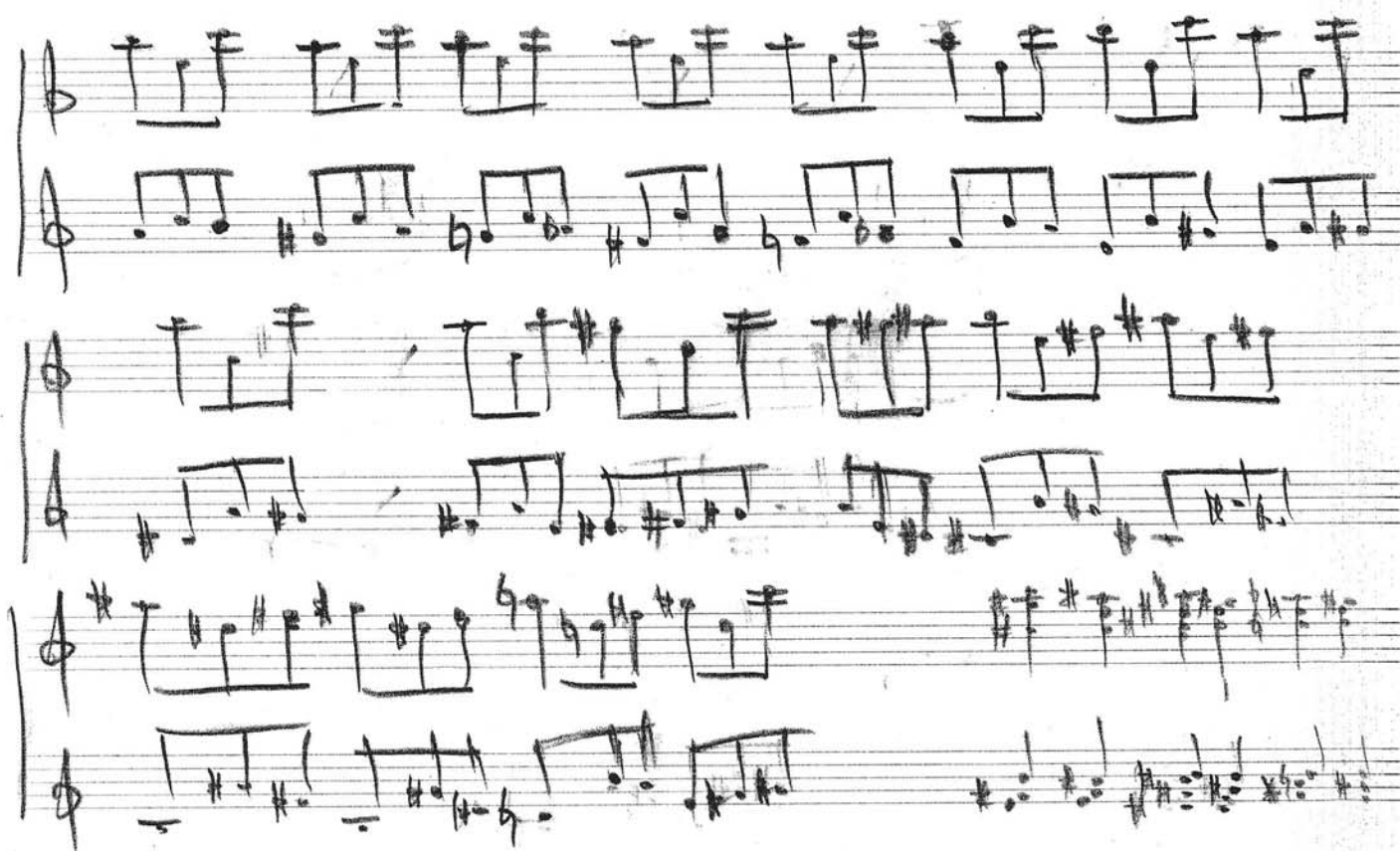
IN LABIRINT

S. Kuchip

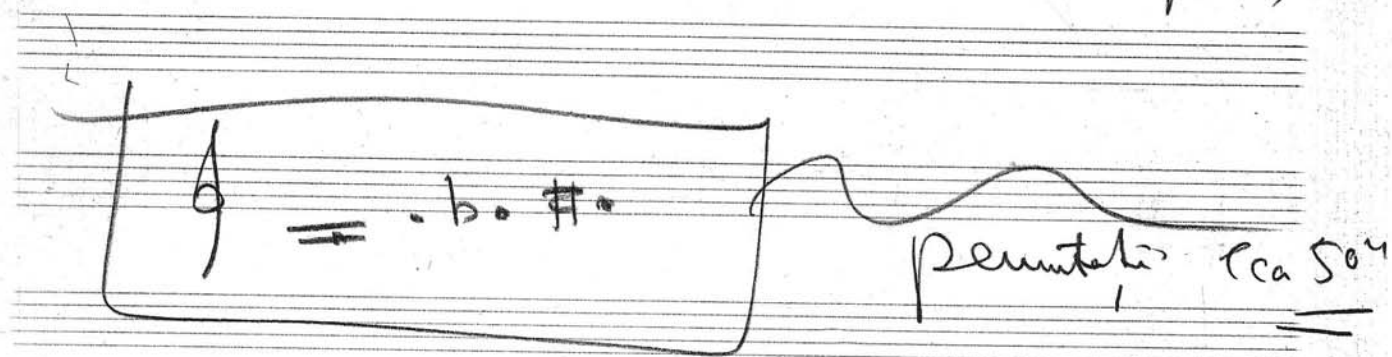
Andante med.

trasmesso sul pentagramma.

(fine)



Rebege - fată (inceput).



Varianta

Handwritten musical score with two staves. The first staff is labeled "Duk" and contains a melodic line with a circled section and a wavy line. The second staff is labeled "clapate" and contains a similar melodic line. A large oval connects the circled section of the first staff to the word "Volup" on the second staff.

8 - - - - -

clapate

Volup

IN LABIRINTH Biserica

v. ul

(clonari)
(casi)

c. figat

The image shows a handwritten musical score on a single page. The title at the top is "IN LABIRINTH Biserica", with "IN LABIRINTH" underlined. The score is written on a system of three staves. The top staff is labeled "v. ul" (violin), the middle staff is labeled "(clonari) (casi)" (clonari/casi), and the bottom staff is labeled "c. figat" (c. figat). The music is in 4/4 time, indicated by the "4" in the time signature. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measures 1 through 7 are numbered above the staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). The handwriting is in ink and appears to be a personal or working draft.

S. A. S. A.
(a tempo) (a tempo)

(Durata: ~ 5')

-Pentru LIANA-

ΉΣΥΧΙΑ/HESYCHIA

Serban Nichifor

(1994)

per Violoncello e Pianoforte

IMMATERIALE, RUBATO

(NB - The synchronisation Cello/Piano is very free)

Vlc. *Pizz.* *Ad libitum* *Pizz.* *PPP lontano* *PP dolce* *poco fte*

Pf. *PPP lontano* *PP poco in rilievo* *P*

sempre Ped. l.v.

~ 25"

sul ponticello, poco flautando

Vlc. *Arco* *sempre sul Re* *PPP leggiero* *poco*

Pf. *PPP* *P*

~ 25"

(sempre sul Re)

Vlc. *(Normale)* *profondo, ben vibrato*

Pf. *P* *mf*

~ 15"

*[] = ad libitum

Vlc. ~15"

(4) *piv* *f* *molto cantabile* (sempre sul Do)

Pf. *pp* *p* *mp*

Vlc. ~10"

(5)

Pf. *pp* *fluido* *mp*

Vlc. ~15"

(6) *molto* *p* *sul pont., flautando* (sul Re) *p*

Pf. *mp*

(Normale)
(sul Sol) (sul La)

Vlc. *mp* [s.t. ^{ad lib.} → s.p. → s.t. → s.p. → s.t. → s.p. → s.t. → s.p. → s.t. →] ^{*)} normale
P liscio (sul Re) *mp* espressivo (sempre sul Re)

(8) 7

Pf. *P* *pp*

P

~10"

Vlc. *mp*

(8) 8

Pf. *P*

P

~10"

(sul Re) (sul Re)

Vlc. *mp* sul pont., flautando

(sul Sol) *mp* sonoro

(9)

Pf. *P* *mp*

P *mp*

~20"

*) [] = ad libitum

Vlc. *mp pioso* (sempre sul Re) ~20"

P dolce (sul La)

(10)

Pf.

Vlc. (sul La) *mp espressivo* (sul Sol) (sul Re) ~20"

mf (sul La)

(11)

Pf. (Loco) *leggiere*

Vlc. *mf molto cantabile* (sempre sul La) *f* ~20"

(12)

Pf. *mf* *f*

Vlc. *poco a poco decrescendo* ~15"

Pf. 13 *poco a poco decrescendo*

[b:][b:][b:]

Vlc. *(sul Re-La)* *ad lib.* *st. → s.p. → st. → s.p. → st.)** *mp dolce* *normale (sul Sol/Do)* *mp ben vibrato* ~15"

Pf. *mf poco in rilievo* *mf dolce* *poco t/z*

[b:][b:][b:]

Vlc. *(sempre sul Do)* *mp sempre vibrato, cantabile* ~20"

Pf. *sempre decrescendo* *mp*

[b:][b:][b:]

*) [] = ad libitum

Vlc. *mp molto espressivo* (16) *gl.* *rall.* *(sul Re)* *sul ponticello* *pp lontano* *~25"*

Pf. *mp* *(Loco)* *pp lontano* *(rall.)*

Quasi Senza Tempo *(~4" ~2")*

Vlc. *pp* *sub mf marcato* *(rfz)* *(l.v.)* *~20"*

Pf. *(17)* *pp* *(l.v.)* *pp leggero* *(l.v.)* *ppp lontano* *(l.v.)* *(~5")*

Susan Nichols

Brunetti, October 1994

**Serban NICHIFOR
(1993)**

**MORONI'S
FREE PHASE**

**for
Melodic Instrument
(ossia Violin)
and Piano
(ossia Synthesizer)**

**To Dorothy Martirano
with admiration**

MORONI'S FREE PHASE

Verban Niche for
for Piano (Synthesizer) and Instrument(s) ad lib.

A.) $\downarrow = 154 - 204$ giusto!

Instrument(s): Continuum-Mobile
(Appendix)

Modulo
Pf.
ossia
synthesizer

The musical score is written on six systems of staves. The first system includes a bass staff with a 6/8 time signature and a treble staff. The bass staff has a 'pp ritmico' marking. The treble staff has a 'pp' marking. The second system has a 'p' marking. The third system has a 'mf' marking. The fourth system has a 'sub. p' marking. The fifth system has a 'mp' marking. The sixth system has a 'sub. mp' marking. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. There are also some handwritten annotations like 'Modulo', 'Pf.', 'ossia', 'synthesizer', and 'Loco'.

Pf.

Handwritten musical score system 1. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. The first measure is marked *mf*. The system ends with a fermata over the final measure.

Handwritten musical score system 2. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. The first measure is marked *f*. The system ends with a fermata over the final measure.

Handwritten musical score system 3. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. The first measure is marked *mf*. The system ends with a fermata over the final measure.

Handwritten musical score system 4. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. The first measure is marked *f*. The system ends with a fermata over the final measure. A circled asterisk (*) with an arrow points to the final measure, which is marked *pp sub.* and followed by two exclamation marks (!!).

Handwritten musical score system 5. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. The first measure is marked *f*. The system ends with a fermata over the final measure. A circled asterisk (*) with an arrow points to the final measure, which is marked *pp sub.* and followed by two exclamation marks (!!).

Handwritten musical score system 6. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. The first measure is marked *mp sub.*. The system ends with a fermata over the final measure. The word *Loco* is written below the bass staff.

Pf.

Handwritten musical score for piano (Pf.). The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 7/8 time signature. It begins with a forte (f) dynamic and contains complex chordal textures. The lower staff is in bass clef, also in B-flat, and features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic marking.

Handwritten musical score for piano (Pf.). The second system continues the composition. The upper staff features a melodic line with various accidentals and a piano (pp) *sub.* (sustained) marking. The lower staff maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Handwritten musical score for piano (Pf.). The third system shows the upper staff with a melodic line and the lower staff with a sustained eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include piano (p), *molto*, and forte (f). A circled number (8) is written below the first measure of the lower staff.

Handwritten musical score for piano (Pf.). The fourth system continues the melodic and accompanimental themes. Dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (ff), with *molto* markings. A circled number (8) is written below the first measure of the lower staff.

B.) Synchronization Point - *molto accelerando*

(8↑)

Handwritten musical score for piano (Pf.). The fifth system is marked with a synchronization point and *molto accelerando*. It features a complex, rapid melodic line in the upper staff, marked with fortissimo (ff) and fortississimo (sfff) dynamics. The lower staff provides a supporting accompaniment. A circled number (8) is written below the first measure of the lower staff.

C.) Sub. Molto Rubato, quasi improvvisando

Handwritten musical score for three staves. The top staff is labeled "Instrument(s)" and contains a whole rest followed by a measure with a fermata and a bracket indicating a duration of approximately 12 seconds. The middle staff is labeled "Pf." and contains a whole rest followed by a measure with a fermata and a bracket indicating a duration of approximately 20 seconds. The bottom staff contains a whole rest followed by a measure with a fermata and a bracket indicating a duration of approximately 20 seconds. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, fermatas, and dynamic markings like "pp" and "poco a poco allarg.".

D.) Sub. Tempo I (♩ = 154 - 204 giusto)

Instrument(s) *6* *glissando* *(cassa)* *etc. ped.* *Continuum - Mobile*

Pf. *D' al (\$) al (*) e - - - -*
- fără repetiții -

E.) L'istesso Tempo ($\text{♩} = 154-204$ giusta) (longa)

Instrument(s) *pf.*

poco a poco perdendosi (non rall.) (longa)

fff *poco a poco perdendosi* (longa)

sub.fff *secco* (m.d.) (m.s.)

Durata: $\text{w}^4-6'30''$

Bucuresti, 1-4 Mai 1923
Sub Nichte

INSTRUMENT(S)
[in Do]

Veloce

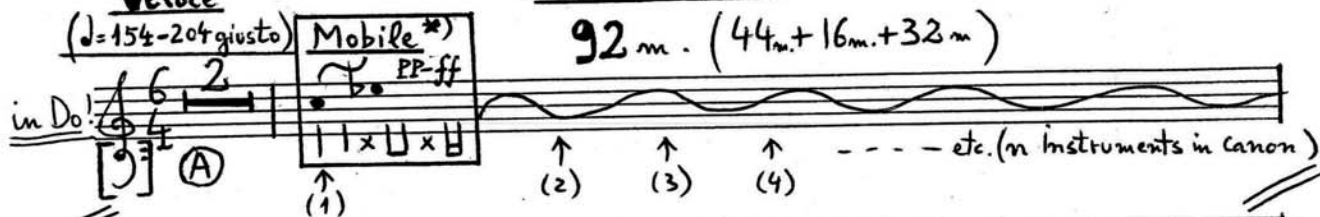
(♩ = 154-204 giusto)

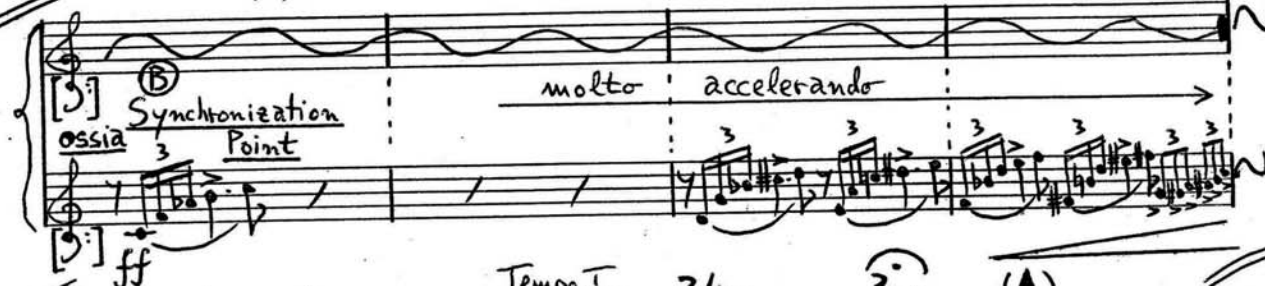
Appendix
FREE PHASE

- Continuum-Mobile -

Serban Nichifor

92 m. (44m. + 16m. + 32m.)

in Do! 





[Durata: 4'-6'30"]

The piece may be played at any tempo ($\text{♩} = \text{ca } 154\text{--}204 \text{ MM}$), but the pulse must remain constant throughout. There is no specific order in which the material is to be played. Fragments may be repeated or combined to form larger units, and longer lines may be fragmented. The dynamic range is from *PP* to *FF*.

-A- Mobile



(6/4) *Sempre ritmico (giusto)*

Handwritten musical notation for section A, Mobile, consisting of six staves. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings (*PP*, *P*, *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*), and performance instructions such as *(ossia legato)* and *(sul E A)*. The notation is written in a 6/4 time signature.

-B- Synchronization

Point (with Pt.) *ff* *Sempre*

Handwritten musical notation for section B, Synchronization, showing a 6/4 time signature and a 3-measure rest. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings (*ff*).

-C- Molto Rubato

(N 12")
(Pt.)

Handwritten musical notation for section C, Molto Rubato, showing a 6/4 time signature and a 3-measure rest. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings (*PP*).

-D-

Handwritten musical notation for section D, showing a 6/4 time signature and a 3-measure rest. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings (*PP*, *ff*).

Mobile (page 1) *see*

Improvizando (ossia Variante ad libitum)
PP-ff

-E-

Handwritten musical notation for section E, showing a 6/4 time signature and a 3-measure rest. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings (*PP*, *ff*).

Silber Nichef
Buchant, Mai 1993

RETRO

SERBAN NICHIFOR

Părintilor mei
RETRO "
"-studiu IV-

ȘERBAN NICHIFOR

(A)
Moderato (♩=80)
Poco Rubato

Clarinet in Sib

Trumpets (Cornet) in Do

Trombone tenor in Sib

Pian

Temple block

Tam-tam

pp

cl.

Trp

Trb

Pf

T-B

Cl.

Trp.

Trb.

Pf

T-b

T-t

(a x 16)

p non vibrato

p senza espressione

pp

Cl.

Trp.

Trb.

Pf

T-b

T-t

V.N.

con sordino "Cup Mute"

(ba)

Handwritten musical score for the first system, featuring staves for Cl., Trp., Trb., Pf., T-b, and T-t. The Trb. staff contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The T-t staff has a bass line with a slur and a fermata. The T-b staff has a single note with a fermata. The Trp. staff has a wavy line. The Cl. and Pf. staves are empty.

Cl.

Trp.

Trb.

Pf.

T-b

T-t

Handwritten musical score for the second system, featuring staves for Cl., Trp., Trb., Pf., T-b, and T-t. The Trb. staff contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The T-t staff has a bass line with a slur and a fermata. The T-b staff has a single note with a fermata. The Trp. staff has a wavy line. The Cl. and Pf. staves are empty.

Cl.

Trp.

Trb.

Pf.

T-b

T-t

V.N.

Handwritten musical score for the first system, measures 1-3. The staves are labeled on the left: *cl.*, *Trp.*, *Trb.*, *Pf*, *T-b.*, and *T-T*.

The *Trb.* staff features a wavy line across measures 1 and 2, followed by a comma in measure 3. The *T-T* staff has a wavy line across measures 1 and 2, and a wavy line with a downward arrow in measure 3. The *T-b.* staff has a wavy line across measures 1 and 2, and a wavy line with a downward arrow in measure 3. The *Pf* staff has a wavy line across measures 1 and 2, and a wavy line with a downward arrow in measure 3. The *cl.* and *Trp.* staves have a wavy line across measures 1 and 2, and a wavy line with a downward arrow in measure 3.

Measure 1: *cl.*, *Trp.*, *Trb.*, *Pf*, *T-b.*, *T-T* all have a wavy line.

Measure 2: *cl.*, *Trp.*, *Trb.*, *Pf*, *T-b.*, *T-T* all have a wavy line.

Measure 3: *cl.*, *Trp.*, *Trb.*, *Pf*, *T-b.*, *T-T* all have a wavy line with a downward arrow.

Handwritten musical score for the second system, measures 1-3. The staves are labeled on the left: *cl.*, *Trp.*, *Trb.*, *Pf*, *T-b.*, and *T-T*.

The *Trb.* staff features a wavy line across measures 1 and 2, followed by a comma in measure 3. The *T-T* staff has a wavy line across measures 1 and 2, and a wavy line with a downward arrow in measure 3. The *T-b.* staff has a wavy line across measures 1 and 2, and a wavy line with a downward arrow in measure 3. The *Pf* staff has a wavy line across measures 1 and 2, and a wavy line with a downward arrow in measure 3. The *cl.* and *Trp.* staves have a wavy line across measures 1 and 2, and a wavy line with a downward arrow in measure 3.

Measure 1: *cl.*, *Trp.*, *Trb.*, *Pf*, *T-b.*, *T-T* all have a wavy line.

Measure 2: *cl.*, *Trp.*, *Trb.*, *Pf*, *T-b.*, *T-T* all have a wavy line.

Measure 3: *cl.*, *Trp.*, *Trb.*, *Pf*, *T-b.*, *T-T* all have a wavy line with a downward arrow.

Measure 1: *cl.*, *Trp.*, *Trb.*, *Pf*, *T-b.*, *T-T* all have a wavy line.

Measure 2: *cl.*, *Trp.*, *Trb.*, *Pf*, *T-b.*, *T-T* all have a wavy line.

Measure 3: *cl.*, *Trp.*, *Trb.*, *Pf*, *T-b.*, *T-T* all have a wavy line with a downward arrow.

Handwritten musical score for the first system, measures 1-3. The staves are labeled on the left: *cl.*, *Trp.*, *Trb.*, *Pf.*, *T-b*, and *T-T*.

Measure 1: *Trb.* has a note with a sharp sign and a slur labeled *gliss.* below it. Above the staff is the handwritten note *(a x 8)*.

Measure 2: *Trb.* has a note with a sharp sign and a slur labeled *gliss.* below it.

Measure 3: *Trb.* has a note with a sharp sign and a slur labeled *gliss.* below it. Above the staff is the handwritten note *V.N.* with a slur and a note below it.

The *T-T* staff has a series of three horizontal lines in each measure, indicating a tremolo or sustained sound.

Handwritten musical score for the second system, measures 4-6. The staves are labeled on the left: *cl.*, *Trp.*, *Trb.*, *Pf.*, *T-b*, and *T-T*.

Measure 4: *Trb.* has a note with a sharp sign and a slur labeled *gliss.* below it. Above the staff is the handwritten note *(a x 8)*.

Measure 5: *Trb.* has a note with a sharp sign and a slur labeled *gliss.* below it.

Measure 6: *Trb.* has a note with a sharp sign and a slur labeled *gliss.* below it. Above the staff is the handwritten note *V.N.* with a slur and a note below it.

The *T-T* staff has a series of three horizontal lines in each measure, indicating a tremolo or sustained sound.

Cl.

Trp. $(b_1 \times 16)$
non vibrato
 p senza espressione

Trb. gliss.
 p

Pf

T-b

t-t

con sordino
"Cup Mute"

Cl.

Trp. V.N. $(b_2 \times 8)$

Trb. gliss.

Pf

T-b

t-t

p

Handwritten musical score for the first system, measures 1-3. The staves are labeled on the left: Cl., Trp, Trb, Pf, T-b, and T-T.

- Cl.:** Treble clef. Measure 1 has a box containing $b^2 \times 16$. Measures 2 and 3 are empty.
- Trp:** Treble clef. Measure 3 contains the handwritten text "V.N." above a wavy line and a circled sharp symbol $\#$ below it.
- Trb:** Bass clef. Measures 1 and 2 contain a wavy line and a dashed line. Measure 3 contains a glissando line with the word "gliss." written above it, followed by a sharp symbol $\#$ and another "gliss.".
- Pf:** Bass clef. All three measures are empty.
- T-b:** Bass clef. All three measures are empty.
- T-T:** Bass clef. Measures 1 and 2 contain a series of three slanted lines. Measure 3 contains a series of three slanted lines and a circled sharp symbol $\#$.

Handwritten musical score for the second system, measures 4-6. The staves are labeled on the left: Cl., Trp, Trb, Pf, T-b, and T-T.

- Cl.:** Treble clef. All three measures are empty.
- Trp:** Treble clef. Measures 4 and 5 contain a wavy line. Measure 6 contains the handwritten text "frullato" above a series of three slanted lines.
- Trb:** Bass clef. Measure 4 contains the handwritten text "V.N." above a wavy line and a circled sharp symbol $\#$ below it. Measure 5 contains a glissando line with the word "gliss." written above it. Measure 6 contains a glissando line with the word "gliss." written above it, followed by a circled sharp symbol $\#$ and a circled flat symbol b .
- Pf:** Bass clef. All three measures are empty.
- T-b:** Bass clef. All three measures are empty.
- T-T:** Bass clef. Measures 4 and 5 contain a series of three slanted lines. Measure 6 contains a series of three slanted lines and a circled sharp symbol $\#$ with a plus sign $+$ and a circled flat symbol b below it.

Cl. *(b₂ × 8)*

Trp. *non frull.*

Trb. *gliss.* *frullato*

Pf

T-b

T-t *mp*

Cl. *non vibrato*
mp senza espress

Trp. *mp* *#*

Trb. *gliss.* *non frullato*

Pf

T-b

T-t

V.N. *(#)*

Handwritten musical score for the first system, featuring staves for Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Trb.), Piano (Pf.), Tuba (T-b), and Timpani (t-t). The score includes various musical notations and performance instructions:

- Cl.:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Notes include whole notes and half notes, with a wavy line above the staff labeled "V.N." (Vibraphone).
- Trp.:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Notes include whole notes and half notes, with a wavy line above the staff labeled "V.N." (Vibraphone).
- Trb.:** Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Notes include whole notes and half notes, with a wavy line above the staff labeled "V.N." (Vibraphone).
- Pf.:** Grand staff (treble and bass clefs), mostly empty.
- T-b:** Bass clef, mostly empty.
- t-t:** Bass clef, notes include whole notes and half notes, with a wavy line above the staff labeled "V.N." (Vibraphone).

Handwritten musical score for the second system, featuring staves for Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Trb.), Piano (Pf.), Tuba (T-b), and Timpani (t-t). The score includes various musical notations and performance instructions:

- Cl.:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Notes include whole notes and half notes, with a wavy line above the staff labeled "V.N." (Vibraphone).
- Trp.:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Notes include whole notes and half notes, with a wavy line above the staff labeled "V.N." (Vibraphone).
- Trb.:** Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Notes include whole notes and half notes, with a wavy line above the staff labeled "V.N." (Vibraphone).
- Pf.:** Grand staff (treble and bass clefs), mostly empty.
- T-b:** Bass clef, mostly empty.
- t-t:** Bass clef, notes include whole notes and half notes, with a wavy line above the staff labeled "V.N." (Vibraphone).

10.

Cl. C1 x 8

Trp.

Trb. *gl./ss.* *glissando*

Pf

T-b

T-T

frullato

Cl. *senza sordino* *V.N.*

Trp. *(b2 x 2)*

Trb. *(b2 x 2)*

Pf

T-b

T-T

frullato

Handwritten musical score for the first system, featuring the following parts and markings:

- Cl.** (Clarinet): *mf*, *frullato*, *gl.*, *senza sordino*. Includes a circled *C1x4* marking.
- Trp** (Trumpet): *mf*.
- Trb** (Trombone): *mf*, *gliss.*, *gl.*.
- Pf** (Piano): *sfz*, *(C2x16)*, *mf senza espressione*, *sfz*.
- T-b** (Tuba): *sfz*, *Ped.*.
- T-T** (Tympani): *mf*.

Handwritten musical score for the second system, featuring the following parts and markings:

- Cl.** (Clarinet): *frull.*.
- Trp** (Trumpet): *gliss.*, *frullato*. Includes a circled *C1x2* marking.
- Trb** (Trombone): *gliss.*, *gl.*. Includes a circled *C1x2* marking.
- Pf** (Piano): *sfz*, *(C2x8)*.
- T-b** (Tuba): *sfz*.
- T-T** (Tympani): *mf*.

Handwritten musical score for measures 12-14. The score includes parts for Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Trp), Trombone (Trb), Piano (Pf), Tuba (T-b), and Timpani (t-t).

Measure 12: V.N. (Violoncello) is indicated above the staff. The Clarinet part has a whole note. The Trumpet part has a half note. The Trombone part has a half note with gliss. (glissando). The Piano part has a whole note. The Tuba part has a whole note. The Timpani part has a whole note.

Measure 13: V.N. is indicated above the staff. The Clarinet part has a half note. The Trumpet part has a half note. The Trombone part has a half note with gliss. (glissando). The Piano part has a whole note. The Tuba part has a whole note. The Timpani part has a whole note.

Measure 14: (C₁ × 2) *frullato* (trill) is indicated above the staff. The Clarinet part has a half note. The Trumpet part has a half note. The Trombone part has a half note with gliss. (glissando). The Piano part has a whole note. The Tuba part has a whole note. The Timpani part has a whole note.

Handwritten musical score for measures 15-17. The score includes parts for Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Trp), Trombone (Trb), Piano (Pf), Tuba (T-b), and Timpani (t-t).

Measure 15: *non frullato* (non-trill) is indicated above the staff. The Clarinet part has a half note. The Trumpet part has a half note. The Trombone part has a half note with gliss. (glissando). The Piano part has a whole note. The Tuba part has a whole note. The Timpani part has a whole note.

Measure 16: V.N. is indicated above the staff. The Clarinet part has a half note. The Trumpet part has a half note. The Trombone part has a half note with gliss. (glissando). The Piano part has a whole note. The Tuba part has a whole note. The Timpani part has a whole note.

Measure 17: (C₂ × 2) *frull.* (trill) is indicated above the staff. The Clarinet part has a half note. The Trumpet part has a half note. The Trombone part has a half note with gliss. (glissando). The Piano part has a whole note. The Tuba part has a whole note. The Timpani part has a whole note.

Handwritten musical score for the first system, measures 1 through 4. The instruments are:

- Cl. (Clarinet)
- Trp (Trumpet)
- Trb (Trombone)
- Pf (Piano)
- T-b (Tuba)
- T-T (Tympani)

Measure 1 includes the instruction *Temple-Blocks* under the T-T staff. Measure 4 includes the instruction *C1x1* with an asterisk (*) above it. The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests.

Handwritten musical score for the second system, measures 5 through 8. The instruments are:

- Cl. (Clarinet)
- Trp (Trumpet)
- Trb (Trombone)
- Pf (Piano)
- T-b (Tuba)
- T-T (Tympani)

Measure 5 includes the instruction *simile* under the Pf staff. Measure 8 includes the instruction *V.V.* above the Cl. staff. The score continues with various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests.

Handwritten musical score for the third system, measures 9 through 12. The instruments are:

- Cl. (Clarinet)
- Trp (Trumpet)
- Trb (Trombone)
- Pf (Piano)
- T-b (Tuba)
- T-T (Tympani)

Measure 9 includes the instruction *C* above the Cl. staff. Measure 10 includes the instruction *A7* above the Trp staff. Measure 11 includes the instruction *D7* above the Trp staff. The score ends with a double bar line and the word *etc.*

"DARKTOWN STRUTTERS' BALL" by Shelton Brooks (M. and T.), 1915
 E: Will Rossiter, Chicago; Leo Feist Inc., New York; ASCAP (1963) - All-Time Hit

Handwritten musical score for the first system, measures 1-2. The score includes parts for Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Trb.), Piano (Pf.), Tuba (T-b), and Timpani (T-t).

Measure 1 features a Clarinet melody with a slur over the first half and a triplet of eighth notes in the second half. The Trombone part has a glissando marked "gliss.". The Piano part has a triplet of eighth notes. The Tuba part has a triplet of eighth notes.

Measure 2 features a Clarinet melody with a slur over the first half and a triplet of eighth notes in the second half. The Trombone part has a glissando marked "gliss.". The Piano part has a triplet of eighth notes. The Tuba part has a triplet of eighth notes.

Handwritten annotations include "C2x1" in a box above the Clarinet staff in measure 2, and "frullato" written below the Clarinet staff in measure 2.

Handwritten musical score for the second system, measures 3-4. The score includes parts for Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Trb.), Piano (Pf.), Tuba (T-b), and Timpani (T-t).

Measure 3 features a Clarinet melody with a slur over the first half and a triplet of eighth notes in the second half. The Trombone part has a glissando marked "gliss.". The Piano part has a triplet of eighth notes. The Tuba part has a triplet of eighth notes.

Measure 4 features a Clarinet melody with a slur over the first half and a triplet of eighth notes in the second half. The Trombone part has a glissando marked "gliss.". The Piano part has a triplet of eighth notes. The Tuba part has a triplet of eighth notes.

First system of the musical score, measures 1-2. The score is for a band and piano. The instruments are: Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Trb.), Piano (Pf.), Tuba (T-b), and Timpani (t-t). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. Measure 1 contains a half note G4 for Cl., a quarter note G4 for Trp., a quarter note G4 for Trb., a half note G4 for Pf., a quarter note G4 for T-b, and a whole rest for t-t. Measure 2 contains a half note A4 for Cl., a quarter note A4 for Trp., a quarter note A4 for Trb., a half note A4 for Pf., a quarter note A4 for T-b, and a whole rest for t-t. A double bar line is present after measure 2.

Second system of the musical score, measures 3-4. The instruments are: Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Trb.), Piano (Pf.), Tuba (T-b), and Timpani (t-t). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. Measure 3 contains a half note A4 for Cl., a quarter note A4 for Trp., a quarter note A4 for Trb., a half note A4 for Pf., a quarter note A4 for T-b, and a whole rest for t-t. Measure 4 contains a half note Bb4 for Cl., a quarter note Bb4 for Trp., a quarter note Bb4 for Trb., a half note Bb4 for Pf., a quarter note Bb4 for T-b, and a whole rest for t-t. A double bar line is present after measure 4. A box labeled "a x 1" is located above the staff for Cl. in measure 4. A section marked with an asterisk (*) and "mf" begins in measure 5, featuring a melodic line for Cl. and a rhythmic accompaniment for Trp., Trb., and Pf. The accompaniment consists of eighth notes with triplets.

*) După Charles Hunter (1901)

cl.

Trp

Trb

Pf *simila*

T-b

t-t

cl.

Trp

Trb

Pf

T-b

T-t

Cl. Trp Trb Pf T-b T-t

Cl. Trp Trb Pf T-b T-t

Cl. Trp Trb Pf T-b T-t

Cl. Trp Trb Pf T-b T-t

b1x1

Cl. *Trp* *Trb* *Pf* *T-b* *T-t*

Measure 1: Cl. (G4, A4, B4, C5), Trp (G4, A4, B4, C5), Trb (G3, A3, B3, C4), Pf (C3, D3, E3, F3), T-b (C3, D3, E3, F3), T-t (C3, D3, E3, F3).

Measure 2: Cl. (D5, E5, F5, G5), Trp (D5, E5, F5, G5), Trb (D4, E4, F4, G4), Pf (D3, E3, F3, G3), T-b (D3, E3, F3, G3), T-t (D3, E3, F3, G3).

Cl. *Trp* *Trb* *Pf* *T-b* *T-t*

V.N. $b_2 \times 1$

Measure 3: Cl. (G4, A4, B4, C5), Trp (G4, A4, B4, C5), Trb (G3, A3, B3, C4), Pf (C3, D3, E3, F3), T-b (C3, D3, E3, F3), T-t (C3, D3, E3, F3).

Measure 4: Cl. (D5, E5, F5, G5), Trp (D5, E5, F5, G5), Trb (D4, E4, F4, G4), Pf (D3, E3, F3, G3), T-b (D3, E3, F3, G3), T-t (D3, E3, F3, G3).

Cl. Trp Trb Pf T-b T-t

First system of musical notation (measures 1-2). The score includes parts for Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Trp), Trombone (Trb), Piano (Pf), Tuba (T-b), and Timpani (T-t). The Clarinet part features a melodic line with a sharp sign. The Trumpet part has a melodic line with a flat sign. The Trombone part includes a glissando (gliss.) and a sharp sign. The Piano part has a bass line with a sharp sign. The Tuba and Timpani parts are marked with a flat sign.

Cl. Trp Trb Pf T-b T-t

Second system of musical notation (measures 3-4). The score includes parts for Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Trp), Trombone (Trb), Piano (Pf), Tuba (T-b), and Timpani (T-t). The Clarinet part features a melodic line with a sharp sign and a wavy line above it labeled "v.N.". The Trumpet part has a melodic line with a flat sign. The Trombone part includes a glissando (gliss.) and a sharp sign. The Piano part has a bass line with a sharp sign. The Tuba and Timpani parts are marked with a flat sign. A box labeled "C1x1" is present above the Trombone part in measure 4. The Tuba part in measure 4 has triplets marked with a "3".

V.N.

Cl.

Trp

Trb

Pf

T-b

T-T

C₂ × 1

Trull.

Cl.

Trp

Trb

Pf

T-b

T-T

Handwritten musical score for measures 1 and 2. The score is written for six staves: Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Trb.), Piano (Pf.), Tuba (T-b), and Timpani (T-T). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The first measure contains a complex melodic line for the Clarinet and Trumpet, with the Trombone playing a descending scale. The Piano part features a series of chords. The Tuba and Timpani parts are marked with rests. The second measure continues the melodic development, with the Trombone playing a glissando (gliss.) and the Piano part featuring a series of chords.

Handwritten musical score for measures 3 and 4. The score is written for six staves: Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Trb.), Piano (Pf.), Tuba (T-b), and Timpani (T-T). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The third measure contains a complex melodic line for the Clarinet and Trumpet, with the Trombone playing a descending scale. The Piano part features a series of chords. The Tuba and Timpani parts are marked with rests. The fourth measure continues the melodic development, with the Trombone playing a glissando (gliss.) and the Piano part featuring a series of chords.

Handwritten musical score for a percussion ensemble. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes a 'C2x1' marking. The second system includes a 'Muta a Tam-Tam (con martello)' instruction.

First System:

- Cl. (Clarinet):** Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Trp. (Trumpet):** Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Trb. (Trombone):** Bass clef, key of B-flat major. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- P.C. (Percussion):** Bass clef, key of B-flat major. Rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- T-b (Tambourine):** Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- T-T (Tamtam):** Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Second System:

- Cl. (Clarinet):** Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Trp. (Trumpet):** Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Trb. (Trombone):** Bass clef, key of B-flat major. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- P.C. (Percussion):** Bass clef, key of B-flat major. Rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- T-b (Tambourine):** Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- T-T (Tamtam):** Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Instructions:

- C2x1** (First system)
- Muta a Tam-Tam (con martello)** (Second system)

Handwritten musical score for a brass and percussion ensemble. The score is written on six staves, each with a different instrument or section label on the left:

- Cl.** (Clarinet): Starts with a treble clef and a common time signature. The first measure contains a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4, all marked *ff*.
- Trp** (Trumpet): Starts with a treble clef and a common time signature. The first measure contains a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4, all marked *ff*.
- Trb** (Trombone): Starts with a bass clef and a common time signature. The first measure contains a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3, all marked *ff*.
- Pf** (Piano): Starts with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a common time signature. The first measure contains a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3, all marked *ff*.
- T-b** (T-bone): Starts with a bass clef and a common time signature. The first measure contains a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3, all marked *ff*.
- T-t** (T-tom): Starts with a single line and a common time signature. The first measure contains a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3, all marked *ff*.

The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure is marked *Poco rubato* at the top. The second measure is marked *frullato* above the staff. The third measure is marked *gliss.* above the staff and *sf drammatice* below the staff. The score ends with a double bar line.

Cl. $C_2 \times 1$
 Trp ff
 Trb $ff(a \times 8)$ gliss. gliss. gliss.
 Pf ff
 T-b
 T-t $sffz$

Cl. $(C_2 \times 1)$
 Trp ff
 Trb ff non frullato
 Pf ff
 T-b
 T-t ff laissez vibrer $sffz$

Cl. $(b_1 \times 16)$
 Trp b_0
 Trb $gliss. frullato$
 Pf
 T-b
 T-t

Cl. $(C_2 \times 1)$
 Trp $(C_2 \times 1)$
 Trb $non frullato$
 Pf ff
 T-b
 T-t $laissez vibrer$
 $sf fz$

Handwritten musical score for a percussion ensemble, measures 1-3. The score includes parts for Cl., Trp, Trb, Pf, T-b, and T-T. The Trb part has markings "non frullato", "gliss.", and "(b1x4)". The T-T part has markings "Muta a Temple-Blocks" and "laissez vibrer".

Cl. *(b2 x 8)*

Trp *V.N.*

Trb *gliss.* *V.N.* *(b2)*

Pf *mf* *simile*

T-b

T-t

Cl. *(b2 x 16)* *frullato* *mf dramatico*

Trp *(#2)*

Trb *gliss.* *(#2)*

Pf

T-b

T-t *Muta a Tam-tam*

Handwritten musical score for the first system, measures 1-3. The staves are labeled Cl., Trp, Trb, Pf, T-b, and T-t. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Measure 1: Cl. has a whole note G#4. Trp has a whole note G#4. Trb has a whole note G2. Pf, T-b, and T-t have whole rests.

Measure 2: Cl. has a whole note G#4. Trp has a whole note G#4. Trb has a whole note G2. Pf, T-b, and T-t have whole rests.

Measure 3: Cl. has a whole note G#4. Trp has a whole note G#4. Trb has a whole note G2. Pf, T-b, and T-t have whole rests.

Handwritten notes above the staves include "V.N." and "Frull." (Fry).

Handwritten musical score for the second system, measures 4-6. The staves are labeled Cl., Trp, Trb, Pf, T-b, and T-t. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Measure 4: Cl. has a whole note G#4. Trp has a whole note G#4. Trb has a whole note G2. Pf, T-b, and T-t have whole rests.

Measure 5: Cl. has a whole note G#4. Trp has a whole note G#4. Trb has a whole note G2. Pf, T-b, and T-t have whole rests.

Measure 6: Cl. has a whole note G#4. Trp has a whole note G#4. Trb has a whole note G2. Pf, T-b, and T-t have whole rests.

Handwritten notes above the staves include "gliss." (glissando), "V.N.", and "(b2x4)".

Handwritten musical score for the first system, measures 1-3. The score includes parts for Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Trb.), Piano (Pf.), Tuba (T-b), and Timpani (T-t).

Measure 1: Cl. has a whole note G4. Trp. has a whole note G4. Trb. has a whole note B3 with a $(b2)$ marking. Pf. has a whole rest. T-b has a whole rest. T-t has a whole note G2 with a $sffz$ marking.

Measure 2: Cl. has a whole note G4. Trp. has a whole note A4. Trb. has a whole note B3 with a $(b2)$ marking. Pf. has a whole rest. T-b has a whole rest. T-t has a whole note G2 with a $sffz$ marking.

Measure 3: Cl. has a whole note G4. Trp. has a whole note A4. Trb. has a whole note B3 with a $(b2)$ marking. Pf. has a whole rest. T-b has a whole rest. T-t has a whole note G2 with a $sffz$ marking.

Handwritten annotations: $C_1 \times 8$ (above Cl. staff), $V.N.$ (above Trb. staff), $(b2)$ (above Trb. staff), $gliss.$ (above Trb. staff), $laissez vibrer$ (below T-t staff), and Muta a Temple-Blocks (below T-t staff).

Handwritten musical score for the second system, measures 4-6. The score includes parts for Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Trb.), Piano (Pf.), Tuba (T-b), and Timpani (T-t).

Measure 4: Cl. has a whole note G4. Trp. has a whole note G4. Trb. has a whole note B3 with a $(b2)$ marking. Pf. has a whole note G4. T-b has a whole note G2. T-t has a whole note G2.

Measure 5: Cl. has a whole note G4. Trp. has a whole note A4. Trb. has a whole note B3 with a $(b2)$ marking. Pf. has a whole note G4. T-b has a whole note G2. T-t has a whole note G2.

Measure 6: Cl. has a whole note G4. Trp. has a whole note A4. Trb. has a whole note B3 with a $(b2)$ marking. Pf. has a whole note G4. T-b has a whole note G2. T-t has a whole note G2.

Handwritten annotations: $V.N.$ (above Cl. staff), $(b2 \times 2)$ (above Trb. staff), $(ax1)$ (below Trb. staff), mf (below Pf. staff), $simile$ (below Pf. staff), and $V.N.$ (above Trb. staff).

Handwritten musical score for the first system, measures 1-3. The staves are labeled Cl., Trp, Trb, Pf, T-b, and T-t.

Cl. (Clarinet): Measure 1: *mf*, *bp.* (C1x4). Measure 2: *mf*. Measure 3: *bp.* (C1x4).

Trp (Trumpet): Measure 1: *mf* *frullato*. Measure 2: *mf*. Measure 3: *con sordino "Cup Mute"*.

Trb (Trombone): Measure 1: *mf* (C2x16). Measure 2: *mf*. Measure 3: *mf*.

Pf (Piano): Measure 1: *sfz*, *mf* *drammatico*. Measure 2: *sfz*. Measure 3: *sfz*.

T-b (Tuba): Measure 1: *sfz*. Measure 2: *sfz*. Measure 3: *sfz*.

T-t (Timpani): Measure 1: *sfz*. Measure 2: *sfz*. Measure 3: *sfz*.

Handwritten musical score for the second system, measures 4-6. The staves are labeled Cl., Trp, Trb, Pf, T-b, and T-t.

Cl. (Clarinet): Measure 4: *mf*. Measure 5: *mf*. Measure 6: *mf*.

Trp (Trumpet): Measure 4: *mf*. Measure 5: *mf* (C1x2). Measure 6: *con sordino "Cup Mute"*.

Trb (Trombone): Measure 4: *mf*. Measure 5: *mf* (C2x8). Measure 6: *mf*.

Pf (Piano): Measure 4: *sfz*. Measure 5: *sfz*. Measure 6: *sfz*.

T-b (Tuba): Measure 4: *sfz*. Measure 5: *sfz*. Measure 6: *sfz*.

T-t (Timpani): Measure 4: *sfz*. Measure 5: *sfz*. Measure 6: *sfz*.

Handwritten musical score for a 1960s jazz ensemble. The score is written on ten staves, with the following instruments and parts:

- Cornet (Cl.):** Features a melodic line with a wavy line above it labeled "V.N." (Vibrato). The notation includes various accidentals and a "C2x2" marking.
- Trumpet (Trp):** Features a melodic line with a wavy line above it labeled "V.N.". The notation includes various accidentals and a "C2x2" marking.
- Trumpet (Trb):** Features a melodic line with a wavy line above it labeled "V.N.". The notation includes various accidentals and a "C2x2" marking.
- Piano (Pf):** Features a melodic line with a wavy line above it labeled "V.N.". The notation includes various accidentals and a "C2x2" marking.
- Double Bass (T-b):** Features a melodic line with a wavy line above it labeled "V.N.". The notation includes various accidentals and a "C2x2" marking.
- Drums (T-d):** Features a melodic line with a wavy line above it labeled "V.N.". The notation includes various accidentals and a "C2x2" marking.

The score is written in a style characteristic of the 1960s, with a focus on melodic lines and a wavy line above the staff. The notation includes various accidentals and a "C2x2" marking. The score is written on ten staves, with the following instruments and parts:

V.N.
 Cl.
 Trp
 Trb
 Pf
 T-b
 T-t

sfz
 Muta a Tam-tam

gliss

//
 Tempo giusto

Cl.
 Trp
 Trb
 Pf
 T-b
 T-t

mp decrescendo poco a poco
 mp decrescendo poco a poco
 mp decrescendo poco a poco
 mp poco a poco crescendo
 laissez vibrer
 sffz

gliss.

Cl. Trp Trb Pf T-b T-T

tacet

V.N. C2x1

Cl. Trp Trb Pf T-b T-T

gliss.

Cl. *tacet (sord. "Derby")*

Trp *tacet (sord. "Derby")*

Trb *gliss.*

Pf

T-b

T-t

Cl.

Trp

Trb *gliss.*
tacet (sord. "Derby")

Pf

T-b

T-t

Handwritten musical score for a percussion ensemble. The score is written on a system of seven staves, each with a different instrument label to its left: *cl.*, *Trp*, *Trb*, *Pf*, *T-b*, and *T-T*. The first five staves (cl., Trp, Trb, Pf, T-b) contain rests in all three measures. The *T-b* staff contains a melodic line in the first two measures, consisting of eighth and quarter notes, and a dashed line in the third measure. The *T-T* staff contains rests in all three measures. The third measure of the *T-b* staff is marked with the handwritten instruction *ff possibile*. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the third measure. The *cl.*, *Trp*, *Trb*, and *Pf* staves have a final note (a half note) at the end of the third measure. The *T-b* and *T-T* staves have a final note (a half note) at the end of the third measure.

*Prepared /
aug. 1976*

CLARINET *in Sib*

RETRO

ȘERBAN NICHIFOR

cl.

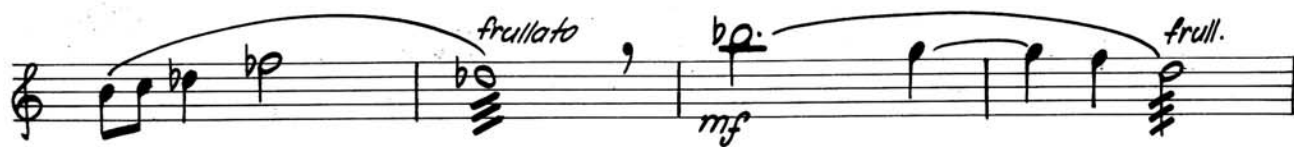
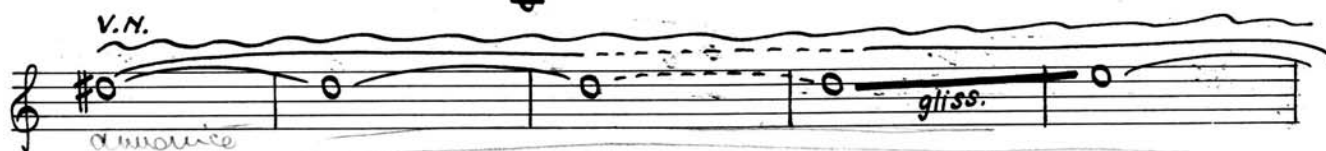
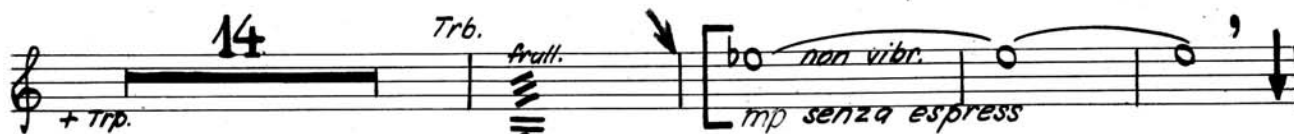
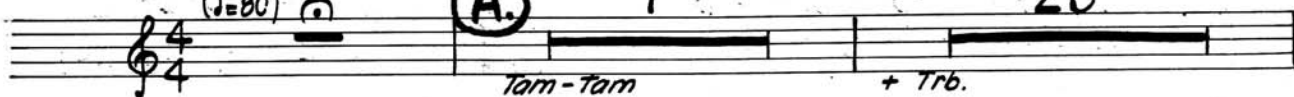
Moderato, Poco rubato

(♩=80)

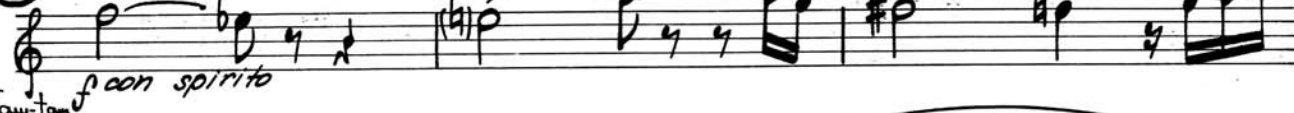
(A.)

7

23



(B) Tempo giusto



cl.

Handwritten musical score for a clarinet (cl.). The score consists of 12 staves of music, primarily in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The music features various melodic lines, some with slurs and ties, and others with rests. Dynamic markings include *sfz* (sforzando) and *sfz.* (sforzando). Performance instructions include *Poco rubato* (circled) and *Tam-tam (sfz.)*. There are also markings for *V.N.* (Violoncello) and *gl.* (glissando). The score ends with a double bar line and a final measure marked with a '2'.

cl.

Handwritten musical score for "Derby" by John Adams. The score is written on multiple staves, featuring complex notation including dynamics (ff, mf, decrescendo), articulation (frull., gliss.), and performance instructions (V.N., dramatico, announce). The piece includes a section marked "Tempo giusto" and ends with a "tacet" instruction.

TROMPETA (CORNET) in DO

RETRO

SERBAN NICHIFOR

Tr.

Moderato. Poco rubato

(♩=80)

(A.)

7

22

Trb.

Tam-tam *+ Trb.*

non vibrato
p senza espress.

con sord.
"Corp. Muto"

V.N.

frull.

non frull.
mp

gliss.

senza sord.
V.N.
mf

gliss.

frull.

V.N.

frull.

(B.) *Tempo giusto*

f con spirito
Tam-tam (sfr.)

Tr.

Handwritten musical score on six staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs. The third staff has the word *frullato* written above it. The sixth staff ends with a measure containing a whole note and the number 8 written above it. The remaining four staves are empty.

Tr.

Handwritten musical score for a piano piece, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a section marked "C. Poco rubato" and "ff dramatico".

Key markings and features include:

- Tr.** (Trill) marking above the first staff.
- ff** (fortissimo) dynamic markings throughout the piece.
- ff dramatico** marking at the bottom left of the final staff.
- C. Poco rubato** marking above the eighth staff.
- Tam-tam (sfz.)** marking above the eighth staff.
- ff** marking above the ninth staff.
- ff** marking above the tenth staff.
- ff** marking above the eleventh staff.
- ff** marking above the twelfth staff.
- ff** marking above the thirteenth staff.
- ff** marking above the fourteenth staff.
- ff** marking above the fifteenth staff.
- ff** marking above the sixteenth staff.
- ff** marking above the seventeenth staff.
- ff** marking above the eighteenth staff.
- ff** marking above the nineteenth staff.
- ff** marking above the twentieth staff.
- ff** marking above the twenty-first staff.
- ff** marking above the twenty-second staff.
- ff** marking above the twenty-third staff.
- ff** marking above the twenty-fourth staff.
- ff** marking above the twenty-fifth staff.
- ff** marking above the twenty-sixth staff.
- ff** marking above the twenty-seventh staff.
- ff** marking above the twenty-eighth staff.
- ff** marking above the twenty-ninth staff.
- ff** marking above the thirtieth staff.
- ff** marking above the thirty-first staff.
- ff** marking above the thirty-second staff.
- ff** marking above the thirty-third staff.
- ff** marking above the thirty-fourth staff.
- ff** marking above the thirty-fifth staff.
- ff** marking above the thirty-sixth staff.
- ff** marking above the thirty-seventh staff.
- ff** marking above the thirty-eighth staff.
- ff** marking above the thirty-ninth staff.
- ff** marking above the fortieth staff.
- ff** marking above the forty-first staff.
- ff** marking above the forty-second staff.
- ff** marking above the forty-third staff.
- ff** marking above the forty-fourth staff.
- ff** marking above the forty-fifth staff.
- ff** marking above the forty-sixth staff.
- ff** marking above the forty-seventh staff.
- ff** marking above the forty-eighth staff.
- ff** marking above the forty-ninth staff.
- ff** marking above the fiftieth staff.
- ff** marking above the fifty-first staff.
- ff** marking above the fifty-second staff.
- ff** marking above the fifty-third staff.
- ff** marking above the fifty-fourth staff.
- ff** marking above the fifty-fifth staff.
- ff** marking above the fifty-sixth staff.
- ff** marking above the fifty-seventh staff.
- ff** marking above the fifty-eighth staff.
- ff** marking above the fifty-ninth staff.
- ff** marking above the sixtieth staff.
- ff** marking above the sixty-first staff.
- ff** marking above the sixty-second staff.
- ff** marking above the sixty-third staff.
- ff** marking above the sixty-fourth staff.
- ff** marking above the sixty-fifth staff.
- ff** marking above the sixty-sixth staff.
- ff** marking above the sixty-seventh staff.
- ff** marking above the sixty-eighth staff.
- ff** marking above the sixty-ninth staff.
- ff** marking above the seventieth staff.
- ff** marking above the seventy-first staff.
- ff** marking above the seventy-second staff.
- ff** marking above the seventy-third staff.
- ff** marking above the seventy-fourth staff.
- ff** marking above the seventy-fifth staff.
- ff** marking above the seventy-sixth staff.
- ff** marking above the seventy-seventh staff.
- ff** marking above the seventy-eighth staff.
- ff** marking above the seventy-ninth staff.
- ff** marking above the eightieth staff.
- ff** marking above the eighty-first staff.
- ff** marking above the eighty-second staff.
- ff** marking above the eighty-third staff.
- ff** marking above the eighty-fourth staff.
- ff** marking above the eighty-fifth staff.
- ff** marking above the eighty-sixth staff.
- ff** marking above the eighty-seventh staff.
- ff** marking above the eighty-eighth staff.
- ff** marking above the eighty-ninth staff.
- ff** marking above the ninetieth staff.
- ff** marking above the ninety-first staff.
- ff** marking above the ninety-second staff.
- ff** marking above the ninety-third staff.
- ff** marking above the ninety-fourth staff.
- ff** marking above the ninety-fifth staff.
- ff** marking above the ninety-sixth staff.
- ff** marking above the ninety-seventh staff.
- ff** marking above the ninety-eighth staff.
- ff** marking above the ninety-ninth staff.
- ff** marking above the hundredth staff.

Tr.

4

Handwritten musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns. The score is written for a flute and violin. The flute part is in the upper staves, and the violin part is in the lower staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The flute part begins with a "frull." (trill) marking. The violin part includes a "V.N." marking. The score concludes with a "1" marking, indicating the first ending.

Tr.

con sord. "Cup Mute"

V.N.

V.N.

V.N.

Tempo giusto

mp decrescendo poco a poco

frull.

tacet
(sord. "Derby")

TROMBON in Sib

RETRO

ȘERBAN NICHIFOR

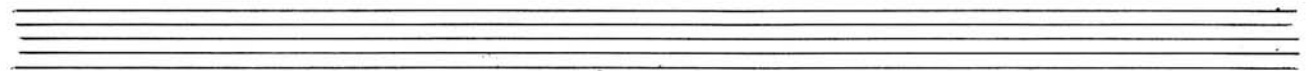
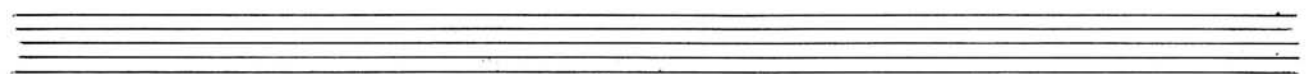
Trbn.



B. *Tempo giusto*



con spirito



Trbn.

Handwritten musical score for Trbn. (Trombone). The score consists of ten staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and accidentals. The word "gliss." is written above several notes, indicating glissando passages. The staves show a progression of musical ideas, including melodic lines and rhythmic patterns.

C. Poco rubato

Handwritten musical score for C. Poco rubato. The score consists of four staves. The key signature is B-flat major. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and accidentals. The word "gliss." is written above several notes, indicating glissando passages. The staves show a progression of musical ideas, including melodic lines and rhythmic patterns. The word "frull." is written above the first staff, and "ff dramatico" is written below it. The word "non frull." is written above the second staff, and "gliss. frull." is written below it. The word "non frull." is written above the third staff, and "gliss. frull." is written below it. The word "non frull." is written above the fourth staff, and "gliss." is written below it.

Trbn.

The musical score is written for Trombone (Trbn.) and consists of 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols and performance instructions:

- Staff 1:** Features gliss. (glissando) markings and a V.N. (Vibrato) instruction.
- Staff 2:** Includes frull. (trills) and V.N. markings.
- Staff 3:** Contains gliss. and V.N. markings.
- Staff 4:** Includes gliss. and V.N. markings.
- Staff 5:** Features gliss. and V.N. markings, with a note marked *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Staff 6:** Includes a *con sord. "cup Mute"* instruction.
- Staff 7:** Continues the melodic line.
- Staff 8:** Includes gliss. markings.
- Staff 9:** Includes gliss. markings.
- Staff 10:** Includes gliss. markings.
- Staff 11:** Includes gliss. markings.
- Staff 12:** Includes gliss. markings.

Dynamic and tempo markings include:

- mp* (mezzo-piano)
- decrescendo*
- poco* (poco)
- Tempo giusto*

The score concludes with the instruction: *- tacet (sord. "Derby")*.

PERCUTIE < **TEMPLE - BLOCK**
< **TAM - TAM**

RETRO

SERBAN NICHIFOR

Perc

Moderato - Poco rubato

(♩ = 80)

(con bacchette di Timpani)

TAM-TAM

A

pp

pp

mp

mf

sfz

molto

fullato

Trompeta

Perc.

B

Tempo giusto

laissez vibrer

Muta a Temple-
Blocks

sfz

Tap.

Solo

(Pianoforte)

(Tutti)

trp.

Perc.

Tap.

Muta a Tam-tam
(con martello)

Poco rubato

sffz *sffz* *sffz* *sffz*

laissez vibrer *laissez vibrer*

Solo *(Pianoforte)*

4
Trp. frull.

Muta a Temple-Blocks
laissez vibrer

sffz

Muta a Tam-tam

9

laissez vibrer *Muta a Temple-Blocks*

ce.
Trp.
Trb.

Tap.

Perc

Solo

Handwritten musical notation for a percussion solo. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including two triplet markings. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a single whole note. The text "(Pianoforte)" is written below the first measure of the top staff.

Handwritten musical notation for a percussion part. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet marking. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a single whole note. An arrow points to a box labeled "INSERT (*)" with "(15 m.)" below it. The number "15" is written to the right of the box. The word "Tutti" is written below the second staff.

Handwritten musical notation for a musical piece. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The tempo marking "Tempo giusto" is written above the first measure of the top staff. The dynamics marking "mp" is written above the first measure of the bottom staff. The dynamics marking "poco cresc." is written above the second measure of the bottom staff. The dynamics marking "poco crescendo" is written above the third measure of the bottom staff. The word "Tutti" is written above the fourth measure of the top staff. The word "Imp." is written above the fifth measure of the top staff. There are circled notes in the top staff at measures 4 and 5, and in the bottom staff at measure 5.

Handwritten musical notation for a musical piece. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. There are circled notes in the top staff at measures 4 and 5, and in the bottom staff at measure 5.

SOLO

Handwritten musical notation for a musical piece. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Handwritten musical notation for a musical piece. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The word "FINE" is written above the last measure of the top staff. The dynamics marking "ff possibile" is written below the bottom staff.

→ INSERT (15 m.)

Handwritten musical notation for a musical piece. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet marking. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Handwritten musical notation for a musical piece. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet marking. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Handwritten musical notation for a musical piece. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet marking. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

PĪAN PREPARAT

RETRO

ȘERBAN NICHIFOR

Pf.

Moderato - Poco rubato
♩ = 80

Trp

4 (A.) 56

Piano

frull.

senza sord.

v.v.

mf

sfz

mf senza espress.

sfz

sfz sfz sfz

gliss.

frull.

sfz

sfz

frull.

sfz

sfz

Pf.

frull.

sfz

Tempo giusto

B.

f con spirito

Tam-tam (sfz)

frull.

Pf.

Solo

The musical score is written for a piano solo in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of five systems of staves. The first system is marked *mf* and *simile*. The second system features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system includes piano (*p*) and forte (*f*) dynamics. The fourth and fifth systems continue the melodic and harmonic development. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

Pf.



First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bass staff contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff features a series of chords. A *forz.* (forzando) marking is present above the treble staff in the third measure.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with some rests. The bass staff contains chords and a moving line. The key signature changes to two flats (B-flat and E-flat).



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line. The bass staff contains chords and a moving line. The key signature remains two flats.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a *Poco rubato* marking. The bass staff features a series of chords, some marked with *ff* (fortissimo). The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Tam-tam (sfz).

Pf.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures, followed by a rest. The bass clef staff contains a piano accompaniment with a *ff* dynamic marking. A first ending bracket labeled '1' spans the final two measures of the system. The system concludes with a *trull.* (trill) and *ff* *drum* (drum) marking.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with a slur. The bass clef staff continues the piano accompaniment with a *ff* dynamic marking. A first ending bracket labeled '1' spans the first two measures of the system. The system concludes with a *trull.* (trill) and *ff* *drum* (drum) marking.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a *trull.* (trill) and a *ff* *drum* (drum) marking. The bass clef staff contains a piano accompaniment with a *mf* dynamic marking. A second ending bracket labeled '2' spans the first two measures of the system. The system concludes with a *trull.* (trill) and *ff* *drum* (drum) marking.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a *v. N.* (very noisy) marking. The bass clef staff contains a piano accompaniment with a *simile* marking. A first ending bracket labeled '1' spans the first two measures of the system. The system concludes with a *trull.* (trill) and *ff* *drum* (drum) marking.

Pf.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a long slur. The lower staff contains a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *mf* and *simile*.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melody. The lower staff features a series of chords with dynamic markings *sfz* and *mf dramatico*.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff has a melodic line with a slur and the marking *con sord.*. The lower staff has sustained chords. A *v.N.* marking is present above the upper staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melody with a slur and *v.N.* markings. The lower staff has sustained chords, with a *sfz* marking.

Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff has a melodic line. The lower staff includes a section marked *Tempo giusto* with a double bar line and a repeat sign. Below this, it says *Muta a Tam-Tam*. The system ends with a *Tacet* instruction.